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DIALECT NOTES

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DIALECT NOTES

Volume IV, Part I, 1913.

LISTS FROM MAINE.

Professor Arthur N. Leonard, of Bates College, furnishes the following word lists, chiefly from Lewiston and Bingham.

FROM LEWISTON.

admire, *v. i.* To like. "I just *admire* to get letters, but I don't *admire* to answer them."

culch, *n.* Rubbish. "That's nothing but *culch*."

flight, *v. i.* To fly, migrate. "The birds are *flighting*, have *flighted*."

fog, *n.* Dry grass (such as is often burnt over in the spring). "There's lots of *fog* on your place."

grass-hook, *n.* Sickle. "I loaned him my *grass-hook*."

hot, *v. t.* To heat. "I will *hot* the water."

hyfer, *v. i.* To hurry. Also noted from N. Woodstock, Conn. "I shall have to *hyfer* because it is cold."

left, *v. pret.* "He *left* him do it."

lifser, *comp. adv.* "He had just as *lifs* work as not, and a little *lifser*."

mad, *v. t.* To anger. "He will *mad* a person."

please up, *v. phr.* "I guess that will *please him up*."

plunder, *n.* Household goods. Also noted from Wichita, Kans. "I've sent my *plunder* on ahead." "I've got to move his *plunder*."

rent, *n.* Tenement. "Have you found a *rent* yet?"

rick, *n.* Group, thicket. "The bird flew into that *rick* of bushes."

rise, *v. t.* To raise. "Did you *rise* many ducks?"

sprawl, *n.* Courage. "He hasn't any *sprawl*."

skun, *pret.* and *pp.* of skin. "He *skun* the fish." "We bait with a *skun* perch."

stove-hook, *n.* Stove-lifter. "Where is the *stove-hook*?"

titivate, *v. t.* To work upon, tinker. "I shall have to *titivate* this machine."

yessum, *adv.* Yes, ma'am.

FROM BINGHAM.

gorm, *n.* A large amount. "I put a *gorm* of worms on the hook." Also as *v. t.* "He *gorms* it on."

holy fright, *n phr.* A large amount; something astonishing. "It was a *holy fright.*"

knowing to, *adj. phr.* Aware of. "You are *knowing to* that."

logan, *n.* A damp thicket. "We can't get through the *logan.*"

money from home, *n. phr.* Something easily obtained. "It's just like getting *money from home.*"

put fat on one's ribs, *v. phr.* To make happy. "That will *put fat on his ribs.*"

FROM OTHER LOCALITIES.

drug, *pret.* of drag.[1] Houlton, Me. "He *drug* out the drinking cup." "I *drug* over the land." "She *drug* me all over town." Also noted from DeLand, Fla., and Wichita, Kans.

freezy, *adj.* Cold. Bowdoinham. "This is a *freezy* morning."

hisnts, *poss. pron.* His. Waldoboro. "That book is *hisnts.*"

hypa, *v. i.* To hurry. No. Bridgeton. "I used to *hypa* across the lot."

Mr. Bartle T. Harvey, assistant entomologist of the U. S. Gov. Forest Service, submits the following list of words and expressions which he has learned from the logging camps of Maine. Some of these terms have traveled with the lumbering industry and are also in use in the Lake states and in Oregon and Washington.

bean hole, *n. phr.* A large circular hole in the ground filled with fire in which beans are roasted in the woods. Used also in the Lake states and Canada.

biscuit shooter, *n. phr.* A waiter in a logging camp. Used also in the Lake states and the Northwest.

blue hooter, *n. phr.* A bird, the blue grouse. "The *blue hooters* called from the top of the hills."

cross haul, *n. phr.* An imaginary article used in logging. A greenhorn is often sent to the boss to get one.

deck, *n.* A pile of logs.

drummer, *n.* A cock partridge. A drumming noise made by the wings of this bird is its mating call. Used also in the Northwest and Canada. "The drummer's call could be easily heard for a long distance on moonlight nights."

give 'em the axe, *v. phr.* An expression denoting impatience or disgust. Equivalent to "shut up," "give us a rest."

gobby, *n.* The common Canadian jay. See *whisky jack.* Used also in the Lake states and N. E. Canada. "That *gobby* flew away with a whole biscuit."

knock off the Christmas tree, *v. phr.* To call one down; to bring one to time. "So I just *knocked him off the Christmas tree.*"

liner, *n.* A tree exactly on line, which is usually given two blazes on each side, one above the other. A woodsman's surveying term. Used also generally in the United States and Canada. "Spot that one for a *liner.*"

[1] I have recently read in an examination paper from Ft. Fairfield, Me., "Behold Cassandra was drug from the temple of Minerva." G. D. C.

pencil pusher, *n. phr.* A clerk in a lumber camp. Also called *ink slinger.* Used also in the Lake states.

road monkey, *n. phr.* One who repairs logging roads. Used also in the Lake states.

side winder, *n. phr.* A tree which in falling hits another and rolls on its axis. "I nearly got caught by that *side winder.*"

skinner, *n.* A teamster who has abused his horses and made them thin.

split, *n.* Half water and half alcohol.

split, *n.* A large shingle made from very straight-grained pine, fir, or cedar trees. Used also in the Lake states and N. E. Canada. In Oregon and the Northwest it is called *shake.*

stump detective, *n. phr.* A forester or other official, scaler, etc., who measures up the waste in stumps, tops, etc., in a logging operation. "You *stump detectives* don't give a feller any show at all."

swamp gaboon, *n. phr.* An imaginary animal by which the tracks of snow shoes are said to be made. "I see where a *swamp gaboon* crossed the tote road last night, boys."

tote road, *n. phr.* A road to haul supplies on.

tree squeak, *n. phr.* An imaginary bird or animal. Really the noise made by trees rubbing in the wind, and resembling the cry of a bird or wild animal. "That *tree squeak* is making quite a noise to-day."

twister, *n.* A tree with a twisted grain. "That tree won't make good splits; it's a *twister.*"

walk one up on the carpet, *v. phr.* To arrest; to call to time. "He was *walked* (or *called*) *up on the carpet* this morning."

wampus cat, *n. phr.* An undefined imaginary animal. "All night long the *wampus cat* whined about the camp."

whisky jack, *n. phr.* The common Canadian jay, the same as *gobby.* "The *whisky jacks* gathered about camp and fed up for the coming storm." Used also in the Lake states and N. E. Canada.

widow maker, *n. phr.* A dangerous hanging limb or stub. "Watch out for the *widow maker* up there on the big spruce."

Since the publication of my previous list (Vol. iii, part iii, p. 239), the following additions have come to my notice.

act out, *v. phr.* To misbehave, of children in school, etc. Orono.

always around like a picked up dinner, *adj. phr.* Easily at hand. Penobscot Co.

an, *conj.* If. "I wouldn't wonder *an* you could get some down to Jordan's." Orono.

anear, *adv.* Near. "He never come *anear* me all winter." Orono.

Annie Frank, *n.* Annie, Frank's wife.

beggar lice, or **beggar ticks,** *n. phr.* The seeds of an annoying weed that clings to clothing. These are elsewhere called *sticktights* or *pitchforks.*

bet, *v. t.* *Pret.* of *beat.* Heard from people from the Canadian provinces. (cf. Vol. i, p. 377). "We *bet 'em* bad."

born under a dark cloud, *adj. phr.* Always in hard luck or in bad shape. Bangor.

borry, *v. t.* To borrow.

buttonhole connection, or **relation,** *n. phr.* A person but slightly or remotely related.

by king, *interj. phr.* A mild oath.

by scissors, *interj. phr.* A mild oath.

callithumpian band, *n. phr.* A noisy crowd playing on tin horns and pans which serenaded a newly married couple. Auburn.

callithumpian serenade, *n. phr.* A serenade by a callithumpian band. It was often a token of disapproval.

carry, *v. t.* To lead. "*Carry* that horse to water."

dip, *n.* A hat.

doze, *v. i.* To become dozey.

dozey, *adj.* Partly decomposed, of wood poorly seasoned. "That wood is too *dozey* to burn well."

fosky, *adj.* Foxy, cunning. Heard from Fr. Canadians.

frame, *n.* The skeleton of an animal, bird, or fish. Used by trappers and hunters.

froe, *n.* A kind of broad blade or wedge used to split spruce logs.

frowy, *adj.* Partly decomposed and ill-smelling.

gale, *v. i.* To lead in boisterous fun-making. The same as *train.* "Then she got to *galing* it."

get a skate on, *v. phr.* To get drunk.

gurgle, *v. t.* To gargle. Livermore Falls.

hair, *v. i.* To grow thick and ropy in cooking until it draws out like a hair. Used of syrup, frosting, etc. "Boil it till it *hairs.*"

hand running, *adv. phr.* In succession. "Three days *hand running.*" Orono.

hell bent, *adv. phr.* Recklessly. Also *hell bent for election* in the same sense.

hen clam, *n. phr.* The sea clam. Biddeford.

hot as a mink, *adj. phr.* Very warm. "It is *hot as a mink* in this room." Orrington.

hovel, *n.* A stable in a lumber camp.

kinky, *adj.* In high spirits. "You seem to be feeling pretty *kinky* to-day."

lamb-killer, *n.* A heavy snow storm late in the spring. Orono.

lantrun, *n.* Lantern. Orono.

lick and a promise, *n. phr.* Scant care or attention.

lid, *n.* A hat.

lie like Sam Hyde, *v. phr.* Sam Hyde was a Bangor store keeper whose name became locally proverbial. Penobscot Co.

look! *interj.* A common word for introducing even a formal subject. "*Look!* what would you advise me to study this semester?" Old Town, Orono.

lookers, *n.* Eyes.

lose, *v. i.* To menstruate. "She was *losing* all the time she was carrying her baby."

low dreen tides, *n. phr.* Low tides on mud flats. Machias.

Mackinaw, *n.* A woodsman's heavy woolen coat of coarse plaid. It has *mackinaw* on the label. The term was originally applied to a government Indian blanket made in Mackinaw. See Cent. Dict.

make of, *v. phr.* To pet. "She was stroking the cat and *making of* it when it scratched her."

mess with, *v. phr.* To associate with. "We don't *mess with* those people." Ellsworth.

mollyhawk, *v. t.* To tease, to abuse. "The child was *mollyhawking* the cat all over the floor."

mountain rabbit, *n. phr.* A fabulous animal. The same as *side winder,* or *side hill badger.*

out of kin, *adj. phr.* Not related.

oven, *n.* Cavernous holes in the rocks on the seashore.

pail, *v. t.* To milk (a cow).

peavey, *n.* A cant dog, named for a Mr. Peavey, of Bangor, its inventor and manufacturer; pl. *peavies.*

pindling, *adj.* Delicate; weak and sickly. "He was a *pindlin'* baby."

plaster palace, *n. phr.* Plaster of Paris. Obsolescent.

poult, *n.* A young chicken.

proper, *adv.* Very. "They'll come *proper* handy next time."

pumplefoot, *n.* Clubfoot. Biddeford.

purr, *v. i.* To trill the lips. "I didn't see you beckon; why didn't you *purr*?" Said by a car conductor.

put the kibosh on one, *v. phr.* To beat one badly; to prove one's superiority over one.

puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer, *v. phr.* To be very perplexing.

rain pitchforks and darning needles, or **pitchforks and chicken coops,** *v. phr.* To rain in torrents. Penobscot Co.

reamy, *adj.* Not firm, of cloth.

rest up, *v. phr.* To rest fully. "She was all tired out and wanted to *rest up.*"

shagging, *n.* A rumpling of the hair. "He gave him a *shagging.*" Orono.

shives, *n.* The needles of the juniper tree. Northport.

shouldn't ought to have, *v. phr.* Ought not to have. Aroostock Co.

side and side, *adv. phr.* Side by side. "They lived *side 'n side.*"

skewgeé, *adj.* Askew.

snake, *v. t.* To take slyly or stealthily.

sneeze every time another takes snuff, *v. phr.* To follow another's lead in servile fashion. Bangor.

snug by, *adv. phr.* Near by. "He lives right *snug by* now. Orono.

souple, *adj.* Tractable, meek and docile. "My girl got a lickin' at school; when she came home she was real *souple.*" Orono.

soupled up, *adj. phr.* Limbered up, "She thought she'd take a few steps just to get *soupled up.* Orono.

spandy, *adj.* and *adv.* Neat. Used in the expressions *spink and spandy* and *spandy clean.*

spend, *v. i.* To last; to hold out. "Some butter *spends* better than others." Auburn.

stantial, *n.* Stanchion in a cow stall. Exeter.

sugar berth, *n. phr.* A maple sugar grove.

tacky, *adj.* Sticky.

tend to, *v. phr.* To pay attention. "Stop whispering and *tend to.*"

tromple. *v. t.* To stamp upon with the feet. "How'd it be if I *trompled* a junk of putty into it?" Orono.

tucker, *n.* The name of a game played at indoor parties. The company marches and turns about to music.

tumble into a teehee's nest, *v. phr.* To be taken with a fit of giggling. "You seem to have *tumbled into a teehee's nest.*" Bangor.

wait up, *v. phr.* To wait.

wall-eyed, *adj.* Having the eyes looking out, of an animal (horse) or person: opposed to cross-eyed, when the eyes look in.

weddingers, *n.* A newly married couple. Pronounced *weddeners.*

weewaw, *adj.* Askew.

whisker, *n.* A little; a trifle. "Move it just a *whisker.*"

windjammer, *n.* A fore-and-aft sailing vessel. Used in Maine and on the Pacific coast.

witch grass, or **twitch grass,** *n. phr.* A grass common in gardens that spreads rapidly and is hard to kill. It is sometimes called *dog grass,* because when dogs eat it people commonly say it is going to rain. In Western New York it is called *quack grass,* or simply *quack.* In Massachusetts a similar grass is called *dog grass.* The Century Dict. gives *quitch grass,* or *couch grass.* The forms *quick grass, cooch grass,* and *cutch grass* are also known. Doubtless the original of all these forms is *quick* or its palatalized form *quitch,* and the other forms are merely instances of popular etymology.

would a went, *v. phr.* Would have gone. Aroostook Co.

GEORGE D. CHASE.

Orono, Maine.

A TRAGEDY OF SURNAMES.

In a deep recess in that group of winding hills skirting the southern border of Boyle County, Kentucky, is a beautiful spring of water, running briskly even during the driest seasons, the fountain head of the famous Salt River. Not more than a mile down stream the distinguishing features of this "Knob" country are abruptly lost, and a wide valley-land of surpassing fertility and scenic beauty begins and continues full twenty miles to the northwestward.

A third and a quarter of a century ago there came to this valley to possess it, to till it, and to wax fat on it, a colony of Hollanders from Pennsylvania. They were robust of body, had fine courage for the privations of pioneer life, had in fullest measure those habits of industry and thrift so characteristic of this race, and had a passionate love of the family hearthstone.

A few of the houses that they reared in the wilderness yet remain and can be identified by the wide sweep of the roof, the projecting cornice, pointed dormers, high gables, and within, ponderous, high-posted bedsteads, rough hewn beam ceilings, wide-open fire places, quaintly carved hall and mantel clocks, and spacious corner cupboards for apple butter and home-made cheese. These wilderness homes are falling into decay, the furniture has found its way to the antiquary's shop and into alien houses, the dialect has been conquered by the public school, but the most merciless vandalism has been the mutilation of the fine old Hollandish family names.

Among these colonists and speaking their tongue were to be found a few of French and Flemish origin, and their names have suffered a like fate. For instance, few could believe that the four family names, Cossett, Gossett, Cozart, and Cozatt, all came from the one ancestor, the familiar French name Guizot, yet this is literally true. Likewise the name La Rue, typically French, has given away to simply Rue, many of whom are yet to be found in this region; Vermilyea is Vermillion, Badeau is Beddow, Petit has become Poteet, Des Champs is Scomp, De Bon is Debaun, Caillé is Kyle, Demarest is Demaree, Terre Hun

(or 'Un) is Terhune, and the beautiful De La Haye has degenerated into the one of Celtic sound and spelling, Dillehay. As all of these were Protestant in faith and worshipped in the old Dutch Reformed "Mud Meeting House," a plain log house stuccoed with the native soil, they were presumably French Huguenots who had fled from persecution into Holland and thence to the New World.

The Dutch Reiger has become Riker and Ryker, the Gebhardts split into the two families Gabbards and Gabberts, De Muth is now Demoot, Demuth, and even Dimmitt, Ludwig is Ludwick, Voorhees is Vories, Voris, Voorheis; Van Huys easily fell into the phonetic Vannice; Banta is Bonta and Bonty; Zinkern is the abomination, Sinkhorn; and the typically Dutch, Van der Eyb, is another victim of phonetics and is now Vanderipe. There has been no more conspicuous butchery than Van Arsdale into every possible combination of the constituent letters, and shifting of small letters into capitals, and capitals into small letters so as to save the original sound, Vanarsdell, Vanasdall, Vanarsdall, Vanarsdill, Vannersdale, and possibly others, and thus a splendid old name has been twisted far out of its original spelling.

That widely scattered and gifted family of Harlans was originally Haerlen, a name still to be found in Holland, though the suggestion has been made by a cultured Hollander that it may be a misspelling of Haerlem, a well-known Dutch city, and allied to them by blood is the family of Van Siegel, now the ugly and meaningless Van Sickle. So the sweet-sounding, euphonious Van de Veer has been corrupted into Vandiver, Vandever, Vandeveer, the second capital "V" having been uselessly sacrificed.

As a fitting closing scene to this tragedy of names it is proper to rescue the good old pioneer, Peter Wittnacht, from his careless progeny who had kept it successfully hidden in the barbarism, Whiteneck, a large tribe of whom now people the Salt River Valley and the recesses of the Chaplin Hills.

FAYETTE DUNLAP.

Danville, Kentucky, April, 1913.

A WORD-LIST FROM MINNESOTA.

The following brief provisional list is based chiefly on material furnished by students representing different sections of the state of Minnesota. It is apparent that most of the words and phrases included are not at all confined to the "North Star" state or to the great North Western region. In fact, a large number of dialectal and slang terms have no doubt migrated with the speakers from the East to the West, though some of them may have dropped out of use in certain Eastern districts.

On the other hand, it would be natural to suppose that the languages of the strong foreign-born (especially Scandinavian and German) elements would exert some influence on the English language of these parts. Traces of foreign idioms in English can, as a matter of fact, be easily detected, but in all likelihood most of them do not transcend the limits of foreign speech communities or are doomed to early extinction. In the excitement of a campaign event a young man of German parentage was heard to exclaim: *"The beer is all* (= German: "das Bier ist alle"), the boys are yet dry." The funny sounding phrase "the beer is all" was taken up by the "boys" and enjoyed a considerable but very short-lived popularity.[1] In the town of New Ulm, a German settlement, one may hear words like *gell* (= South German *gelt, gell,* meaning the same as "nicht wahr?"), for instance in *"gell?* you will go." The frequent adverbial use in Minneapolis of *with* in *"go with"* (to which Nils Flaten called attention in Dialect Notes II, 118) or in "do you want to take the parcel *with?"* is presumably due to Scandinavian influence, though it has a counterpart also in the German "gehst du mit?", "wollen Sie das Packet mitnehmen?" A fairly firm foothold has been gained by *Fest* as used in the compound *Saengerfest* (which has received some kind of recognition in the dictionaries) and in new combinations like *talking fest*[2] or the baseball slang term

[1] Professor Hempl included 'The butter is all'='it is gone, there is no more' in his list of dialectal test phrases, Dialect Notes, I, 316. Possibly this expression could spring up independently in different languages.

[2] *Gabfeast* has been reported in Dialect Notes, III, 127.

swat fest, i. e. "a game in which the ball is hit hard and often." But on the whole, it would be very unsafe to predict appreciable permanent additions to the English vocabulary or phraseology from these sources.

act up, *v. phr.* To show off, or just to act in a care-free, happy-go-lucky way, or to act in a foolish, silly manner. "The children always *act up* with him."

batty (about), *adj.* Crazy. "That boy is *batty* about her."

bender, *n.* A (drinking) spree. "Dan was returning from a *bender* this morning."

bid, *n.* An invitation. "He didn't get a *bid* to the affair."

boiled shirt, *n. phr.* A white stiff front shirt. "It was a swell party, the men all wore *boiled shirts.*"

bone-head, *n.* A blockhead. "He is a *bone-head.*"

booze-fighter, *n.* A confirmed, heavy drinker. "He's one of those poor *booze-fighters.*"

can, *v.* To expel, to dismiss. "The Students' Work Committee *canned* him."

chew, *v.* To study with great concentration for some time. "He *chewed* the lesson for four hours."

clum (riming with *sum*). Past tense of climb.

comer, *n.* A person with a "future," a person making rapid progress. "He's a *comer* in politics."

coulee, *n.* A ravine. "We were riding in the *coulee* below the hill."

cow college, *n. phr.* Agricultural School (of the University of Minnesota). "He is at the *cow college.*"

cow puncher, *n.* A cowboy. "He was a *cow puncher* all his life."

(have a) **crush** (on), *v. phr.* To be conspicuously attached to some one; to pay assiduous attentions to some one. "He *has a crush* on Dorothy."

dasn't (*a* = *æ*). Dare(s) not.

dippy, *adj.* Foolish, crazy.

dub, *n.* A novice, a raw beginner, an unskilful person. "He's nothing but a *dub.*"

eats, *n.* Food. "We had such good *eats.*"

four-eyes, *n. phr.* A person wearing eye-glasses. "That old *four-eyes* can't see where he's going to."

French dry clean, *v. phr.* To clean clothes after the French method of dry cleaning. "We *French dry clean* our clothes."

frost, *v.* To surprise. "Wouldn't that *frost* you?"

glad rags, *n. phr.* Best clothes. "She was there in all her *glad rags.*"

(can't) **go** (a person or a thing), *v. phr.* (Can't) endure, stand, or put up with. "He likes her, but he *can't go* her sister."

gopher, *n.* A member of the Junior class at the University of Minnesota. (The pictures of the members of that class appear regularly in the Junior year book called 'The Gopher'—Minnesota being known as the Gopher state.) "I didn't know she was a *gopher.*"

gopher hole, *n. phr.* Office of the editors of the year book 'The Gopher.'

hang, *n.* The way in which a thing is done or managed. "It took me a month to get the *hang* of the system."

high-ball, *n.* Signal, or order (to go). (Railroad term.) "The conductor gave the engineer the *high-ball* to go ahead."

high-brow, *n. phr.* An educated person. "Most of the faculty are *high-brows*."

hot dog, *n. phr.* A little sausage; especially, a Frankfurt sausage. "*Hot dogs* are good with sauerkraut."

(a) **hot** (one), *adj. phr.* Exceptional (in a good or bad sense), striking, queer. "You are *a hot one*, you are." "He told *a hot one* at the dinner table."

hump, *v.* To hurry on, to go." "Come on, let us *hump* along."

I swan! An exclamation of surprise.

jerk, *n.* A notice of being deficient in school work. "The old man sent me a *jerk* three times before he *conned* [i. e., 'conditioned'] me."

(be) **keen** (about), *adj. phr.* (To be) fond (of somebody or something). "I am *keen* about walking."

kid, *v.* To quiz, rally, or banter. "They *kidded* him about his poor playing."

K. M. A 'kitchen mechanic'; a maid. "She is a *K. M.*"

low-brow, *n. phr.* An uneducated person.

lumberjack, *n.* A workman in a lumber camp. "This is the season for the arrival of the *lumberjacks*."

match, *v.* To toss up or otherwise manipulate coins or the like with the design of comparing a number of similar surfaces exposed to determine who shall "treat" or win. "He was always lucky enough to win in *matching* pennies."

nutty, *adj.* Feeble-minded, mentally unbalanced. "Don't mind him; he's *nutty*."

O. Naught; a cipher. Used in giving numbers, particularly in telephone service. "*Two-o-two* Hennepin Avenue." (Seen on an advertising poster.)

pinch, *v.* To arrest, to take into custody. "Be careful or the policeman 'll *pinch* you."

pipe, *v.* To look at. "*Pipe* the bonnet" (i. e., look at the hat).

piped, (*ptc.*) *adj.* Intoxicated. "The engineers were all *piped*."

plug, *n.* A heavy dray horse. "That horse is a *plug*,—weighs 1800 pounds."

put (somebody) **next to** (something), *v. phr.* To inform of, to acquaint with. "*Put me next* to the secret."

queer, *v.* To spoil the reputation (or good impression) a person has made or is trying to make. "That *queered* me with the teacher."

red-owl, *v. phr.* To spank. "The engineers *red-owled* one of their number."

(go) **riverbanking,** *v. phr.* Taking a walk along the riverbank,—used of a walk taken by a boy and girl together. "We cannot go to the picnic because we are *going riverbanking*."

rough-neck, *n. phr.* An uncouth person. "He's an awful *rough-neck*."

shoot it, *v. phr.* An exclamation of disgust. "Oh, *shoot it!* I wanted to go."

slip one over, *v. phr.* To get the better of some one. "*I slipped one over* on you."

slob, *n.* A disagreeable man; a man of hateful look and character. "He's nothing but a *slob*, you can't talk to him."

soused, (*ptc.*) *adj.* Intoxicated. "They all got *soused*."

spuds, *n.* Potatoes. "We had baked *spuds* last night."

squeal, *v.* To turn informer; to tattle. "He *squealed* to the police about it."

stick around, *v. phr.* To stay. "*Stick around* a few minutes."

stiff, *n.* A dull, and generally an unpleasant person. "I wouldn't talk to that *stiff* for a world."

stiff, *n.* A corpse (used as anatomical material).

stung, *p. ptc.* Cheated. "He was *stung* on that deal."

sure-shootin', *adv. phr.* Certainly. "Are you going to the ball game?" "*Sure-shootin'*."

to beat the cars, *adv. phr.* Extremely, exceedingly, very much. "It rained *to beat the cars*."

trim up, *v. phr.* To defeat (in a game). "They *trimmed up* every team that came their way."

turkey, *n.* A lumberman's pack or kit. "He carried his *turkey* on his back."

weather, *n.* Bad weather. "I'm afraid we're going to get *weather*."

Questions of no mean interest to the philologist are involved in the contamination of foreign languages with English, but the study of such Swedish-English, German-English, Norwegian-English dialects (to mention the numerically most important of the mixed languages) does not fall primarily within the scope of these publications.

FR. KLAEBER.

The University of Minnesota.

TERMS OF APPROBATION AND EULOGY IN AMERICAN DIALECT SPEECH.

I.

INTRODUCTION.

It has been my purpose in making this collection of superlative and other terms that express approbation and eulogy, in American dialect or slang, to attempt a classification of the words brought together, so that more may be learned of their modes of formation, their frequency of occurrence, and the part that they play in general usage. Such a list is never complete, since from time to time new formations are coined and gain currency.

For the most part the material has been obtained (1) from DIALECT NOTES, (2) from Bartlett's *Dictionary of Americanisms* and similar works, (3) orally. Many stories written by Mark Twain, Bret Harte, O. Henry, Sewell Ford, and others, were examined, with a view to the material which they might furnish; but little was found in them. The greater part of the terms were secured orally from students at the University of Nebraska, at the Lincoln High School, and from people about the city of Lincoln. It was felt that the words collected from University students, who come from all parts of the state, are fairly representative of the use of such words throughout the state. A few words have been taken from conversations with people who live in other states. After the list was made, standard dictionaries were consulted and it was found that many of the words listed were included therein. Most of the words may be regarded as in slang or facetious usage; some as traditional in individual families.

II.

The words are classified into the two general subdivisions of nouns and adjectives. Then is attempted a further classification of the adjectives into groups, with reference to their modes of formation.

The first and largest group of adjectives includes those with the suffixes *-ious, -ous,* and *-us.* Under this group are found such

words as "flambustious," "grandilious," and "humgumptious"; also the group "galoptious," "galloptious," "goluptious," "goloptious," and "galopshus," variants having the same meaning. The facetious terms "gobsloptious," "gobersloptious," "globsloptious" and "supergobsloptious," "superglobsloptious," "superglobbersloptious," and "supergobosnoptious" seem to be variant forms differing because of the desire of one person to outdo another in the force of his terms of eulogy.

The second largest group of adjectives includes those formed by adding *-y* to the root word, as "classy," "dingery," "doozy," "flossy," and "peachy." Many of the words in this group are given in the standard dictionaries. The third group in importance includes those words with the suffix *-iferous* or *-ifferous*. Among this class are the facetious terms "eujifferous," "grandifferous," "rapteriferous," and "scrumdifferous." Another group that I believe nearly equals the preceding in importance, as showing a favorate mode of formation, consists of words with the prefix *super-*, illustrated by such terms as "supergobosnoptious," "superrumdifferous," and "supersnollygonchus." There is also a tendency to form words by using the prefix *hyper-*, as the two facetious terms "hyperfirmacious," and "hypersnorty." The word *doodle*, used as a suffix, is found in the terms "swelldoodle" and "scrumdoodle."

There are two growing groups of adjectives, those with the ending *-ish*, such as "catish," "scrumdumpish" and "swellish," and those ending in *-ing* as "stunning," and "corking." A few words terminate in *-ic*, as "sponortic" and "superspadratic."

Another common way of expressing approbation is by means of compound words like "go-getter," "jim-dandy," and "rattling-good." Among this group are found a few re-duplicating or ablaut formations as "hanky-spanky," "humkum-bunkum," "rory-tory," "tip-top," and "yum-yum." There are also many extensions of short words to longer or more elaborate forms, as "peach" to "peachy," "peacherine," "peacherino," "peachamaroot," and "scrum" to "scrumptious," "scrumptedidleous," etc.

From this brief survey it will be seen that in popular speech, at least in the midwest, there is a special liking for superlative forms: especially for those terminating in *-ious* and *-ifferous*, or for those that have the prefix *super-*.

A striking number of eulogistic words have to do with the taste of food, especially candy, pie, cake, and other delicacies. The following sentences will illustrate this:

"How do you like that candy?" "It's just *expolagollucious*." "This pie is *lobdocious*." "That's *superglobsloptious* pudding." "Give me some more of that *gobsloptious* ice cream." "The frosting on that cake is *superlobgoshious*."

Perhaps a still greater number of strongly eulogistic terms are called for in characterizing clothes:

"A *sniptious* new tie." "We had some *floozy* dresses." "That hat's a *doodle*." "That dress is a *humdinger*." "Her new gown is a *peacherino*." "Yesterday Mary showed me her new coat. It is sure *scrumptedidleous*."

III.

Some of the words in the following list are interesting because of their long and persistent use in popular speech. Farmer and Henley's *Dictionary of Slang* records the words "splendacious," "splendidious," and "splendidous" as being in use since 1538. According to the same authority, "high-flying" has been used since 1689; "hummer" since 1696; "nobby" since 1808; "dandy" since 1816; "scrumptious" since 1835; and "angeliferous" since 1837. All these words are still used in their original senses.

In Dialect Notes, II, a word-list from East Alabama gives the word "dinky" as meaning neat or trim. In Nebraska we commonly think of "dinky" as meaning small, insignificant and below the standard of things, not a term of approbation at all. The word "dink" from which "dinky" is derived is given both by Dr. Murray and by Farmer and Henley as meaning neat and trim.

The words "peach" and "peachy" are two very favorite words in popular speech. "Peach" is recorded in *Webster's New International Dictionary* as a slang word with the popular meaning, a person or thing likened to a peach because of its sweetness, fairness or excellence. The word "peachy" with the meaning, fine, splendid, excellent, is not entered; yet, because of its popularity I believe that in time this meaning will win dictionary recognition.[1] "Scrum" and "scrumptious" are very widespread

[1] Now recognized in the *New Standard Dictionary.—Ed.*

and popular. DIALECT NOTES, II and III give "scrum" as being used in Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, N. W. Arkansas and Nebraska. The *Standard Dictionary* gives "scrumptious" as a slang word meaning elegant, stylish, fine, charming. "Scrum" with the same meaning is not recorded; yet, because of its widespread use, it will probably ultimately work its way into the dictionaries.

In the word-list there is some repetition of forms, since the same word may often be classified in several ways, according to the prefix, or the suffix, or the general mode of formation.

WORD-LIST.

I.

Nouns.

beaner. Fine, excellent. Used by Nebraska students. See DIALECT NOTES, III, 541. "That girl's a *beaner.*" "The show at the Lyric is a *beaner.*"

bellafatima. Excellent, splendid. Used in Nebraska. "That's a *bellafatima.*" You're a *bellafatima.*"

candykid. A fine fellow; a showy, stylish person. Usage widespread. "He's a candykid all right." "She is some candykid."

candyman. A dandy fellow; a stylish, showy person. Used in Nebraska. "He's quite a *candyman.*" "There goes a *candyman.*"

class. The highest quality or combination of qualities, as among athletes, or similarly. Usage widespread. Entered in *The Slang Dictionary*, and Farmer and Henley's *Dictionary of Slang.* "There's some *class* to that fellow."

crackajack. Defined in *Webster's Dictionary* as a person of marked ability or excellence. "Jim's a *crackajack* when it comes to playing ball."

crackerjack. Variant of the preceding. Used in Nebraska in speaking of something that is especially pleasing, or fine, or excellent. "That hat's a *crackerjack.*"

dinger. Something very splendid, or stylish. Used by Nebraska students. "Isn't that hat a *dinger*?" "That fellow's a *dinger.*" "Say, kid, that suit's a *dinger.*"

doodle. Fine, splendid, pleasing. Used by Nebraska students. "That hat is just a *doodle.*" "Isn't that book a *doodle*?" "He's a *doodle.*"

humdinger. Very fine, splendid. A stylish person. Used in Nebraska. "That dress is a *humdinger.*" "She's a *humdinger.*"

hummer. Anything of magnitude or note; especially a man or woman of notable parts; a high stepper, a good goer. Used in Nebraska. Entered in *The Oxford Dictionary*, Farmer and Henley's *Dictionary of Slang*, *The Century Dictionary*, and the *Standard Dictionary.* "The play last night was a *hummer.*"

la-la. A swell, a stylish person. Frequent in Nebraska. Entered in Farmer and Henley's *Dictionary of Slang.* "That lady is a *la-la.*" "He's quite a *la-la.*"

lallapaloosa. A stylish person. Something pleasing. In general use in Nebraska. See DIALECT NOTES, III, 545. "She's a *lallapaloosa.*" "That hat is a *lallapaloosa.*"

lallapalooser. Something pleasing, splendid, stylish, fine. This is an agent noun based on the preceding. Used in Nebraska, Wyoming, and elsewhere. "That horse is a *lallapalooser.*" "They are *lallapaloosers.*"

peach. A young woman of pleasing parts. Anything especially choice. Something stylish and up-to-date. In Nebraska these meanings are in widespread usage. See DIALECT NOTES, II, 49. Entered in Farmer and Henley's *Dictionary of Slang.* "That girl's a *peach.*" "That vase is a *peach.*" "Isn't that hat a *peach*?"

peachamaroot. Something very fine, splendid. Found in *The Green Book* for March, 1912, 485. "That story is a *peachamaroot.*" "Ain't she a *peachamaroot*?"

peacherine. One who has attractive qualities. Anything especially choice. Used by Nebraska students. See DIALECT NOTES, II, 49. "She's a *peacherine.*" "Your dress is a *peacherine.*"

peacherino. Something very fine or splendid. Used widely in Nebraska. See DIALECT NOTES, III, where the word is reported from N.W. Arkansas. "Her gown is a *peacherino.*" "He's a *peacherino.*"

pippin. A term of endearment. A person of good ability. Used widely in Nebraska. See DIALECT NOTES, II, where the word is reported from N.W. Arkansas. Entered in Farmer and Henley's *Dictionary of Slang* and *The Oxford Dictionary.* "She's quite a *pippin*, isn't she?" "He's something of a *pippin* when it comes to piano playing."

punkins. Used in phrase *some punkins.* Prominent, pretentious. Used in Nebraska. For origin see Bartlett's *Dictionary of Americanisms*, page 626. Entered in Farmer and Henley's *Dictionary of Slang.* See DIALECT NOTES, III, where the word is reported from Western N. Y. "They think they're some *punkins.*"

sponort or **spinort.** A stylish or 'sporty' person. Common in Nebraska. "You'll be quite a *spinort* with that new hat."

swell. A well-dressed person; a person with a showy exterior. Used widely in Nebraska. Entered in Farmer and Henley's *Dictionary of Slang, Webster's New International Dictionary*, and *The Slang Dictionary.* "He's quite a *swell.*" "Those ladies are *swells*; they go to all the parties."

stunner. A stylish-looking person. Anything grand or astounding. Common in Nebraska. Entered in Bartlett's *Dictionary of Americanisms, Webster's New International Dictionary*, the *Standard Dictionary, The Century Dictionary*, and *The Slang Dictionary.* "That girl's a *stunner.*" "It will be quite a *stunner.*" "Wasn't that scene a *stunner*?"

II.

Adjectives.

I. Adjectives with suffixes *-ious, -ous, -us.*

cavascacious. Pleasant, agreeable. Used in Maine—cf. an article in the Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* of July 29, 1912. "A *cavascacious* day." "A *cavascacious* time."

expolagollucious. Splendid, very fine, elegant. Facetious. Used in Nebraska. "That candy is *expolagollucious.*" "Your new hat is really *expolagollucious.*"

flambustious. Showy, gaudy, pleasant. Entered in Farmer and Henley's *Dictionary of Slang.* "That dress is rather *flambustious.*" "They have a *flambustious* window." "We had a *flambustious* time."

flippercanorious. Fine, grand. Used in Nebraska. See DIALECT NOTES, III, 543. "The music is *flippercanorious* to-night."

galoptious. Delightful, luscious, a general superlative. Facetious. Entered in Farmer and Henley's *Dictionary of Slang* and in *The Oxford Dictionary.* "Isn't this a *galoptious* day?"

galloptious. Splendid, fine, excellent. Facetious. See DIALECT NOTES, I, where the word is reported from Staten Island, N. Y. "We had a *galloptious* old time."

galopshus. Delightful, luscious. Facetious. Entered in *The Oxford Dictionary. The Slang Dictionary*, 179, records "*galopshus.*" "That is *galopshus* fruit."

globsloptious. Splendid. fine. Facetious. Used in Nebraska. "I want some of that *globsloptious* ice cream." "That's mighty *globsloptious* cake."

gobersloptious. Splendid, fine, excellent. Facetious. Used in Nebraska. "That candy is *gobersloptious.*"

gobsloptious. Splendid, fine. Facetious. Usage general in Nebraska. "The show was *gobsloptious.*" "This is *gobsloptious* candy."

goloptious. Fine, splendid, delicious, luscious. Facetious. Entered in Farmer and Henley's *Dictionary of Slang.* "That is a *goloptious* orange."

goluptious. Delightful, luscious. Facetious. Entered in *The Oxford Dictionary.* "We had a *goluptious* time."

grandacious. Fine, very grand. Heard occasionally. Entered in Barrère and Leland's *Dictionary of Slang.*"

grandilious. Splendid, fine, grand. Used in Nebraska. "These mountains are a *grandilious* sight."

humgumptious. Splendid, excellent, pretentious. Used in Nebraska. Entered in Farmer and Henley's *Dictionary of Slang.* "That is a *humgumptious* book I am reading." "They are *humgumptious* people."

hyperfirmacious. Fine, splendid, excellent. Facetious. Used in Nebraska. "That candy is *hyperfirmacious.*" "Those are *hyperfirmacious* flowers."

lobdocious. Delightful, excellent. Facetious. Used in Nebraska. See DIALECT NOTES, III, 545. "Your cake is *lobdocious.*"

lumpshious. Delicious, scrumptious. Facetious. Entered in Farmer and Henley's *Dictionary of Slang.* "This is *lumpshious* pie."

luperglobslopcious. Grand, splendid. Facetious. Used in Nebraska. "This is a *luperglobslopcious* day." "What a *luperglobslopcious* picture!" "This fudge is *luperglobslopcious.*"

magnolious. Very fine, magnificent. Used in Wyoming. "How do you like my suit?" "It's *magnolious.*"

roritorious. Showy, dashing. See *rory-tory.* Entered in Farmer and Henley's *Dictionary of Slang.* "What a *roritorious* hat!"

scrumbotious. Same meaning and usage as *scrumptious.* Used in Nebraska. "*Scrumbotious* clothes."

scrumptious. First-class, nice, fastidious. Particular, excellent, fine, delightful. Usage general in Nebraska. Entered in Farmer and Henley's *Dictionary of Slang, The Slang Dictionary,* the *Standard Dictionary, The Century Dictionary,* and Bartlett's *Dictionary of Americanisms.* Mr. Bartlett thinks this is probably a corruption of "scrupulous." "This work is *scrumptious.*" "She is a *scrumptious* housekeeper." "That is a *scrumptious* book."

scrumptedidleous. Excellent, fine. Facetious. Used in Nebraska. See DIALECT NOTES, III, 547. "We had a *scrumptedidleous* ride." "What a *scrumptedidleous* auto you have!"

slobbergulluious. Splendid, very fine, excellent. Facetious. Used by students at Macalester College, Minnesota. "This pudding is just *slobbergulluious.*" "This candy is *slobbergulluious.*"

slopergobtious. Fine, splendid. Facetious. Used in Nebraska. "Those flowers are *slopergobtious.*"

sniptious. Fine, attractive, splendid. Used in Nebraska. See DIALECT NOTES, III, 547. "She has a *sniptious* new hat." "Those are *sniptious* pictures."

splendacious. Splendid. Facetious. Used in Nebraska. Entered in Farmer and Henley's *Dictionary of Slang.* "They live in a *splendacious* home."

splendidious. Splendid, magnificent. Entered in Farmer and Henley's *Dictionary of Slang,* Bartlett's *Dictionary of Americanisms,* the *Standard Dictionary,* and *The Century Dictionary.* "What do you think of this weather?" "Well, it is *splendidious.*"

splendidous. Splendid. Entered in Farmer and Henley's *Dictionary of Slang.* "Those flowers are *splendidous.*"

spondiculous. Splendid, glorious, enjoyable. Facetious. Used in South Dakota. "We had a *spondiculous* time at the dance."

superbagnamious. Excellent, superfine, great. Facetious. Used by students at Macalester College, Minnesota. "We had a *superbagnamious* time."

superglobbersloptious. Very fine; excellent. Facetious. Used in Nebraska. See DIALECT NOTES, III, 548. "That puddin's *superglobbersloptious.*"

superglobsloptious. Very fine. Facetious. Used in Nebraska. See DIALECT NOTES, III, 548. "We had a *superglobsloptious* time." "Your candy was *superglobsloptious.*"

supergobosnoptious. Very fine, excellent. Facetious. Used in Nebraska. "Give me some of that *supergobosnoptious* cake." "We are having *supergobosnoptious* meals nowadays."

supergobsloptious. Very fine, excellent. Facetious. Used in Nebraska. "The candy is *supergobsloptious*."

superlobgoshious. Scrumptious. Facetious. Used in Nebraska. "This salad is *superlobgoshious*."

swellellegous. Modification of *swellelegant*. Beautiful, elegant, splendid. Used in Nebraska. See DIALECT NOTES, III, 548. "I want that *swellellegous* hat in the window."

2. Adjectives having the suffix *-iferous*, *-ifferous*.

angeliferous. Angelic, super-excellent. Entered in Farmer and Henley's *Dictionary of Slang*. "What *angeliferous* music!"

eujifferous. Splendid, great. Facetious. Used in Nebraska. See DIALECT NOTES, III, 543. "His paintings are *eujifferous*."

grandiferous. Grand, splendid, glorious. Facetious. Usage general in Nebraska. See DIALECT NOTES, III, 544. "He is a *grandiferous* singer." "This is a *grandiferous* morning."

rapteriferous. Splendid, glorious. Facetious. Used in Nebraska. "That was a *rapteriferous* sunset."

scrumdifferous. Very fine, splendid. Facetious. Used in Nebraska. "She lives in a *scrumdifferous* home."

splendiferous. Splendid, fine, brilliant, gorgeous. Used in Nebraska. Found in George Ashby's poem *Dicta Philosophorum*. EETS. 76, 1899. Entered in Farmer and Henley's *Dictionary of Slang*, Bartlett's *Dictionary of Americanisms*, *Webster's New International Dictionary*, *Standard Dictionary*, and *The Century Dictionary*. "We saw many *splendiferous* gowns this morning." "Those pictures are *splendiferous*."

superrumdifferous. Splendid, fine. Facetious. Used in Nebraska. "He's a *superrumdifferous* child, according to my notion of children."

swelldifferous. Swell, elegant, fine. Facetious. Used in Nebraska. "The scenes of that play were *swelldifferous*."

3. Adjectives formed by adding the suffix *-y*.

bully. Fine, capital, grand; the highest term of commendation. Usage widespread. Entered in Bartlett's *Dictionary of Americanisms*, Farmer and Henley's *Dictionary of Slang*, *The Slang Dictionary*, *The Oxford Dictionary*, *Webster's New International Dictionary*, *Standard Dictionary*, and *The Imperial Dictionary*. "I'm feeling *bully* this morning." "*Bully* for you." "That's *bully*."

classy. Stylish, fine, neat, trim. Usage general in Nebraska. "There goes a *classy* looking fellow." "He's a pretty *classy* guy."

dandy. Fine, splendid, capital. Usage common in Nebraska. Entered in *The Oxford Dictionary*, Farmer and Henley's *Dictionary of Slang*, *The Slang Dictionary*, *Webster's New International Dictionary*, *Standard Diction-*

ary, *The Imperial Dictionary*, and *The Century Dictionary*. "Your dress is just *dandy*." "She had a *dandy* book." "We had a *dandy* ride."

dashy. Showy, gorgeous. Used in Nebraska. Entered in *The Oxford Dictionary*, *Webster's New International Dictionary*, *Standard Dictionary*, and *The Century Dictionary*. "All the ladies wore *dashy* gowns."

dingery. Splendid, just the thing. Facetious. Used by Nebraska students. "Those pictures are *dingery*." "That's a *dingery* pen."

dinky. Neat, trim. See DIALECT NOTES, III, where the word is reported from East Alabama. Both Farmer and Henley's *Dictionary of Slang* and *The Oxford Dictionary* enter "dink," meaning dainty, trim. "What a *dinky* little hat!"

doozy. Sporty, flossy. Facetious. Used in Nebraska. See DIALECT NOTES, III, 543. "Where's that *doozy* fellow I saw you with?" "She's a trifle bit *doozy*."

floozy. Floozy, sporty. Used in Nebraska. See DIALECT NOTES, III, 543. "We had some *floozy* dresses, let me tell you." "He is quite a *floozy* fellow."

flossy. Gay, attractive. Usage widespread in Nebraska. "Those girls are a *flossy* lot." "You look pretty *flossy*."

foxy. Stylish looking, attractive. Usage widespread in Nebraska. "She's a *foxy* looking little lady."

hunkey. Very fine, "tip-top," just the thing. Applied more commonly to things than to persons. Entered in Bartlett's *Dictionary of Americanisms*, *The Slang Dictionary*, *Webster's New International Dictionary*, and the *Standard Dictionary*. "That's just *hunkey* candy."

hypersnorty. Stylish, proud. Facetious. Used in Nebraska. "You're getting entirely too *hypersnorty* for me." "What *hypersnorty* ideas you have!"

kippy. Striking, prepossessing. Facetious. Used in Nebraska. See DIALECT NOTES, III, 545. "She has a very *kippy* appearance."

knobby, nobby. Stylish, often applied to new hats. Smart, elegant, fashionable, good, capital. Usage widespread. Entered in Farmer and Henley's *Dictionary of Slang*, Bartlett's *Dictionary of Americanisms*, *The Oxford Dictionary*, *Webster's New International Dictionary*, *The Slang Dictionary*, *Standard Dictionary*, *The Imperial Dictionary*, and *The Century Dictionary*. "I've seen many *knobby* hats this spring." "That's a very *nobby* gown." "They have some *nobby* music."

laplolly. Splendid, fine. Facetious. Used in Wyoming. "What a *laplolly* sunset!"

natty. Neat, stylish, tidy. In general usage. Originally slang, but now of fair standing. Entered in Farmer and Henley's *Dictionary of Slang*, *The Slang Dictionary*, *The Oxford Dictionary*, *Webster's New International Dictionary*, *Standard Dictionary*, and *The Century Dictionary*. "You have a very *natty* suit." "Her house always looks so *natty*."

nifty. Neat, stylish, conspicuous. Usage general in Nebraska. Entered in *The Oxford Dictionary*, Farmer and Henley's *Dictionary of Slang*, *Standard Dictionary*, and *The Century Dictionary*. "How do you like my new suit?" "It's pretty *nifty*."

peachy. Splendid, fine, attractive. Usage common in Nebraska. See DIALECT NOTES, II, 48, 63, where the word is reported from N. W. Arkansas. "She has a *peachy* complexion." "This has been a *peachy* day."

skwuzzy. A term of approbation or compliment. Facetious. Used in Nebraska. See DIALECT NOTES, III, 547. "He's a *skwuzzy* fellow."

snorky. Stylish, up-to-date. Facetious. Used in Nebraska. "She wore a *snorky* coat."

spiffy. Very fine, attractive, splendid. Used in Nebraska. "That hat looks pretty *spiffy*." "That's quite a *spiffy* dress you have on."

sponorty, spinorty. Fancy, fussy, dressy, stylish. Facetious. Used in Nebraska. See DIALECT NOTES, III, 548. "You're going to look real *spinorty* for Easter."

sporty. Attractive, stylish. Usage general in Nebraska. "I think my shoes are real *sporty*." "What a *sporty* dress!"

swuzzy. Fine, attractive, admirable. Facetious. Used in Nebraska. See DIALECT NOTES, III, 548. "That's quite a *swuzzy* hat."

tony. Stylish, neat. Used especially of persons. In general use in Nebraska. Entered in the *Standard Dictionary* and *The Century Dictionary*. "He's a very *tony* looking fellow."

4. Adjectives ending in *-ish.*

catish. Stylish, elegant. Accented on the last syllable. See DIALECT NOTES, I, where the word is entered from Cincinnati, Ohio. "She's a very *catish* lady."

kiddyish. Stylish, up-to-date. Entered in Farmer and Henley's *Dictionary of Slang*. "Oh, yes, they are very *kiddyish* people."

scrumdumpish. Fine, splendid. Used in Nebraska, Wyoming and elsewhere. "What *scrumdumpish* buildings you have around here!" "What a *scrumdumpish* sunset!"

swellish. Elegant, stylish, first-rate. Used in Nebraska. Entered in Farmer and Henley's *Dictionary of Slang*, *The Slang Dictionary*, *Standard Dictionary*, and *The Imperial Dictionary*. "They have a *swellish* auto." "That's *swellish* work."

5. Adjectives with termination *-ic.*

sponortic, spinortic. Neat, trim, stylish. Used in Nebraska. "Don't be so *sponortic*." "What are you going to do with that *spinortic* dress?"

superspadratic. Splendid, very fine. Facetious. Used in Nebraska. "We had a *superspadratic* day yesterday."

6. Adjectives terminating in *-ing.*

corking. Fine, excellent, very pleasing. Used in Nebraska. See DIALECT NOTES, III, where the word is reported from East Alabama. "We had a *corking* good time."

high-flying. Pompous, pretentious. Used in Nebraska. Entered in Farmer and Henley's *Dictionary of Slang*, *The Imperial Dictionary*, and *Web-*

ster's New International Dictionary. "Those sound like *high-flying* ideas." "They are *high-flying* people."

spanking. Fine, up-to-date, jolly. Used in Nebraska. Entered in Farmer and Henley's *Dictionary of Slang, The Slang Dictionary, Webster's New International Dictionary,* and the *Standard Dictionary.* "She has a *spanking* new dress." "She is a *spanking* fine girl."

stunning. Stylish, splendid, excellent, very good. Usage general in Nebraska. Entered in Bartlett's *Dictionary of Americanisms, The Slang Dictionary, Webster's International Dictionary, Standard Dictionary, The Century Dictionary,* and *The Imperial Dictionary.* "You look *stunning* this morning." "That is a *stunning* picture."

7. Adjectives with the suffix *-doodle.*

scrumdoodle. Very fine, splendid. Used by Nebraska students. "The chorus did *scrumdoodle* this morning." "Yes, I thought the music was *scrumdoodle.*"

swelldoodle. Stylish, splendid. Used by Nebraska students. "Your suit is just *swelldoodle.*" "Didn't he have a *swelldoodle* ring?"

8. Compound forms.

ala-mona-gorgeous. Excellent, splendid. Facetious. Used by Nebraska students. "She's an *ala-mona-gorgeous* girl."

bang-up. First-rate, splendid, excellent. See DIALECT NOTES, III, where the word is reported from N. W. Arkansas. Entered in *The Slang Dictionary.* "That's a *bang-up* book." "What *bang-up* success you have!"

cut-up. Anything stylish, stunning, or attractive. Used in Nebraska. "You'll be quite a *cut-up* with that new hat." "She thinks she's some *cut-up.*"

dolled-up. Used of some one dressed in the latest fashion. Usage widespread. "She's all *dolled-up* for the dance."

first-rate. Superior, excellent. Usage widespread. Entered in Bartlett's *Dictionary of Americanisms, Webster's New International Dictionary, Standard Dictionary, The Imperial Dictionary,* and *The Century Dictionary.* "You did *first-rate* work." "Yes, those pictures are *first-rate.*"

go-getter. A stylish person, somewhat attractive or pleasing. Used in Wyoming. "That girl's a *go-getter.*" "Some of their hats are *go-getters.*"

jim-dandy. Superfine. Usage widespread in Alaska. See DIALECT NOTES, III, where the word is reported from N.W. Arkansas. Entered in Farmer and Henley's *Dictionary of Slang.* "This pie tastes *jim-dandy.*" "You did *jim-dandy.*"

lulu-kapoodler. Something remarkable. See DIALECT NOTES, III, where the word is reported from East Alabama. "The picture is a *lulu-kapoodler.*"

rattling-good. Splendid, fine, excellent. Used in Nebraska. "He's a *rattling-good* fellow." "That's a *rattling-good* story."

super-snolly-gonchus. Superlatively good. Facetious. See DIALECT NOTES, III, where the word is reported from S. W. Arkansas. "We had a *super-snolly-gonchus* time."

9. Pleonastic and Blend Compounds

grandificent. Blend of *grand* and *magnificent*. Used occasionally. Cited in Barrère and Leland's *Dictionary of Slang*.

swellelegant. Very fine, beautiful. Used in Nebraska. See DIALECT NOTES, III, 548. "We saw many *swellelegant* gowns this afternoon." "That dress is *swellelegant*."

swellegant. Same as *swellelegant*, and in the same usage.

10. Adjectives showing reduplication or ablaut.

hanky-spanky. Dashing, stylish, nobby; specifically of well-cut clothes. Facetious. Used in Nebraska. Entered in Farmer and Henley's *Dictionary of Slang*. "He's some *hanky-spanky* fellow that's been hangin' round here for quite a spell."

hinky-dinky. Excellent, first rate. Facetious. Used in Nebraska. "Your work is *hinky-dinky*." "That's just *hinky-dinky*, it suits me fine."

hunkum-bunkum. Fine, excellent, splendid. See DIALECT NOTES, III, where the word is reported from East Alabama. "What *hunkum-bunkum* bread you have to-day!"

rory-tory. Showy, dashing, gaudy, very gay. Used in Nebraska. Entered in Wright's *English Dialect Dictionary*. "She wore a *rory-tory* hat."

tip-top. Excellent, of the best quality. Usage widespread. Entered in Bartlett's *Dictionary of Americanisms*, Farmer and Henley's *Dictionary of Slang, The Slang Dictionary*, *Webster's International Dictionary*, *Standard Dictionary*, *The Imperial Dictionary*, and *The Century Dictionary*. "Everything is in *tip-top* shape."

yum-yum. First-rate, excellent. Facetious. Used in Nebraska. Entered in Farmer and Henley's *Dictionary of Slang*. "That candy's *yum-yum*."

11. Miscellaneous unclassified words.

bunkum. Fine, first-class. See DIALECT NOTES, II. where the word is reported from New York. Entered in *The Slang Dictionary*. "Their supper was just *bunkum*."

bunkumsquint. Fine, excellent. Facetious. Used in Nebraska. See DIALECT NOTES, III, 541. "Grandmother tells such *bunkumsquint* stories." "Your new pictures are *bunkumsquint*."

casmala. Fine, excellent, splendid. Used in Nebraska. "This hand is just *casmala*." "What a *casmala* book that is."

class. Stylish, dandified. Used in Nebraska. "Oh, he's so *class*!"

highfalutin, highfaluten, hifalutin, highfaluting. Pompous, stuck-up. Usage widespread in Nebraska. See DIALECT NOTES, III, where the word is reported from N. W. Arkansas. Entered in *Webster's New International Dictionary*, *The Slang Dictionary*, *Standard Dictionary*, and *The Century Dictionary*. "We don't want any of your *highfalutin* ideas."

hunkidori, hunky-dory. Superlatively good. Facetious. Used in Nebraska. Entered in Bartlett's *Dictionary of Americanisms* and the *Standard*

Dictionary. See DIALECT NOTES, III, where the word is reported from East Alabama. "What a *hunkidori* cake!" "These flowers are *hunkidori*."

magnifique. Magnificent, splendid. Used in Nebraska. "What do you think of those pictures?" "They are really *magnifique*."

peachagulu. Splendid, excellent. Used in Nebraska. "That's a *peachagulu* hand you hold." Used also as a noun.

peacharooney. Something splendid or fine. Used in Nebraska. "This weather is *peacharooney*." "Her hat is just *peacharooney*."

perskwee. Splendid, fine, excellent. Facetious. Used in Nebraska. See DIALECT NOTES, III, 546. "That painting is *perskwee*." "He's a *perskwee* looking fellow."

scallywhampus. Splendid, fine. Facetious. Used in Nebraska. "Those apples are *scallywhampus*." "This pie is *scallywhampus*." "We had a *scallywhampus* time."

scrum. Fine, excellent, splendid. Usage widespread in Nebraska. See DIALECT NOTES, II, where the word is reported from Maine, New York, Pennsylvania; also Vol. III, where the word is reported from Nebraska and N. W. Arkansas. The word is apparently a shortening of *scrumptious*. "This cake is *scrum*." "We had a *scrum* time."

swell. Elegant, stylish, first-rate, tip-top. Usage general in Nebraska. Entered in *Webster's New International Dictionary* and the *Standard Dictionary*. "Your dress is just *swell*." "They look *swell* this morning." "You are a *swell* singer."

12. Extension of shorter forms.

Words among the preceding lists which show extension of shorter forms through the use of the prefix *hyper-* are:

hyperfirmacious, hypersnorty.

Words showing extension by the addition of the prefix *super-* are:

Supergobsloptious, superglobsloptious, superglobbersloptious, supergobosnoptious, superlobgoshious, superrumdifferous, supersnolly-gonchus, superspadratic, superbagnamious.

The most popular method of extending shorter forms is by the addition of some suffix, or series of suffixes. Instances of this are the extension of:

peach to *peachy, peacherino, peacherine, peachagulu, peachamaroot: swell* to *swellish, swellelegant, swelldoodle, swellellegous, swelldifferous: scrum* (<*scrumptious*) to *scrumdoodle, scrumdumpish, scrumbotious, scrumdifferous, scrumptedidleous: splendid* to *splendacious, splendiferous, splendidous: grand* to *grandacious, grandificent, grandilious, grandiferous:* possibly, *sport* to *sporty, sponort, sponorty, sponortic.*

ELSIE L. WARNOCK.

Wayne, Nebraska.

A WORD-LIST FROM THE NORTHWEST.

[By the Northwest is meant the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming. There is probably little in the speech of this section that is more closely localized. Many of the expressions that pass current in a new country would be regarded as mere slang in the East. The newness of the West is sure to have its influence upon American English.—Ed. 1912.]

beach combers, *n. phr.* Poor natives who live on the sea and what they can poach, steal, or smuggle. Used on the Pacific coast of the United States and Canada.

bean, *n.* The head of a person.

bear, *n.* A general term of approval or approbation. It's a *bear*,—it's all right, first-rate. She's a *bear*,—she's "classy," or a good "ragger."

broke, *adj.* Without money.

buckaroo', *n.* A broncho buster, cowpuncher, cowboy. Used throughout the cattle-raising states and in Mexico and Canada. It is probably a corruption of Span. *vaquero.* "That night the *buckaroos* shot up the town." "He is some buckaroo all right."

bucket of suds, *n. phr.* A pail of beer.

chuck-wagon, *n.* The provision wagon used on round-ups. Also called *grub-wagon.*

crumb, *n.* A hobo's pack of blankets.

cut off one's jib, *v. phr.* To keep one from talking.

dough god, *n. phr.* Flour and water cooked in a frying-pan like biscuit. Used also in Alaska and Canada.

down in the bushes, *adj. phr.* Sick, in hard luck, etc. Used in the mountains of Oregon. "Bill is feeling a little *down in the bushes* to-day."

fall guy, *n. phr.* One who gets fooled or caught.

fence rider, *n. phr.* One who rides around the big cattle enclosures and repairs the breaks in the fences, usually a cowboy. Used generally in the cattle-raising country. "The *fence riders* were gone for three days."

flop, *v. i.* To lie down.

frisk, *v. i.* To search.

gat, *n.* An automatic revolver.

get, *v. t.* To understand. "Do you *get* me?"

get in bad, *v. phr.* To make a mistake or a false move.

get one's goat, *v. phr.* To get the best of one.

go broke, *v. phr.* To lose one's money.

go to it, *v. phr.* To go ahead; to do as one pleases.

goat, *n.* One who has to stand the blame; much like *fall guy.*

good night. An expression which means, "That's enough; that settles it."

gun, *n.* A six-shooter.

haymaker, *n.* A heavy blow.

hello, Bill! A salutation of the Order of Elks. Now quite common and popular.

hit the hay, *v. phr.* To lie down to sleep.

hole in the wall, *n. phr.* A rendezvous or hiding place for criminals and outlaws in the rugged mountain ravines near Jackson, Wyoming. Also applied to dives under basements, etc.

hooks, *n.* A man's hands and arms.

jim, *v. t.* To spoil.

kangaroo court, *n. phr.* A local police court.

kister, *n.* A suitcase.

knob, *n.* The head of a person.

lamps, *n.* Eyes.

let 'er buck. The slogan of the Pendleton, Ore., Round-up Association, annual tournaments of wild west stunts, etc.

lick, *n.* A place where animals come to lap salt or other mineral substances. "We saw two deer at the big *lick* this morning."

lid, *n.* A hat.

locoed, *adj.* Crazed, or crazy mad,—of persons. The poisonous loco weed causes horses or cattle which eat it to go crazy. "He is plumb *locoed.*" Used throughout the cattle-raising country.

makin's, *n.* Tobacco for a cigarette. "Got the *makin's*?"

mooch, *v. i.* To beg; to hang around.

mossback, *n.* A conservative; one opposed to progress. An old-time pioneer who is satisfied with life and whose narrow ways prevent development. Used especially in Oregon. "If it wasn't for those old *mossbacks* Oregon would develop her resources."

mountain boomer, *n. phr.* A beaver-like animal living at the head of mountain streams in small holes that always lead to water. They make a peculiar noise, whence the name.

movies, *n.* Motion pictures.

mush, *n.* Mouth; talking to excess.

native son, *n. phr.* A native Californian or Oregonian. Those of a narrow-minded, inbred set, who clique together and work for their own selfish interests. "You can't get a job in California unless you are a *native son.*"

night wrangler, *n. phr.* A man who tends a lot of horses at night. Used generally in the cattle-raising states. "The *night wranglers* were just having lunch when the storm broke."

old-timer, *n. phr.* An old sport. Rounder.

peach, *v. i.* To tell, or tattle; to give information. The same as *switch.*

Pittsburg feathers, *n. phr.* Coal.

pummy, *n.* A volcanic ash, extremely light in weight. The dust is very hard on the lungs, etc. As it is very white, the glare of the sun on it is nearly blinding. With rain it packs well and makes fine roads, but when dry it is very dusty. The term is also applied to a light, porous, volcanic rock that is found floating in several of the Oregon rivers that rise in volcanic regions, as the Rogue River, Des Chutes, etc.

punk, *n.* Bread.

put one hyp, *v. phr.* To put one "wise to"; to inform.

quick ash, *n. phr.* Potassium cyanide.

rag, *v. i.* To dance by jumping and swaying to music.

rattler, *n.* A freight train.

ring the glim, *v. phr.* To turn on light.

rock-pile, *n.* A sentence of 60 days, more or less, at breaking and handling stones. A police court sentence.

rough-neck, *n.* A man of the hills and open.

round-up, *n.* A gathering of cattle. A settlement of differences by force.

rounder, *n.* An old sport.

side-kick, *n. phr.* A pardner.

skookum, *adj.* A Chinook Indian word meaning all right, *strong*, big. Used also in Alaska and Canada. "He feels quite *skookum* to-day."

sky hooker, *n. phr.* A man who tends chain on the decks of a logging train.

sky piece. *n. phr.* A hat.

slug, *n.* A key. Round piece of metal for slot machines.

smoke wagon, *n. phr.* A gun. Automobile.

sour dough, *n. phr.* A man of the hills and open. Usually a prospector for minerals. Used also in Alaska.

square oneself, *v. phr.* To make up; to smooth over. "Let me *square myself.*"

stall, *v. t.* To kill time; to put off; to delay purposely. Stalled—get delayed, stopped.

sticky, *n.* A clayey mud, formed from a volcanic cinder deposit, that gathers like wet snow, only worse, and forms tenacious lumps of great size on wagon wheels and feet. Oregon and Washington. "We got covered with *sticky* and could hardly walk at all."

sunfisher, *n.* A bucking horse that stands straight up on his hind legs.

switch, *v. i.* To tell or tattle; to give information.

tip off, *v. phr.* To inform about.

tommy, *n.* A girl. Also called *calico, flūzy, chippy, molly, bunch of rags, bat*, all of which are not uncomplimentary in certain circles.

tree looker, *n. phr.* A timber estimater, cruiser, etc. Also in the Lake states and South. "The crew of *tree lookers* camped for the night." "We have got to *look* some timber to-day."

twist, *v. t.* To roll a cigarette. "Twist me one."

vigilance committee, *n. phr.* A committee of three to six men appointed by popular acclamation to take care of bad men, etc., in any community. Usually in frontier towns and mining camps. This committee has absolute power.

webfooter, *n.* An Oregonian, so called because much rain falls in Oregon. "He is a real *webfooter* now."

yaw-ways, *adv.* Slantwise; at an angle. "The line ran *yaw-ways* up over the ridge."

BARTLE T. HARVEY.

U. S. Bureau of Entomology,
Colorado Springs, Colorado.

WORD-COINAGE AND MODERN TRADE-NAMES.

I.

All the world seems to feel at liberty at the present time to coin words for use as trade-names, generally without regard for orthodox methods of word-creation, or for the general linguistic acceptability of the term thus brought into being. No doubt the widespread present-day freedom in the handling of language, especially in the launching of new words or the modification of old, derives to some extent from our increased self-consciousness regarding speech and its processes. To this self-consciousness many sources have contributed, e. g., the greater attention given to the study of language in the schools, the growth of interest in etymology, emphasis on word-analysis and word-comparisons, and the agitation of the spelling reformers. The general desire of the projectors of new trade-names is to hit upon something that will impress itself on the memory of prospective buyers of their goods. The sole test of a proposed word seems to be its effectiveness as advertising. Beyond dispute, an apt or a striking name for a newly invented article will go far to promote sales. It would seem that hardly any ingenious device has escaped being pressed into service, whether it concern word- or syllable-combinations; there are all manner of shortenings and extensions, diminutives, arbitrary new formations, fancy or phonetic spellings, striking hyphenations, and novel capitalizings. One type of trade-name much in vogue at present, that created by the process known as "blending," no doubt owes its success, in whole or in part, to the popularity of the "portmanteau word" passage in Lewis Carroll's *Through the Looking Glass*, where the author illustrates the convenience of making one word serve the purpose of several by the process of telescoping them into one, e. g., *galumphing*, from *galloping* and *triumphing*, *mimsy* from *miserable* and *flimsy*. Where Carroll showed the way, in the free usage of suggestive factitious words, throngs have followed,—coiners of trade-names, of personal names, names for new towns, for horticultural novelties, for hybrid animals, and those untrammelled creators of new words,

mostly jocular in nature, the newspaper writers and cartoonists. Coinage by deliberate blending, the latter sometimes simple, sometimes intricate, is however but one method of the many now in vogue. A glance through the older files of magazines—those store-houses *par excellence* of advertisements, in their variety and evanescence—makes clear the fact that for range and ingenuity of linguistic device and utter freedom in the manipulation or distortion of word and phrase the present period is peculiar to itself.

The survey of this present-day tendency that here follows makes no pretense at being complete; it is meant to sketch main lines only. Many of the words entered will have outlived their currency by the time this article is printed. The material under discussion is fluctuating in character; and an exhaustive canvass of contemporary forms, even if that stupendous undertaking were possible, would be unprofitable. Trade-names have in general only passing significance for the student of language; but some words in commercial terminology win their way into the dictionary language with the standardization of the article which called forth the name. So with the coinages that designate the various inventions of Edison, or with the blend forms *electrolier* or *gasalier*. By the time such recognition has been attained, the character of the word's origin is generally lost from view. Some analysis or registration of the modes of formation prevailing at the present time, and of the chief classes which may be distinguished, should therefore be of interest and value. Vogue in trade-names changes as in everything else; a striking creation of some novel type calls forth similar creations in its wake; here as elsewhere, established models govern, and imitation plays its inevitable rôle.

Most of the illustrative matter cited in the following pages belongs to the years 1912-1913, although a part was drawn from advertising matter of a decade ago. An exception is the material dealt with first. Here chronological limits are not observed and there is more attempt at completeness. Scientific nomenclatures, names for electrical or engineering appliances, and the like, are left out of account in the material here presented. For the collection of most of the trade-coinages cited the author is indebted to the interest of various friends and students.

II.

Trade-Terms from Proper Names and Place-Names.

Not strictly "coinages" are trade-names arising from the use of the surname of some inventor or manufacturer, or derived from the name of some celebrity, or from some place-name; nevertheless they deserve treatment in the discussion of word-creation in commercial nomenclature. They become new words in the sense that they lose their original force as proper or place-names and assume recognized meaning as names of things. They are likely to differ from other trade-names in that they less often are deliberately fixed upon and launched in their new meaning with the first appearance of the article so designated; their currency arises gradually, through association. To cite examples from place-names, **worsted** was first manufactured at an English village of that name. Other similar names for fabrics are **worcester,** a fine grade of woolen cloth, **calico, cambric, kersey, mechlin.** Many varieties of wines take their names from places. Most interesting among these is **sherry,** originally shipped from Xeres in Spain, the Roman *Caesaris urbs.* Among wines named from places or districts are **catawba, chablis, bordeaux, madeira, burgundy. Tabasco,** the sauce, takes its name from a river and state in Mexico. From place, proper and baptismal names come the designations of the vehicles **berlin, brougham, landau, victoria;** for the articles of apparel, **mackintosh, spencer, windsor, albert, brunswick, bluchers, balmorals;** of the **gladstone** (bag); of **gorgonzola, camembert, edam,** and **gloucester** cheeses, of **Havana** and **Manila** cigars; of the plant **wisteria,** of the **minorca** fowl, of the **mauser** rifle, called after its German inventor. From names also come the trade terms **buhl, faience, filbert, satsuma,** and the facetious term for potato, **"murphy."** Among words derived from surnames, **daguerreotype** took its name from its French inventor; **sandwich** is so called from an eighteenth century earl of that name who was in the habit of having what are now termed sandwiches brought him at the gaming table. The antiseptic solution **listerine** was named after Sir Joseph Lister; it has the derivatives **listerism** and **listerize.** To **mercerize,** i. e., to

give a special treatment to cotton fabrics, is so called after the English calico printer who introduced the process.

Some nineteenth century American commercial terms originating from surnames are the following:—

barlow, or barlow knife. A certain type of one-bladed jackknife, named from its American maker. **bloomers,** a costume worn by American women in gymnasium practice, so called after Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, who sought to introduce them. **bowie,** or bowie knife. A knife with a blade of a certain fixed shape, so called after its inventor, Colonel James Bowie. **davenport,** a kind of large square sofa or settee, so called from the name of a maker. **derringer,** a short barrelled pocket pistol of a large caliber, named after the inventor. **maverick,** an unbranded animal, generally a calf, claimed by the one branding it: said to be named after a Texas owner who did not brand his cattle. **maxim,** a machine gun named after its inventor, Hiram Maxim.

The derivation of trade-terms directly from proper names or place-names is at the present time not very frequent.

III.

Shortenings and Extensions.

One of the commonest methods employed in the contemporary creation of new commercial terms is to shorten, to extend, or to modify, generally according to some pattern already set, words descriptive in a telling way of the article to be named. Patterns fluctuate more or less in popularity, and endings are various. At present, *-o*, little in use not long ago, seems to be held in special favor. This is due in part, it would seem, to recent Spanish-American influences; though in some instances the model may have been set by older terms. In addition to those cited below, many other coinages showing the *-o* suffix are listed under hyphenated names (VII) and under blends (IX).

Alabasco wall paint, made at Grand Rapids, Michigan. **Indestructo** baggage, i. e., trunks and suit cases, made at Mishewaka, Indiana. **Dependo** gasoline gauge, made at Hopedale, Massachusetts. Dixon's **Eterno** lead pencil, made at Jersey City, New Jersey. **Formo** Foot Lotion, made at Omaha, Nebraska. W. B **Reduso** corsets. The **Perfecto** cigar. **Perfetto** sugar wafers, made by the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, Boston. The **Santo** vacuum cleaner. **Excello** shirts "for fit and comfort." **Reflecto** furniture polish, made at Chicago. The **Porto** portable marine engine, made by the Waterman company, Detroit, Michigan. **Resisto** traveller's case, made at Newark, New Jersey.

Here may be included the picturesque names launched in 1913 by the Hotpoint Electric Company of Ontario, California:—

El Perco (percolator). **El Teballo.** **El Chafo** (chafing dish). **El Bako.** **El Eggo.** **El Comfo.** **El Boilo.** **El Stovo.** **El Tosto** (for toasting). **El Tostovo.**

The same suffix, *-o*, separated by a hyphen, capitalized, and associating itself with the interjection, appears in:—

Jell-O Ice Cream Powder, made by the Genesee Pure Food Company, LeRoy, New York; and **Glad-O** for inflamed feet, made at Lincoln, Nebraska.

The following names are made by the use of standard suffixes, largely on the model of chemical terms:—

Alabastine wall tint, made at Grand Rapids, Michigan. **Orangeine** powders for fatigue, made at Chicago. **Roseine** oil, also **Polarine** lubricating oil, made by the Standard Oil Company. **Murine** eye remedy, made at Chicago. **Malt-Nutrine** predigested food, made at St. Louis. **Pearline** washing compound, made at New York City.

Sanitol tooth powder. **Resinol** for the skin. **Dentinol,** a prescription for the teeth, made at New York City. **Odol,** "the safeguard for the teeth," made at New York City.

Iron **Jelloids** (English) "unequaled for anæmia." Parafied **plastoid** jelly "works real wonders." **Feltoid** casters and tips, made at Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Other popular present-day suffixes are illustrated by the following:—

Dee-odora deodorant, made at Long Island City. **Slendora** cigars, made at Wheeling, West Virginia. **Adora** dessert confection, made by the National Biscuit Company.

Divinia (English) the "favorite perfume." **Luxuria** cold cream, made by Harriet Hubbard Ayres. **Pureoxia** Lemon Soda, made at Boston.

Grafonola, made by the Columbia Phonograph Company. **Pianola,** a certain type of piano player. **Victrola,** made by the Victor Phonograph Company. **Shinola** shoe polish. **Sanola** bath-fixtures. A variant of this suffix appears in the **Virtuolo** piano player.

Calculagraph, an invention to make records for marking the time of employees. The **Protectograph** check writer, made at Rochester, New York.

Also popular at present are the suffixes *-ox* (*Canthrox*, *Hydrox*, *Asparox*, *Calox*) and *-tex* (*Hy-Tex*, *Wooltex*, *Stone-Tex*, *Aertex*, etc.); but the trade-names showing these are grouped to better advantage elsewhere.

IV.

Diminutives.

The diminutive suffixes *-let* and *-ette* are now much in favor. Occasionally, in modern commercial use, the latter ending has the pejorative force of 'imitation' or 'sham,' as in *leatherette*, imitation leather for upholstery, or *Brussellette* carpet, but ordinarily the force is merely diminutive.

Wheatlet, "monarch of cereals." The Franklin Company, Lockport, New York. **Catarrlets,** antiseptic tablets; also **Dyspeplets,** made by the C. I. Hood Company, Lowell, Massachusetts. **Chiclets** chewing gum, made by the Sen-Sen Chiclet Company, New York.

The Strathmore **Cellarette,** The Strathmore Shops, Cleveland, Ohio. **Crispette** popcorn balls, made at Lincoln, Nebraska. The **Premoette** Camera, made by the Eastman Company, Rochester, New York. The **Kitchenette** ice-cream freezer. **Ripplette,** a kind of seersucker cloth. **Milkettes,** a variety of confectionery, made at Bloomington, Illinois. **Toasterettes,** made by the Johnson Educator Company, Boston.

V.

Compounds.

For the names of many articles, striking compounds are formed, describing or eulogizing that which is to be designated. The elements in such names are not new, but the combination is new; or the combination in its appearance as a distinct word. Some further examples of compounds are listed under names showing disguised or fancy spellings (VI), and under hyphenated forms (VII).

Palmolive soap, made at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. **Waxit** floor finish, made at Minneapolis. **Underfeed** Warm Air Furnaces "cut coal bills," made at Cincinnati, Ohio. **Shawknit** stockings, made at Lowell, Massachusetts. **Holeproof** guaranteed hosiery. **Neverout** Mirror Lens Searchlight, made at Philadelphia. **Spearmint** chewing gum, made at Chicago. **Aromint** (arrow) chewing gum, made at Cincinnati, Ohio. **Walkover** shoes. **Fitform** clothes. **Clothcraft** clothes. **Willowcraft** furniture, made at North Cambridge, Massachusetts. **Safecraft** desk, buffet, bookcase, sewing table, made at the Craftsman Workshops, Syracuse, New York. **Meadowgold** butter, made by the Beatrice Creamery Company, Nebraska. **Fatoff** "for fat folks," made by M. S. Borden, New York. **Wardwove** linen paper, sold at Ward's, Boston.

VI.

Names Showing Disguised or Fancy Spellings.

More popular than the preceding class are names formed by much the same manner of composition but spelled in simplified, disguised or ingeniously modified ways, likely to make them more rememberable. An effective pioneer among names of this class is *Uneeda* biscuit (Uneeda cigar in England) made by the National Biscuit Company, followed by *Takhoma* biscuit, made by the same company, and by *Partaka* biscuit. Manipulation of spelling, as a device to catch the eye, is also used in such advertisements as "Keen Kutter Cutlery," or "Klossmans Klean Klothes Klean"; but these fall outside the province of this paper, since they involve no creation of new terms.

Here belong:—

The products of the **Prest-O-Lite** Company of Indianapolis, for autos, buggies, motors, etc. The **Uneedme** chair pad. **Dalite** alarm clocks, made at St. Louis. **Ritehite** trunks. **Holsum** bread. The (English) **Phiteezi** boots. **Fits-U** eyeglasses, made at Southbridge, Massachusetts. **Shure-on** eyeglasses. Armour's **Veribest** food specialties, Chicago. **Noxall** paint, made at Chicago. Atlas **E.Z.Seal Jars,** made at Wheeling, West Virginia. **Nuklene** for shoe whitening, made at Omaha. **Shuwhite** Cream, for cleaning shoes, made at Chicago. **Porosknit** underwear, made at Amsterdam, New York. **U-Kan** plate, "brightens metal plate," made at Philadelphia. **Trufit** shoes, made at Boston. **Wilcut** knives, made at Reading, Pennsylvania. **Trilene** tablets (English) to cure fat people. **Rubifoam** dentifrice, made at Lowell, Massachusetts. **Staylit** matches. **Nulife** belt and brace company, C. Munter, New York City. **Maidrite** lighting fixtures, sold by the Le Roque-Amsden Company. **Bestyette** Raincoats, made at New York City. **Kno-Burn** Metal Lath, made at Chicago. **Hy-Tex** (high texture?) face brick, sold at Lincoln, Nebraska. **Ozosure** air purifier, made by the Ozone Company, Niagara Falls, New York. **Kisselkar,** Kissel Motor Car Company, Kissel Avenue, Hartford, Wisconsin. **E.Z.Walker** Shoes. **Flistikon** "catches the flies," Schieffelin and Company, New York City. **U-All-No** After Dinner Mint, made at Philadelphia.

VII.

Hyphenations.

Names strikingly hyphenated are especially likely to catch the eye, and may be formed in various ways. They include shortenings, hybrid forms, and blends. In addition to the examples given below many may be found under blends (VIII), under short-

enings and extensions (III), and under miscellaneous formations (XII). A few terms cited here are repeated under other groupings. Hyphenated names appear to be at the height of their vogue at the present time.

Fab-Rik-O-Na Woven Wall Coverings, including **Art-Ko-Na** burlap, **Kord-Ko-Na** canvas, etc., made by H. B. Wiggins' Sons Company, Bloomfield, New Jersey. **Chi-Namel,** made by the Ohio Varnish Company, Cleveland. **Ka-Tar-No** remedy for coughs, colds, and catarrh, made by the Ka-Tar-No Company, Columbus, Ohio. **Bath-Eucryl** soap (English), one ingredient of which is probably eucalyptus. **Talk-o-phone** machine for disc records, made at Toledo, Ohio. **Pen-Dar** Steel Lockers, made by Ed. Darby and Sons Company, Philadelphia. **Jap-a-Lac** floor varnish, made by the Glidden Varnish Company of Cleveland, Ohio. **Lin-Co-Lac** varnish, made by the Lincoln, Nebraska, Paint and Color Company. The **Pneu-Vac** cleaner. **Me-Too** Mints. **Hy-Rib** Concrete Roofs, made by the Trussed Concrete Steel Company, Detroit, Michigan. **Pept-Iron** Pills "chocolate-coated," C. I. Hood Company, Lowell, Massachusetts. **Malt-Nutrine** "predigested food in liquid form," made at St. Louis. **Flex-a-Tile** Asphalt Shingles, made by the Heffles Company, Chicago. **Pro-phy-lac-tic** tooth brush, made at Florence, Massachusetts. Cook's **Malto-Rice,** made by the American Rice Food and Manufacturing Company, New Jersey. The **Auto-Valet** "combines the wardrobe and closet, the chiffonier, dresser, and shaving stand in one piece"; Berkey and Gay Furniture Company, Grand Rapids, Michigan. **Hy-Tex** face brick, sold at Lincoln, Nebraska. **Vel-Ve-Ta** wall paint. **Vapo-Cresolene** "cures while you sleep, whooping cough, croup," etc.

VIII.

Blends.

These play a notably important part in the current naming of articles in trade. The creation of some type or another of blend-name seems to be one of the devices first coming to the mind of those needing new terms. The vogue of blends in commercial terminology is comparatively recent, and their currency may prove not very stable; although a few names so formed, like *electrolier*, may win recognition in the dictionary language, with the standardization of the articles which they designate. Blending is now an orthodox method for the formation of names of compounds in chemistry and other sciences, e. g., *chloroform*, *formaldehyde*, *dextrose*, *bromal*, *zincode*.

For most of the blends cited below, the parent words are too obvious to need indication:—

electrolier, a chandelier-like support for electric lights. **gasalier,** a certain type of gas-lamp, a gas-chandelier. **spendicator,** a device for indicating expenses. **Jap-A-Lac,** a varnish, made at Cleveland, Ohio: from *Japanese* and *shellac,* or *lacquer.* **Everlastik,** i. e., everlasting elastic, made at Boston. **Cuticura** skin remedy: from *cuticle* and *cure.* The Gem **Damaskeene** razor. **Polpasta,** a polishing paste for manicurists, made at New York. **Choralcelo,** an organ-like musical instrument, giving orchestral effects, made in Boston. **Frolaset,** name coined for a certain make of front-laced corset. **Locomobile,** automobile, made at Bridgeport, Connecticut: from *automobile* and *locomotive,* or *locomotion.* **Pneu-Vac,** a certain type of vacuum cleaner. **Colax,** medical preparation, from *colon* and *laxative.* **Autocar,** made at Ardmore, Pennsylvania: from *automobile* and *car.* **Polmet** for polishing metal, made at Boston. **Carbolisoap,** named from *soap* and *carbolic.* **Sealpackerchief,** a sealed package of pocket handkerchiefs, made at New York City. **Parowax,** "pure refined paraffine," made by the Standard Oil Company. **Sani-Genic** mop, etc., made at Cincinnati, Ohio: from *sanitary* and *hygienic.*

Perhaps better classified as agglutinations of contiguous words, or solidifications, than as blends proper, are names like:—

Crudol hair preparation: from *crude oil.* **Antexema** skin remedy: from *anti-eczema.* **Mobiloil,** for automobiles, made by the Vacuum Oil Company, of Rochester, New York. **Fordorn** electric auto-horns, made at St. Louis, "for Ford cars only."

IX.

Blends Built from Names.

Not so common a decade or more ago but in high favor at present are terms built from the names of the men forming a company, or from the name of the company itself, or the name of the city or the district which is the location of the manufacture. A pioneer venture of this type was the *Nabisco* wafer, made by the National Biscuit Company, the success of which probably set the type for similar formations. The same method of word-coinage has present-day vogue in the creation of personal names and names for new towns.[1]

Ansco cameras, made by the Anthony and Scoville Company, Binghamton, New York. **Aplco** Electric Starter, also the Aplco lighting system, made by the Apple Electric Company, Dayton, Ohio. **Balopticon,** made by the Bausch and Lomb Optical Company, Rochester, New York. **Clupeco** collar, made by the Cluett, Peabody Company, Troy, New York. **Laca-**

[1] See the present writer's *Blends: Their Relation to English Word-Formation* (IV). Heidelberg. 1913.

Tan leather, made by the Lackawanna Leather Company, "foremost tanners of America." **Lin-Co-Lac** varnish, made by the Lincoln, Nebraska, Paint and Color Company. **Delco** equipment for electric cranking, etc., made by the Dayton Engineering Laboratories Company, Dayton, Ohio. **Natco** Hollow Tile, made by the National Fire Proofing Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. **Kencico** cigar, made by the L. R. Kent Company, South Bend, Indiana. **Nosco** table salt, sold by the National Onion Company. **Texaco** Motor Oil, made by the Texas Company, Houston, Texas. **Kel-Le-Ko** coffee, made by the D. Kelley Company, Columbus, Ohio. **Pen-Dar** Steel Lockers, made by Ed. Darby and Sons Company, Philadelphia. **Adlake** cameras, made by the firm of Adams and Westlake. **Oldsmobile,** automobile designed by R. E. Olds, Olds Motor Works, Detroit. **Hupmobile,** automobile made by the Hupp Motor Car Company. **Valspar** varnish, made by Valentine and Company, New York City. **Iseeco** cigars, made by the Isenberg Cigar Company, Wheeling, West Virginia. **Wisco** athletic shoes, made by the Wisconsin Shoe Company. **Stanvar** wood finish, made by the Standard Varnish Works, Chicago. **Remtico** typewriter supplies, made by the Remington Company.

X.

Trade-Terms Built from Initials.

Sometimes employed, when the result makes a usable word, is the method of building new terms from the initials of the maker, or inventor, or of the company engaged in manufacture. There are probably many terms so built; but they are not always easy to recognize, especially by those unfamiliar with the inventor's or the manufacturer's name, or with the story of the naming. A few illustrations are these:—

The **Reo** automobile, made by the R. E. Olds Company, known as the Reo Motor Car Company, of Lansing, Michigan. Olds was also the designer of the Oldsmobile. **Sebco** extension drills, made by the Star Expansion and Bolt Company. **Pebeco** tooth powder, made by P. Beiersdorf and Company, Hamburg, Germany. **Reeco** Water Systems, the Rider-Ericsson Company, New York.

XI.

Arbitrary New Formations.

The following names are mostly meaningless. They appear to be arbitrary creations rather than modifications or combinations of older words. The stock example of an invented word is *gas*, created by the discoverer of gas, Van Helmont; and many of the words listed here may be no less arbitrarily coined. Others may in reality be built from elements in existing words, although

the words are not easily identified. They may be blends or compounds, in origin, although not recognizable as such to those ignorant of their history. Several show suffixes (*-o*, *-ox*) now in especial vogue.

Kodak, term now popularly applied to almost any kind of camera but originally a trade-mark name of the Eastman Kodak Company. **Osoko** dog food, made at Cardiff, England. **Tiz,** preparation for inflamed feet. **Sundae,** a name now in established usage for college ices. **Kryptok** lenses for spectacles and eye-glasses. **Karsi** Sandalwood Toilet Soap, made by the J. B. Williams Company. **Krit,** or **K-R-I-T** automobile. **Clysmic** table water, from Waukesha, Wisconsin. **Cremex** (English) shampoo powder for the scalp. **Rev-O-Noc** tennis racquets. **Canthrox** shampoo preparation, made at Chicago. **Zu Zu** ginger snaps.

The following arbitrary creations are based on or recall certain standard words, vernacular or borrowed:—

Trot-Moc Back-To-Nature shoes, made at Marlborough, Massachusetts (trot? moccasin?). **Crisco** (from crisp?) for frying, made by the Proctor and Gamble Company. **Festino** dessert sweet, made by the National Biscuit Company. **Asparox** for sauce "has a delicious Asparagus flavor"; made by Armour, Chicago. **Holophane** Globes and Reflectors, made at New York (hollow?). **Calox** dentrifice, "The Oxygen does it;" made at New York. **Postum** cereal, made at Battle Creek, Michigan. **Vivil** peppermint pepsin, made at Baltimore.

XII.

Miscellaneous Formations.

The following terms, of various patterns, may be grouped together for convenience; although they have little in common save their factitious quality. Some might be classed among hyphenated forms, or among compounds, or blends, and many are as meaningless as those included under the preceding section. Several are hybrids of two languages.

Tarvia (tar and Latin *via?*) to preserve roads, made by the Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York. **Luxeberry** wood finish, made by Berry Brothers, New York. **Aerolux** porch shades. **Aertex** Cellular Shirts and Underwear (English). **Colorite** straw renovator, made at Boston. The Aeolian **orchestrelle,** of Aeolian Hall, London. **Wheatena** breakfast food. **Dentyne** chewing gum, for the teeth. **Limetta,** a drink for sale at soda fountains. **Stone-Tex** liquid cement coating, made at the Trus-Con (trussed concrete) laboratories, Detroit. **Wooltex** (texture?) garments. **Triscuit,** made by the Natural Food Company, Niagara Falls, New York. **Rozane** Pottery, made by the Roseville Pottery Company, Zanesville, Ohio. **Oxydonor** "drives away disease of every form," made at New York.

Dentacura for teeth and gums, made at Newark, New Jersey. **Pepto-mint** Chewing Gum. **Laxacold** remedy for La Grippe. **O-Cedar** polish for furniture, made at Chicago.

XIII.

Peculiar to the later nineteenth and earlier twentieth centuries, the "florescence-time" for advertising in the world's history, is such untrammelled and prolific invention of trade terms, such variety and abundance of coinage, as the foregoing pages have exemplified. It may be of interest to recall in contrast the general style of commercial nomenclature prevailing in the eighteenth century, when advertising was in its infancy, and to note the divergence between that period and our own in the name-seeker's idea of what might be counted upon to have popular appeal. The following specimens of eighteenth century trade-names are from advertisements in the *Spectator*.[1] They show no arbitrarily invented words, unless the not illegitimate *Jatropoton*, presumably from the name of the botanical genus *Jatropha*. The motley and audacious terms of our own day seem capricious and undignified indeed, alongside the formal designations created by our ancestors. There is approximately the same difference in the taste of the two centuries in commercial terms that exists between the prose manner of writers like O. Henry and his followers and that of the authors of the *De Coverley* Papers.

R. Stoughton's great Cordial Elixir, famous throughout Europe. —The famous Italian Water for Dying Red and Grey Hairs . . . Brown or Black.—The famous Spanish Blacking for Gentlemen's Shoes.—Famous Drops for Hypochondriack Melancholly.—An Admirable Confect, which assuredly cures Stuttering or Stammering in Children or grown Persons.—An assured Cure for Leanness.—Angelick Snuff: The most noble Composition in the World, removing all manner of disorders of the Head and Brain.—An Incomparable pleasant Tincture to restore the Sense of Smelling.—Doctor Coleburt's most famous Elixir, and Salt of Lemmons, which have effected such surprizing Cures in all Distempers.—Consumptions of all sorts radically Cured by a famous Elixir.—The most excellent Chymical Balsam, which infallably cures the Gout or any rheumatick Pains. – Daffy's Elixir Salutis, a most pleasant and successful cordial Drink.—Whereas the Viper has

[1] Accessible in Lawrence Lewis's *The Advertisements of the Spectator*. Boston, 1909. See especially the "Specimen Advertisements" in the Appendix.

been a Medicine approv'd by the Physicians of all Nations; there is now prepar'd the Volatil Spirit Compound of it, a Preparation altogether new . . . the most Sovereign Remedy against all Faintings, Swoonings, Lowness of Spirits, Vapours, etc.—Jatropoton, or a most grateful and wholesome Corrective of all noxious Aigre.—Instant Cure for Diseases of the Nerves . . . by a Cephalick Tincture.—Celebrated Vapour Tincture, so deservedly famous for curing Vapours, Melancholy, Hyppo, Dizziness, etc.—Cephalic Tincture so long celebrated for curing Convulsions, Apoplexies, Palsies, Head-Pains, Vapours, and all Nervous Distempers.—The Delightful Chymical Liquor for the Breath, Teeth, and Gums.—Incomparable Perfuming Drops for Handkerchiefs.—The Royal Chymical Wash-Ball for the Hands and face.—The Incomparable Powder for cleaning the teeth.—The great Reputation of the English Barrel Soap amongst the Quality and Gentry.—The best Barbadoes Cittron Water, to be sold at John's Coffee-house.

Our present-day coinages, curtailments, and distortions would no doubt have inspired among our ancestors only amazement and distrust of the articles so named. Which of them would have bought *Takhoma* or *Partaka* Biscuit, or have put *Fab-Rik-O-Na* or *Art-Ko-Na* upon his walls, or have worn *Phiteezi* or *E.Z. Walker* shoes, or have wished for food cooked upon *El Comfo*, or *El Tostovo?* Ingenious or audacious names seem rather to amuse or to attract us than to inspire any lack of confidence in the articles so labelled. We constantly need designations for new articles of dress, of food, of house-furnishing, and the like; and now, as in the days of the *Spectator*, we have advertisements of novel medicines and remedies of all kinds, for which extravagant claims are made. But the "drops" and "cordials" and "tinctures" and "elixirs" which our ancestors craved are now out of favor. Such names are too conventional to prove effective upon the posters, or the signs, or in the columns of newspapers, of the twentieth century. Ours—so long as present vogue continues—seems to be word-creation or word-manipulation, as it were, with the lid off. Where our ancestors were content with conservatism and monotony, the present day reveals a fluctuating and bewildering variety of commercial terms without apparent limits of kind or quantity.

LOUISE POUND.

University of Nebraska.

LANGUAGE AND NONCE-WORDS.

Of nonce-words the Century Dictionary says : "Most of them require or deserve no serious notice." That is far from true. For any articulate utterance used to convey an idea is a word, whether it be the offspring of the moment or a descendant of prehistoric times. To the language student the former may be the more interesting because more instructive. Indeed, when we see a word spring into existence in our very presence, we may well hail it with delight as the evidence of a process that for ages has been going on unheeded and unknown. For the languages of to-day are largely made up of the nonce-words of yesterday.

Schools, and schoolmasters in and out of school have made us shy. And so most of us have lost the facility for making new words. But fortunately there are some, more gifted or less afraid, who still live to show us how our rude forebears sent forth winged words for later poets to play with.

By new words I mean such as are not regularly formed from existent words, but are blends or composites of two or more words. Such words, frequent in all periods, must certainly have added to the general stock. Those of special interest are the blends resulting from a subconscious association of synonymous words or wordgroups.

In the following list are given only words I have heard. They fall into three classes : 1. New words formed from others by suffixes ; 2. Conscious or intentional blends ; 3. Subconscious blends in which a certain combination of sounds is vaguely associated with a certain meaning and crossed with other words. I do not include here merely accidental lapses, tho some of the blends are transparent enough. Transparency, however, does not imply that the speaker was conscious of the words blended or that in attempting to utter one word he crossed it with another that came to mind.

come-uppance, *n.* The getting come up with. "He'll get his *come-uppance.*"

gobble, *v. i.* To collect in 'gobs.' "Stir up the cream or it will get *gobbled* over the pitcher."

kitchenarity, *n.* That suggests the kitchen. "I'll cover this [kitchen table to be used as a study table] so as to hide the *kitchenarity.*"

muffle, *v. i.* To fumble. "I *muffled* around and found it." Evidently formed from *muff* 'to act clumsily,' perhaps through association with *muddle.*

snortle, *v. i.* To snort, in the phrase 'sniff and *snortle.*' Perhaps from 'sniffle and snort.'

sprangle, *v. i.* To spread or branch out, of plants or shrubs. This word is defined in Cent. Dict. : To sprawl, straggle. It is evidently an intensive with ablaut from *spring.*

sprangly, *adj.* Spreading or branching out luxuriantly.

stringle out, *v. phr.* To stretch out as on a string. "*Stringle* the curtain out."

topplety, *adj.* Toppling over easily.

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feebility, *n.* Feebleness. Blend of *feebleness* and *debility.*

insinuendo, *n.* Innuendo. From *insinuation* and *innuendo.*

scrowd, *v. i.* To crowd. "I'll *scrowd* in this seat." From *squeeze* and *crowd.*

sequeltered, *adj.* Sequestered and sheltered.

swellegant, *adj.* Swell, elegant.

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corple out, *v. phr.* To take out (piece of pie). "You *corple* it *out,*" seeming to imply difficulty. I can think of no word that could have suggested this.

daggle down, *v. phr.* To hang down or trail so as to draggle, of a skirt. "That will be *daggling down* behind." Said to occur also in N. E. Perhaps from *dangle* and *draggle.* According to Cent. Dict obsolete or rare.

fazzled, *adj.* Tired. "I was just *fazzled* out." From *fagged* and *frazzled.*

gawkward, *adj.* Gawky. From *gawky* and *awkward.*

gorble, *v. t.* To gobble, swallow. Apparently suggested by *gobble* and *gormandize. Gorble* is also booked in Wright's Dial. Dict., but though identical, there is absolutely no connection between the two.

gorp, *v. t.* or *i.* To eat greedily. The same person used *gorm* as a short form for *gormandize. Gorp* seems to be formed from this.

guzzle up, *v. phr.* To pucker up, wrinkle up, of cloth. "Don't fasten it there or it will *guzzle up.*" This may have been suggested by *gather,* but what else ?

lacmorose, *adj.* Lacrymose. Confused with *morose,* or else simply transposed.

scrumple, *v. t.* To crumple. "Don't *scrumple* it up." From *squeeze* and *crumple.*

scruple, *v. t.* To rumple, twist up, wrinkle. "Don't *scruple* the curtain." Probably from *screw* and *rumple* or *crumple.*

slibble, *v. t.* To let slide over so as to soil. "Don't *slibble* your feet over my skirt." Probably suggested by *slide* or *slip* and *drabble.* This is an abso-

lutely new word, made up on the spur of the moment (as are nearly all here given), and has no connection with Du. *slib*(*be*), *slibber*, slimy mud, *slibberen*, slip, slide, be slippery.

slish, *v. t.* To rinse by throwing water upon. "*Slish* the side of the sink." Probably from *swish* and *slush*, *slosh*, or an ablaut form of these.

sloosh, (slūš) *v. t.* Same as *slish*. Perhaps from *sluice* and *slush*, *slosh*.

snangle, *v. t.* To snarl, tangle. "It's all *snangled* up," said a little girl of ten years. This was her regular word for that idea, not a momentary slip.

snangle, *n.* Snarl, tangle.

swiddle, *v. t.* To scatter, dribble. "Don't *swiddle* the sugar over the table," said a mother to her little girl, who, in attempting to help herself, had scattered sugar over the tablecloth. Perhaps from *swing*, *swish*, and *piddle*.

swobble, *v. t.* To swallow hastily. From *swallow* and *gobble*.

thug, *n.* Chug. "Let's get away from the *thug* of the machinery." From *thud* and *chug*.

whopple around, *v. phr.* To be unsteady, waver, of the voice. "Her voice *whopples around* so." Compare *whop* and *wobble*.

whurtle, *v. t.* To whirl. Compare *whirl* and *hurtle*.

FRANCIS A. WOOD.

University of Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

COMMENTS ON THE WORD-LISTS OF VOL. III, PART VIII.

To the Editor of Dialect Notes :

Dear Sir : I offer the following comments on the two very interesting word-lists printed in Vol. III, Part VIII :

(Central New York.) The following should not be classed as Americanisms : *blatherskite, butter-fingers, fag end, sight unseen.* One who fails to catch a ball at cricket has been called "butter-fingers" in England for at least sixty years. Butler, in Hudibras, III, i, 945–8, says that

> —"gamesters, when they play a set
> With greatest cunning at Piquet,
> Put out with caution, but take in
> They know not what, *unsight unseen.*"

And this is the correct form of the expression.

(Western Indiana.) These also are not American : *apple pie order, have a great mind, Miss Nancy, put up* [*at an inn, etc.*], *shell out, split the difference.*

crowd the mourners. Bartlett (1877) says : In political slang, it means adding some further embarrassment to politicians laboring under difficulties. I think however the use is wider, and I have this example :

1868. [Such an argument as] this is "*crowding the mourners.*" Mr. Jacob M. Howard of Mich., U. S. Senate, Feb. 19 : *Cong. Globe*, p. 1263/3.

cubby-hole. The N. E. D. gives instances, 1853 and 1884.

1868. [Many of the National banks] keep a little *cubby* of an office, loan no money, render no facilities, and yet draw interest on their circulation. Mr. John Sherman of Ohio, U. S. Senate, June 2 : *Cong. Globe*, p. 2762/3.

1882. I called attention to that little *cubby hole* which is behind that clock. Mr. R. M. McLane of Md., House of Repr., Dec. 12 : *Cong. Record*, p. 219/2.

dipper. The term is also applied to two constellations, the big and little dipper. See my *Am. Glossary*, with citations, 1842, 1858, 1869.

gasser. 1864. [The man] has the reputation of being a most notorious liar, so much so that he went by the name of "*gassy* Brown." Mr. Hubbard of Iowa, House of Repr., June 11 : *Cong. Globe*, p. 2887/2.

keep one's shirt on. I have heard this in Pa., with the substitution of *collar for shirt.*

knee-high to a duck. Examples of knee-high to a bantam, a grasshopper, a splinter, a toad, etc. (1824 to 1904), are collected in the *Am. Glossary.*

like as not. See Lowell's Fitz-Adam's Story, 1867:

"He'll hev some upland plover *like as not.*"

More ways of killing a dog than by choking him on hot butter.

Ray's Eng. Proverbs, 5th ed., 1813, gives: "There are more ways to kill a dog than hanging," (p. 101) and I think the variant phrase is English also.

niggering a log off. Examples, 1834, 1843, *Am. Glossary.*

old residenter. I have heard this in Philadelphia.

poor as Job's turkey. Examples, 1843–1872, *Am. Glossary*, and a variant (1866) "poor as Job's cat."

pull wool. Examples, 1842–1862, the same, from New York, Phila., Salt Lake, St. Louis, etc.

Sam Hill. This is a euphemism for Satan. Examples, 1839–1909, the same.

sharp as a meat-axe. Usually "savage as a meat-axe." Examples, 1835–1857, the same, from New York, Phila., etc.

skin-game. Any game in which victims are "skinned."

1890. This is the real *skin-game* annex to the Louisiana State Lottery. Mr. H. C. Evans of Tenn., House of Repr., Aug. 16: *Cong. Record*, p. 8714/1.

1892. Already the *skin-games* of 1890 have been pulled by the police. Mr. J. P. Dolliver of Iowa, the same, Mch. 29: *Id.*, p. 2670/2.

1894. [We are not] proposing any Pacific Railroad "confidence" or subsidy "*skin-games*" of any sort to cheat the people. Mr. O. M. Kern of Nebr., the same, Aug. 10: *Id.*, p. 8397/2.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

A WORD-LIST OF 1823.

To the Editor of DIALECT NOTES:

DEAR SIR:

In looking up some historical material in early newspapers, my attention was attracted by an item in the National Intelligencer of May 1, 1823. It was of interest to me that the immigrants should have been coming in sufficient numbers to make such a notice worth while. It has been suggested that it would be of interest also to students of language.

MAX FARRAND.

(The following is copied from the National Intelligencer, May 1, 1823.)

From the Mississippi Intelligencer.

A PROVINCIAL DICTIONARY FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF EMIGRANTS.

Western Dialect.

gum, *s.* Hollow tree.
chance, *s.* Quantity.
heap, *s.* Quantity.
carry, *v. a.* To lead a quadruped.
barr, *s.* A wild animal known by the name of bear.
disremember, *v. a.* To forget.
pater, *v. a.* To amble along.
reckon, *v. a.* To suppose, to affirm.
fanent. Opposite.
smart, *a.* Large.
power, *s.* Quantity? "a power of hogs," "a power of corn."
crap, *s.* A crop of corn.
stock, *s.* Horses, hogs, cattle.
drap, *s.* A drop of fluid.
hope, *v.* To help; shall I help your plate?
tote, *v. a.* To bear by corporeal effort.
marr, *s.* A female horse.
harr, *s.* That substance which covers the skin of quadrupeds.
let-on, *v. a.* To acknowledge. "I never *let-on* that I know'd him."
honey love, *s.* A child.
bushel, *s.* A measure by which milk is gauged.
shucks, *s.* Husks.
plunder, *s.* Personal property.
saft, *a.* Soft.
pert, *a.* Cheerful, full of animal spirits.
biscake. Biscuit.
rock, *s.* A small stone.
cuppen, *s.* The enclosure within which milch cows are kept.

Yankee Dialect.

spry, *a.* Active.
wonderments, *s.* Curiosities.
heft, *s.* Weight.
hum, *s.* Home.
guess, *v. n.* To suppose, to suspect.
notions, *s.* Small articles.
nateral, *a.* Natural.
hunk, *s.* Bulk. A large body.
gob, *s.* Bulk. A large body.

Yark State, *s.* The State of New York.
spatter. A comparative word, "as thick as spatter."
squermed. Twisted, coiled.
rumpus, *s.* Disturbance, noise, riot.
clever, *a.* Goodnatured, silly, inoffensive.
scrape, *s.* Affray, affair.
our folks, *s.* A term by which the whole family, including servants, cats and dogs, are alluded to.
our house, *s.* A term by which a freeholder modestly acknowledges a partnership subsisting between himself, wife and children.
likely, *s.* Handsome, pretty, intelligent.
raise, *v. a.* To propagate hogs and cattle.

NOTES.

I.

Some Plural-Singular Forms.

That a noun having a stem ending in *-s* sometimes drops the *-s* from the singular in popular speech, perhaps later in standard speech, is well known. Familiar examples from the older language are the "folk-etymological" singulars, *cherry,* older *cheris,* O. Fr. *cérise, pea,* O. E. *pisa, -an,* and *asset* from Fr. *assez;* examples of the same tendency from modern dialect speech are new singulars like *corp, appendic, Maltee, Chinee.* A contrary tendency whereby, in certain expressions, the singular gains from the plural an *-s* which it logically should not have, is more difficult to account for. Some examples from present-day American speech are the following:—

a ways. "Come a ways with me," "He walked a ways with her down the street," "It is a little ways off." In students' compositions the word is often spelled "waise," so utterly is it dissociated with *way.* Occasionally the expression makes its appearance in print, especially in the representation of dialect speech. It is also found in print when the usage is not intended as dialectal; e. g., "Here again the ascent became a trifle less precarious for a ways," *The Flying Man,* by H. I. Greene, chapter xii, reprinted in the Lincoln Nebraska *Evening News,* 1912; or "Wickstrum walked along with McCord for a ways down the street," in a newspaper item.

According to Wright's *English Dialect Dictionary,* "to a great (or little) ways" means in England "to be of much or little service": "His impidence duz him noä end o' good among foäks here, bud at th' sizes it'll nobbut goä a very little waays."

some ways, for some way, appears in this usage also. "He walked some ways with a neighbor." "The house is some ways off."

Also heard occasionally, though less commonly, are the following:—

a woods. "They walked through a woods." "Stretching before him he saw a thick woods."

a grounds. "The party reached a picnic grounds." "A beautiful picnic grounds."

a stairs. "I climbed a long stairs." Child's usage, but heard occasionally from older people also.

a stockyards. "We passed a stockyards." "A big stockyards is located there."

a lots. "How much? Why, a whole lots." "A whole lots of people."

In the following expressions the singular without *-s* does not occur. The plural-singular is the only singular which is employed.

a suds. "A thick suds." "I have a good suds ready. Let me wash it out."

a golf links. "Is there a golf links near by?" "I visited a beautiful golf links."

a bottling works. "A bottling works occupies the site of our old home." Now well established, as *water works*, *iron works*, and the like.

These forms are used not only by the unlettered but by the educated, i. e., by speakers grammatically sophisticated as regards the terms "singular" and "plural," and ordinarily not confusing them. To illustrate: of two graduate students in English who were questioned regarding their employment of plural forms with the indefinite article, one answered that she had never thought of "a ways" as in any manner associated with *way* but dimly supposed it to be some wholly distinct term. The second asked regarding "a woods," which he had written repeatedly in a formal composition, said that he had never realized that he used it; nor did he know why he did so.

At first glance the plural-singulars first cited associate themselves vaguely with the adverbial *-s*, genitive in origin, which appears in *always, lengthways, crossways, sideways,* etc., as though *-s* were transferred from these adverbs to the singulars of the nouns. But though this association might help in the case of "a ways," the commonest of the expressions—possibly for this very reason—and often adverbial in function, it could hardly assist to account for "a thick woods" or for "a picnic grounds," etc. Perhaps the speakers start with the singular in mind, as the

presence of the indefinite article shows, then shift to the plural, because the nouns involved are employed so frequently in the plural; note *roadways, crossways, pleasure grounds, playgrounds, woods* as opposed to *wood,* the cut timber, *links, works, stockyards,* and the like. But, more probably, the plural forms are preceded by the indefinite article because treated as collective, as though to give the general impression of a singular, e. g., *a way(s)* made up of ways of different kinds or lengths, *a wood(s)* made up of separate trees or groups of trees, *a ground(s)* made up of lawns, parks, and the like. In other words, the singular collective idea predominates over the grammatical form. Yet this tendency holds for certain expressions only. There is no such psychological confusion in the case of seemingly parallel words; for example, "a groves," "a forest," "a lawns," "a parks" do not occur; this because the plurals of these words do not so promptly suggest, logically or through association, the idea of a singular.

Wright's *English Dialect Grammar* mentions as occurring in English usage (§ 384) plural forms for the singular in *a haws, an inns,* and the Scottish *a tongs* (compare the occasional American *a scissors, a tweezers*); also in the case of the following nouns having iregular plurals, *a hosn, a housn, a shoon, a slon,* a sloe, *a teeth,* a tooth. In these instances the confusion may be due largely to misconception of the form of the noun. It seems probable also that they are used by a less sophisticated class of speakers than that employing the American plural-singular forms. On the other hand, *a barracks,* which Wright does not include, ranges itself with the American forms.

The use of plurals as singulars is no new thing in English. Among those which have fixed themselves in our standard language are *truce, trace, bodice,* now having double plurals, or words like *shambles, bellows, gallows, politics, news, innings,* used—unless *news*—as both singulars and plurals. Note also "a means of grace," "much pains," "an honorable amends," and the like. In all these instances, as in the forms noted from present-day dialect speech, the singular collective idea has proved too strong for the plural form.

II

Transposition of Syllables in English.

The transposition or inversion of syllables, as over against the transposition or inversion of individual sounds—"a syllable-metathesis" the linguistic phenomenon in question might be called—is not of very frequent occurrence and has attracted little attention. An example some centuries old, of syllable-inversion applied to a proper name, is furnished by one of the Arthur legends. As narrated by Gottfried von Strassburg, Sir Tristan disguises himself as a harper under the name *Tantris.* The same disguise, through name inversion, is narrated of Mallory's Sir Tristram when he styles himself *Tramtryst.* Similar transposition may have taken place in the compound word *walrus,* Dutch *walrus,* German *walross,* beside the Old English *horshwæl,* Old Norse *hrossvalr.* Within our own time the dialect word *sockdologer* has won currency until it now has foothold in the dictionaries. This word had its origin in a transposition of *doxology* (*doksologer*); a *sockdologer* is something that comes at the end and settles the matter. The irregularly formed *gramophone,* the name of an instrument for permanently recording and reproducing sounds, was perhaps made by inverting *phonogram,* a symbol representing spoken sound, especially in Ditman's phonography.

Some instances of the transposition of syllables in contemporary dialect speech are the following:—

hoppergrass. Widely used for *grasshopper* by children and facetiously by adults. See Dialect Notes, III, 321, 544. See also E. L. Pearson's *The Voyage of the Hoppergrass.* New York, 1913.

peckerwood, inversion of *woodpecker.* "'A big red-headed peckerwood,' said Billy savagely." *Miss Minerva and William Green Hill,* by Frances Boyd Calhoun. Chicago, 1909. See also Dialect Notes, III, 150, 356.

smokolotive, child's form of *locomotive,* modified by association with *smoke.*

sideburns, inversion, in jocular popular usage, of *burnsides.*

pickernicks, child's form, used facetiously for *picnickers.*

napperkids, inversion of *kidnappers.* In same usage as preceding word.

everwhich, inversion of *whichever,* current in Alabama and Northwest Arkansas. Dialect Notes, III, 135, 309.

hockholler. Used in Somersetshire for *hollyhock.* See Wright's *English Dialect Dictionary.*

Perhaps with the foregoing may be classed the following humorous distortions or perversions:—

bumberell, bumerell, for *umbrella.* In common usage alongside the dialect blends *bumbershoot, bumbersoll,* and *umbersoll.*

collymolly, for *melancholy.* Noted in Farmer and Henley's *Dictionary of Slang.*

dollymosh, *demolish.* In occasional slang usage. Noted by Wood. *Modern Philology,* IX, p. 38.

mislushious, *malicious.* See Wright's *English Dialect Dictionary.* "Hutcheon hit Geordie a mislushious rap." Ramsay, *Poems,* 1721. "Tak that, ye mislushious jaude." Beatty, *Secretar,* 1897.

Not syllable-transposition but the exchange of individual sounds in different syllables appears in the inverted *stincilla* which must have existed beside *scintilla,* Latin *scintilla;* compare the related words *tinsel, stencil,* and the French *étincelle.* The best etymology yet suggested, in the opinion of Professor Weekley,[1] for *tankard* derives it from the Latin *cantharus* giving cantar, then *tankar-d.* It is inversion of this latter type, not syllable inversion proper, that appear in *pereat* for *repeat,*[2] or *nordob* for *doorknob,* heard occasionally in children's usage or in slang.

III

Some English "Stretch-Forms"

A mass of material illustrating what he terms "Streckformen" is presented by Heinrich Schröder in a recently published book.[3] These he defines as:—

Formations which have arisen through development or through the arbitrary insertion of some optional vowel, or vowel and consonant, between the initial and following consonants and the vowel of the stressed syllable; whereby the latter retains the accent, although it is not longer in the initial syllable.

In this way arose, he believes, words like *scharlenzen* from *schlenzen, scharwenzeln* from *schwänzeln, balatschen* from *blatschen.*

Some analogous "stretch-forms" in English might be these—

[1] *The Romance of Words,* p. 54.

[2] Cited by Wood, *Modern Philology,* IX, p. 38.

[3] *Streckformen, ein Beitrag zur Lehre von der Wortentstehung und der germ. Wortbetonung.* Heidelberg, 1906.

gallivant, travel or roam about; play the gallant. Usually considered by etymologists as a variety of *gallant.*

sponorty, spinorty, meaning sporty. Usually associated with the latter word in the popular mind, and thought to be built out of it. DIALECT NOTES, III, 548.

scrumbotious, extension of *scrumptious,* heard occasionally in Nebraska.

infamonize, apparently a perverse or arbitrary extension of *infamize,* with a view to the ludicrous. Shakespeare's *Love's Labor Lost,* V, ii, 682.

A "stretch-form" of another type than that defined by Herr Schröder is *teetotal,* for *T-total,* used to emphasize *total.*[1] The similar-appearing *teetotum,* if taking its name from a *T* marked on one side of the *totum* or body, does not belong in the same category. The occasional jocular *rikidudulous,* ridiculous and *pendudulum,* pendulum, are "stretch-forms" by reduplication.

A somewhat commoner type of arbitrary word-extension occurs in the following forms. These reinforce, on the whole, the suggestion made by Professor F. A. Wood[2] that most of Herr Schröder's *Streckformen* are really blends; indeed Professor Wood's explanation of *gallivant* is that it is a blend of *gallant* with *levant.*[3]

cantankerous. Probably an extension of *cankerous,* through association with *rancorous* and *contentious.*[4]

rantankerous. Similarly built from *rancorous.* DIALECT NOTES, III, 362, etc.

cabarazy. Coinage in the New York *Sun,* June 22, 1913. Extension of *crazy* through fusion with *cabaret.*

kleptoroumania. Coinage in London *Punch,* 1913, as the heading of a cartoon on the attitude of Roumania toward Bulgaria in the Balkan War. A welding of *kleptomania* and *Roumania.*

scatterloping, an extension of *scattering* through conflation with *interloping.* Occasional in Nebraska.

universanimous. Used in Lowell's *Biglow Papers.* Extension of *unanimous* through association with *universal.*

All the forms cited in the foregoing are whimsical and arbitrary, and probably throw little or no light on stable language processes.

LOUISE POUND.

University of Nebraska.

[1] See the *Century Dictionary* for the origin of the word and anecdotes explanatory of it.

[2] *Modern Philology.* October, 1911.

[3] "Kontaminationsbildungen und haplologische Mischformen." *Journal of English and Germanic Philology.* July, 1912.

[4] *The Oxford Dictionary,* Wright's *English Dialect Dictionary,* etc.

TERMS FROM S. E. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The following expressions were noted by Professor C. N. Greenough in and near Chester, Rockingham County, New Hampshire.—*Ed.*

deacon, *v. t.* To arrange (fruit, vegetables, berries, or the like) so that the best appear at the top; as, *deaconing* apples.

'mongst 'em, *pron. phr.* Others; the rest; et cetera. "Who was there?" "Oh, Mis Brown, an' Mis Jones, an' *'mongst 'em.*"

poky, *adj.* Spooky; suggestive of ghosts or something of the sort (though only in a slight degree). "That dark path through the woods is kind of a *poky* spot, aint it?"

stout, *adj.* Strong (cf. Vol. III, p. 569). "That calf's terrible *stout:* he pretty near pulled me all over the field."

TWO WORD-LISTS FROM (I) ROXBURY, NEW YORK, AND (II) MAINE.

The following expressions were noted by Mrs. F. E. Shapleigh, of Roxbury, New York, a former student under Professor W. E. Mead at Wesleyan University.—*Ed.*

I

blow, *v. i.* To whistle: used of a train. "Have you heard the 10:15 *blow* yet?" "Yes, there she blows."

dominie (*dô'-mi-ni*), *n.* Clergyman; minister: in general use in the Catskills. I told the *Dominie* about it."

ginseng (*jin'-shaeng*), *n.* The usual meaning.

hark, *v. i.* Hush! Be quiet. It is used especially in silencing noisy children; as, "William, hark!"

have (*hêv*), *v. t.* The usual meaning.

Ithaca, *prop. n.* In this and other place names, as Arna, Cora, and Vega, the final *a* is pronounced as *i* in *machine.*

last (*lêst*), *adj.* and *n.* This tendency to lengthen *a*, as noted in *have*, is common.

may-flower, *n.* The liverwort (*Hepatica triloba*).—In Connecticut, as at Ivoryton, Deep River, and Middletown, the early saxifrage (*Saxifraga Virginiensis*) is so called; and in Massachusetts, sometimes, the trailing arbutus (*Epigaea repens*),

pot-cheese, *n.* Cottage cheese. "Mrs. Henry will give *pot-cheese* for the church supper."

raspberries (*raz'-ber-riz*), *n. pl.* The usual meaning.

sap-bush, *n.* A place where maple sap is gathered, with especial reference to trees. "Sam Jones has quite a large *sap-bush.*"

saw, *p. p.* Seen; noted as common in this district to an unusual degree.

skimmelton (*skim'-mel-ton*), *n.* A tin horn serenade given to newly married couples upon their return from a wedding journey or shortly after the marriage ceremony, "Didn't they give you a *skimmelton* when you came to town?"

so, *adj.* Used sometimes as "too" and "just the same" are used to intensify an assertion in reply to an expression of scepticism. "You don't know anything about it!" "I do *so*!"

yes yes, *conj.* Yes, intensified. "New York's the place to spend! *Yes, yes!*"

II

apple-dowdy, *n.* A kind of pudding made of apples with bread or batter, baked in a deep dish for a long time, and cut so that the crust comes in the middle. It is eaten with sugar and cream. Also *pan-dowdy.*

clever, *adj.* Easily managed: docile: noted from Lebanon. "Oxen must be pretty *clever* to be bossed around the way they are."

grain, *v. t.* To feed grain to (an animal). "Go, *grain* the cows, Jimmy."

meal, *v. t.* To feed meal to (an animal). "It was while I was *mealing* the cows."

pan-dowdy, *n.* See *apple-dowdy.*

team, *n.* A horse and wagon, or the vehicle alone. [Not, as in New York State, necessarily *two* animals or persons.] So used in Connecticut, also.

tie-up, *n.* Cow barn; cow stable. "The trap door in the *tie-up* is open."

ADDENDA TO THE CAPE COD LISTS, FROM PROVINCETOWN AND BREWSTER, MASS.

Unless otherwise stated, the following expressions are instanced as current at Brewster.—*Ed.*

accommodation, *n.* A horse-drawn public conveyance traveling over a fixed route, stopping on signal to take or leave passengers: noted at Provincetown. "Shall we walk up-along, or take the *accommodation?*"

act like Sancho, *v. phr.* To behave very badly. "Pa, I don't know what to do with Caleb: he's *acted like Sancho* all day."

amongst, *prep.* Amidst. "You'll find him over thar' *amongst* that corn."

blunts, *n. pl.* The older quahogs, which are worn round by tidal scour. "Good rakin' out in the channel?" "No, nothin' but *blunts.*"

bottoms, *n. pl.* (1) Scattered hay left after the bulk of the cock has been loaded on the wagon. "You pitch on, and I'll rake up the *bottoms.*" (2) Cranberries which have been knocked from the vines in picking, and which lie on the ground. "Stop your scalping and pick up your *bottoms.*"

bull-rake, *n.* A large drag-rake, drawn by hand. "You can rake twice as fast with a *bull-rake* as you can with one o' them little things."

dinky, *n.* A small, flat-bottomed boat, used as a tender and by children: noted at Provincetown. "You can't take the dory, but you can go out in the *dinky*."

down-along, *adj.* Toward the western end of the town (there is no difference in level): noted at Provincetown. "Going *down-along* to the wharf?" "No. Going up-along to the Mays."

duff, *v. i.* To work energetically; usually with *in*. "I'm all beat out; I've been *duffing in* all the morning."

eel-car, *n.* The large, heavy, cubical crate in which eels are confined under water after being taken from the eel-pots. They are kept there till prices rise. "Eels forty dollars a bar'l an' not one in my eel-cars!"

eel-snap, *n.* A spear for catching eels in channels and pools. The "snap" is a trident of which the middle prong is sharp and shorter than the other two. These two are broad and blunt, and so arranged as to snap apart to permit the eel to be impaled, and then to snap back and retain it on the middle prong. "Can't catch nothin' this time o' year with a eel-spear; take my *snap*, go down in the channel, an' get a mess."

eel-spear, *n.* A spear of many barbs used to draw eels from their mud "nest."

faculized (*faec'-v-laizd*), *adj.* Versatile. "Isn't she faculized? She can do anything she's o' mind to?"

first, *adj.* Eager. "I didn't give him a lift; he was altogether too *first* to ride."

hold on to the slack, *v. phr.* To be idle, with a suggestion of waiting for and desiring employment. "Ain't doin' much these days—just *holding on to the slack*."

hurry-up, *n.* A jocose name for the "accommodation," *q. v.*

lazy man's load, *n. phr.* A burden inconveniently large. "He'd rather take a *lazy man's load* than go twice."

loafer-rake, *n.* Another name for the "bull-rake," *q. v.*

pink-wink, *n.* A tadpole,—especially referring to the noise they make on spring evenings. "Just listen to them *pink-winks!* They must be millions of 'em."

put down, *v. phr.* To install (a fish weir). "I *put down* two weirs last course o' tides."

quahog, *v. i.* To rake for quahogs. "Been *cohoggin'* every day since Tuesday."

quahogger, *n.* (1) Any boat, usually a small power boat, used in raking for quahogs. (2) A man who rakes for quahogs.

rake, *n.* (1) A steel rake weighing about twenty pounds, furnished with thin, sharp teeth about three inches long and equipped with a bag net, in which anything dislodged by the teeth is retained. The rake is attached to a forty-foot wooden pole and dragged along the bottom. "Can't get nothin' with none o' my poles—guess my *rake* 's too light." (2) A steel-toothed instrument for picking cranberries. See *scoop*. "Let a Portugee use a scoop, if you can't get him without, but don't let him use a *rake* or a snap if you want any vines left."

row, *n.* The strip of swamp, about three feet wide, assigned each picker of cranberries,—usually marked off by strings running the length of the swamp. "Make him stop running over onto my *row*."

run-down, *n.* A large clam not usually seen in markets, larger than the "sage-clam" (*q. v.*), but smaller than the sea-clam: so-called from the popular saying that it burrows deeper as one digs for it. "Dig quick or you'll lose him; he's a *run-down*."

sag along, *v. phr.* To walk slowly. "Will you wait for a lift?" "No. I guess I'll *sag along*."

sage-clam, *n.* Small soft clams growing in the "sage-grass," *q. v.* "Didn't get no cohogs nor run-downs, but got a lot o' *sage-clams*."

sage-grass, *n.* Sedge: used only of salt-water grasses which remain erect after the tide has ebbed. "You'll find a lot o' sand-eels over in amongst that *sage-grass*."

salt-hole, *n.* (1) Any depression in which salt water is left by the ebbing tide. (2) A depression in a salt marsh which is flooded only by "high-course" tides and in which the water stagnates between "high-course" and "high-course." "Look out you don't let the horse get in a *salt-hole* if you use him to mow the salt-meadow!"

salt-meadow, *n.* A salt-marsh, especially one on which the grass is mowed annually. "*Salt-meadow* ain't worth nothin' these days; folks won't feed stock salt-hay."

scalp, *v. i.* To pick berries with a "scoop" (or "snap" or "rake") without stopping to pick all berries, or to pick up the "bottoms." "Stop *scalpin'* an' pick up your bottoms thar!"

scoop, *n.* A large boxlike implement, with one open end, with the bottom formed by long, parallel, wooden teeth, and having the top furnished with a large double handle by which the whole is pushed through the vines. Unlike the "rake" and "snap," it is entirely of wood. "Picked five barrels o' berries yesterday with my new thirty-six-tooth *scoop*."

screen, *n.* A long, slat-bottomed, open wooden chute, through which "screeners" on either side pick out the decayed cranberries. In other screens the bad fruit drops through meshes.

screen, *v. t.* To remove (dirt and decayed berries) from cranberries, either with or without the use of a "screen." "Set one end o' that screen on a barrel and the other end on a box; get John and Mary, and *screen* those berries."

screener, *n.* A person who "screens" cranberries.

sculpin, *n.* Scalawag; rascal. "Don't have no dealings with him; he's a reg'lar *sculpin*!"

sharps, *n. pl.* Quahogs which are larger than little-necks, but smaller than "blunts," *q. v.* The sharp edge of the shell has not been blackened and worn off. "Cohogs ain't fetchin' much these days—little-necks fifty cents a hundred, sharps fifty-five, an' blunts thirty."

snap, *n.* (1) An "eel-snap," *q. v.* (2) A steel instrument used in picking cranberries. It is composed of two sets of long teeth opened and closed by

the operator like the jaws of a trap. It is manipulated with one hand, and unpopular among the swamp owners, because it tears the vines badly.

tempest, *n.* An electrical storm only. "We shan't have any more *tempests* now till next summer."

tunker, *n.* Anything with which to pound. "Pass me a *tunker* to pound the earth in this post-hole with."

up-along, *adv.* Toward the eastern end of the town: noted at Provincetown. See *down-along.* "Shall we walk *up-along*, or take the accommodation?"

weir (*wair*), *n.* The usual meaning.

H. W. SMITH.

TERMS FROM TENNESSEE.

The following expressions were noted by colleagues and pupils of Professor J. Douglas Bruce; namely, Professors H. J. Darnell and E. E. Rall, and Messrs. Webster Bain and R. B. Hurt.—*Ed.*

belong, *v. i.* Used as an auxiliary in the sense of "should," "ought to": common about Parksville. "It *belongs* to be here."

change, *n.* Dessert. "Are you ready for your *change*?"

die-out, *v. phr.* To die: noted at Elkmont. "My old woman *died out* last Monday."

fault, *v. t.* To hold to be at fault; to blame: common also in South Carolina. "I am not *faulting* you." [As to this use Professor Bruce notes: "One still hears it in parts of Tennessee even among educated people. Indeed, it occurs several times in Professor W. P. Trent's writings—those composed while he was still at Sewanee."—*Ed.*]

fornint, *prep.* Close by; near. "The trail's over there *fornint* the house."

got, *v.* Used as an auxiliary in place of "am," "is," "are": common at Parksville. "I *got* obliged to go."

hickey, *n.* Thing: heard at Parksville among laborers from Rock Hill, South Carolina, where it is common. "Hand me that *hickey*."

hunkle, *n.* Haunch. See *skrutch.*

Lord's bread-wagon, *n. phr.* Thunder: noted at Montvale Springs.

make, *v. t.* To recognize: noted at Ducktown. "I didn't quite *make* you."

masterest, *superl. adj.* Biggest: noted at Brabson's Ferry. "That man has the *masterest* orchard!"

skrutch, *v. i.* To crouch: noted repeatedly in the vicinity of Knoxville. "*Skrutched* on his hunkles (haunches).

tell, *n.* News: noted at Ducktown. "I have heard no *tell* of it."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY.

DECEMBER 27, 1912.

The annual meeting of the American Dialect Society was held at the University of Pennsylvania on December 27, 1912, with President Calvin Thomas in the chair. After the approval of the report of the Secretary for the year 1912, the report of the Treasurer was read and accepted. In view of the increase in the cost of printing Professor Mott moved that hereafter members be invited in the annual call for dues to make additional contributions to the funds of the Society, with a view of enlarging the size of the annual publication and of aiding in the work of investigation. The motion was carried.

A motion was made and carried authorizing the Treasurer to receive compensation of five per cent. of the gross receipts for each calendar year.

The Secretary called attention to the wide-spread misconception arising from the present name of the Society and of the annual publication—DIALECT NOTES. A motion directing the Executive Committee to consider the matter and to report at the next annual meeting was made and carried.

Owing to the small number of copies of Parts I and VII of Vol. I now available, fifty copies of each part were ordered reprinted.

The following officers were then elected for 1913:

President, Professor WILLIAM E. MEAD, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

Vice-President, Dr. CHARLES P. G. SCOTT, New York City.

Secretary, Dr. PERCY W. LONG, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, Professor GEORGE DAVIS CHASE, University of Maine, Orono, Me.

Editorial Committee, { Professor C. H. GRANDGENT, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Professor E. S. SHELDON, Harvard University.
The Secretary, *ex-officio*.

WILLIAM E. MEAD,
Secretary.

AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY

In account with

GEORGE PHILIP KRAPP, TREASURER.

PERMANENT FUND.

Dr.

Jan.	1, 1912	To Balance from 1911	$239.25
Dec.	31,	Balance	239.25

GENERAL FUND.

Dr.

Jan.	1, 1912	To Balance from 1911	$196.05
		Membership fees	260.59
			$456.64

Cr.

Feb.	7, 1912	By Collection charges on checks	$ .20
March	20,	" " "	.20
April	20,	H. Holt (for returned copy of DIALECT NOTES)	.60
May	30,	W. E. Mead (Secretary's expenses for 1911)	15.50
July	13,	Lemeke & Brickner (for 500 post cards and printing)	7.25
July	13,	For printing DIALECT NOTES, Vol. III, Part VII	197.02
July	15,	Collection charges on checks	.20
Sept.	28,	" " "	.20
Dec.	11,	" " "	.20
Dec.	23,	W. E. Mead (Secretary's expenses for 1912)	10.40
Dec.	23,	Collection charges on checks	.10
Dec.	31,	Treasurer's expenses	.65
			$232.52
		Balance on hand, General Fund	$224.12
		Balance on hand, Permanent Fund	239.25
		Total balance	$463.37

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New York, Dec. 31, 1912.

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DIALECT NOTES

Volume IV, Part II, 1914

RURAL LOCUTIONS OF MAINE AND NORTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A residence of more than ten years in northern New England, and a somewhat careful study of the dialect commonly spoken there, has put me in possession of the following collection of oddities of speech, comparisons, idioms and quaint phraseology, found on the farms, in the forests, and among the dwellers in the small towns and villages of this interesting section.

The matter herein has been carefully taken down from observation of every-day speech, almost exclusively among the elder members of the communities in which I have investigated the subject. No "stock comedy" forms have been copied out of books or current fiction. Many words of doubtful authenticity have been rejected. All herein recorded are, I believe, in "good use" among the natives of the region, readily pass current, and are widely understood.

If my observations do not mislead me, it will be only a matter of a few years before many, if not most of these homely terms of speech will perish, and will be found no longer in the mouths of the people. The younger generations, affected by increased school influences and by the daily press, are abandoning the archaic forms—many of which must date back centuries—and are approaching the standardized English of the country as a whole. Only among the older people, to-day, can the New England dialect be found in its native quaintness and purity—or impurity, according to the point of view. I believe these speech-forms should be preserved in some definite way, before they entirely die out. And this consideration, too, has led me to undertake the task of compilation.

I am sure the discerning reader will appreciate the homely humor, the telling phrases, the forceful locutions and striking

figures of speech that in many cases have evolved in the New England dialect. I trust, still further, that this compilation may have some weight in correcting the rather gross errors into which many writers, unfamiliar with the people, have fallen, in trying to put an imagined language into their mouths. The rural New England speech is ungrammatical, true; but it is more than that—it constitutes a distinct body of speech, with its own words, phrases and idioms, many of which are quite unintelligible elsewhere. The more obvious and ordinary matters, such as mere mispronunciations and grammatical errors, which are more or less common everywhere, I have passed over lightly. I have tried to stress the real native words and phrases, commonly found, I believe, nowhere else than in New England, and thoroughly characteristic of the genius of the people there.

Glossary.

A

Able to set up an' eat a few porridges, *adj. phr.* Convalescent. Or, in good health. Usually the latter. A common answer to any inquiry regarding a person's health.

accommodatin' as a hog on ice, *adj. phr.* Extremely disagreeable or unobliging.

all a-hunky, *adv. phr.* All right.

allfired, *adv.* Extremely.

all git aout, *adv. phr.* In an extreme degree. "He hypered like *all git aout*!" He departed very rapidly.

all is, *conj.* Considering every aspect of a matter. "*All is*, she's plumb wuthless."

all of a biver, *adj. phr.* Excited.

all of a high, *adj. phr.* Very anxious or eager. "They were *all of a high* to go."

all of a scatter; or **scatteration,** *adv.* Broadcast; widely scattered.

a'most, *adv.* Almost.

ambril, *n.* Umbrella.

an, *conj.* If.

B

bag yer head, *v. phr.* Retire; pull in one's horns; be more modest. "I cal'late he better *bag his head*!"

bandge, *v.* To idle, loaf.

bandgeing-place, *n.* A lounging place, *e. g.* a country store.

barrelled up, *adj.* Intoxicated.

bar-room, *n.* Bunk-room in logging-camp.

barenaked, *adj.* Naked. Usually "All *barenaked.*"

bastin' big, *adv. phr.* Very big.

bate, *n.* and *v.* Bet.

bateau, *n.* Lumberman's boat.

be, *v. i.* Am; are.

bean-water, up on one's, *adv. phr.* Feeling very lively, strong, frisky. "Gosh! I'm right *up on* my *bean-water* this mornin'!"

beat, or **beat aout,** *adj.* Extremely tired.

beat on't, *n. phr.* The like of it; a similar circumstance, or anything surpassing it. "She never seen the *beat on't.*"

bed, put a woman to, *v. phr.* Attend a confinement case.

bees' honey, *n. phr.* Honey.

bet y'r boots an' resk it, *v. phr.* Bet heavily.

bigness, *n.* Size. "He fell into the lake, clear up his hull *bigness.*"

big fer y'r boots, gittin' too, *v. phr.* Getting uppish, self-assertive.

black as zip, or **sip,** *adj. phr.* Extremely black.

blasphemious, *adj.* Blasphemous.

Bluenose, *n.* A Prince Edward's Islander.

bluer 'n a whetstone, *adj. phr.* Extremely dejected.

boil-thickened, *adj.* Referring to a kind of gravy, thickened, while boiling, by flour stirred in.

boot, git, *v. phr.* Get something to boot, in a trade.

boozefuddle, *n.* Liquor.

brand, *n.* Bran.

brash, *adj.* Lively; energetic, forward.

breachy, *adj.* Given to breaking or jumping fences or hedges. "A *breachy* cow."

brustle, *n.* and *v.* Bristle.

bud, or **bud in.** *v. i.* To work. "You keep right on *a-buddin'!*"

buffle-brained, *adj.* Stupid.

bug-bite an' moonshine, *interj.* Expressive of incredulity or disgust.

bummer, *n.* A worthless fellow.

burst up, *v. phr.* Terminated an agreement or engagement. "Him an her's *burst up*, hain't they?"

bust yer haslet (harslet) out, *v. phr.* A violent threat involving complete evisceration.

by cripes, or **crimus, gary, gull, jo beeswax, smut, etc.,** *interj.* Common expletives. See under other headings.

C

caboodle, the hull, *n. phr.* The entire lot.

cal'late, *v. i.* Calculate; think. "I *cal'late* she's a right smart cook."

call, *n.* Reason. "They hain't got no *call* t' kick."

call on, *v. phr.* To ask for anything at table. "Call on, boys!" Also to ask for charity. "He *called on* the town."

cant-dog, cant-hook, *n.* Lumberman's log-rolling tool.

car it, *v. i.* To drive a car. "I horse-carred it, one winter, an' electric-carred it, the next."

carry guts to a bear, he ain't got sense enough to, *v. phr.* Equivalent of "He doesn't know enough to come in when it rains."

catched, *part. adj.* Caught.

catnip, capnit, conniption, or **capuluptic fit,** *n. phr.* A fit. The latter apoplectic.

catouse, *n.* A rumpus, row, disturbance, fight.

changing wuks, *n. phr.* The custom of mutual aid in farming. "A" helps "B," who later reciprocates.

chank, chawnk, *v.* To chew.

chankin's, chawnkin's, *n.* Chewed-up apple-skins, etc.

chanst, *n.* Chance; place to work, or board, or do anything.

cheeky as a man on the town, *adj. phr.* Overbearing, "nervy."

chicken-fixin's, *n. pl.* Anything fancy, in food, dress, or otherwise. "With all the little *chicken-fixin's* on."

chill, *v. i.* Feel chilly. "I begun t' *chill.*"

choppin'-block, *n.* In the phrase, "Bate ye two nngers on the *choppin'-block,* an' resk it." A common form of laying a wager.

chore, *v. i.* To work. "Sam, he *chores* down to Billin's's."

chowder, *interj.* Expletive.

chronical, *adj.* Chronic. "The *chronical* Bright disease."

chuck-a-block, chock-a-block, *adv.* Very full.

claw, *v. i.* Start, hurry. "*Claw* fer hum!"

climb, *v. i.* To hurry, work hard.

coin, *v. t.* To corn (meat).

collat'ral, *n.* Money, property, things in one's way. "Clear this darn collat'ral out o' here!"

come fall, spring, etc., *v. phr.* When it comes fall, etc.

come in, *v. i.* To calve.

comp'ny, *n.* A beau, or suitor. 1. "He's my *comp'ny.*" 2. A boarder, or boarders, from the city. "Summer *comp'ny.*"

conniption fit, *n.* Great excitement. "When she heerd it, dummed ef she didn't throw a *conniption fit*!"

consarn, *interj.* Mild oath. "*Consarn* ye!"

cookee, *n.* A cook's helper, in the lumber-camps.

cork-stopple, *n.* Cork.

courtin'. In the saying, "You look like ye'd ben *a-courtin'*!" That is, out of sorts, ill, used up.

cracker, *n.* A fine-looking, stylish, lively person. "She 's a *cracker*!"

cripes, by. A common exclamation, probably corrupted from "By Christ!"

cropin', *adj.* Stingy, niggardly, mean.

crutter, *n.* Creature. Animal, the latter often called "animil."

cur'us, *adj.* Curious.

cut didoes, or **dingdoes,** *v. phr.* To put on airs and graces.

D

damage, *n.* Bill, or cost. "What's the *damage?*" If the service is gratis, a usual answer is, "Oh, a thousand (or a million) dollars!"

dander, *n.* Temper, as "His *dander* riz," he got angry.

deacon-seat, *n.* Long bench in lumber-camps.

dead as hay, or **deader'n' hay,** *adj. phr.* Lifeless; lacking energy.

dead as Billy-be-damned, *adj. phr.* Very dead.

dead clear to y'r navel, *adj. phr.* Lifeless.

dear me suz. Common exclamation with women. [Compare *la me suz!* D. N. II, 299. 'Dieu mon suzerain' has been suggested as the original form. —Ed.]

death to niggers on, *phr.* Down on anything or body.

deathstruck, to feel as though, *v. phr.* To feel anxious, apprehensive, or greatly distressed.

deludian, by the gret. Exclamation of surprise.

den up, *v. i.* To retire, or hibernate.

desprit, suthin', *adj. phr.* Extremely strong, hard, swift, active, etc. "He come a-skivin', *suthin' des'prit!*"

devil an' Tom Walker. Same as desprit. "He wukked like the *Devil an' Tom Walker.*"

dine, *v. i.* Go to bed. (Used in N. H.)

dinner-out, *v. i.* To take one's dinners at work in a mill, store, or in the woods.

ding (at), *v. t.* To worry, pester, tease. "He's allus dingin' at me."

dingclicker, *n.* An unusually fine or pleasing person or thing. See Cracker, above.

dingle, *n.* Open space between cook-room and bar-room, in lumber-camps.

dingmaul, *n.* Mythical animal in lumber-camp.

dish, in yer own, *prep. phr.* Happening to your own self. "How'd ye like t' hev that *in yer own dish?*"

dite, *n.* A mite, a small amount. "A leetle *dite.*"

dobb, or **dubb (along),** *v. i.* Move along, slowly.

doctor ordered, what the. Something very pleasing, useful, or necessary. "She thought Ezry was jest *what the Doctor ordered.*"

doin's, *n. pl.* Any form of activity.

doodab, or **doodad,** *n.* Any small, fancy, fussy thing. "Her bunnet was all hung raound with little *doodabs.*" See Chicken-fixin's.

dooflicker, *n.* Synonymous with the above.

doos (duz). Does.

doubt it, don't ye! Form of strong affirmation. "They yarded ten cord o' spruce this mornin', an' *don't ye doubt it!*"

dread to me, it strikes a, *v. phr.* I fear it greatly.

dress (off), *v. t.* Referring to the weight of meat expected or obtained from any food-animal. "The ole sow *dressed off* four hundurd an' a half."

dretful, *adj.* Dreadful. "Suthin' *dretful,*" extremely. "Them 'tarnal corns frets me suthin' *dretful.*"

drinked. Drank. Drunk.
drivin'-head, *n.* Sufficient volume of water in river to drive logs.
druv. Drove, driven.
dubrous, *adj.* Dubious, doubtful, dangerous.
duds, *n. pl.* Clothes.
duffle, *n.* Gear, small personal property, trash.
dull, *v. t.* To make a mistake, miscalculation, or stupid blunder. "When she married that 'ar Bud Hayes, she shore *dulled.*"
dum, *interj.* Damn; damned.
dumb, *adj.* Stupid; foolish.
dust yer back, *v. phr.* Wrestle; throw a man. "Fer two cents I'll *dust yer back*!"
dwindle (out), *v. t.* Spend. "She's allus *dwindlin' out* her pension."

E

ef, et, ex, ez. Common forms for *if*; *ate* or *eaten*; *axle*; *as.*
ehbody, *pron.* Anybody.
elect to, *v. phr.* Choose to. "I wun't, ef I don't *elect to*!"
excited ez a cat at a mouse-show, *adv. phr.* Highly excited.

F

fall up, *v. phr.* To fail in health. "The ole jedge is *failin' up* pow'ful fast."
fall foul of, *v. phr.* Quarrel with; or said of a man soliciting a woman.
fall, *v. t.* To fell (a tree).
fall-out, *n.* Quarrel, misunderstanding.
fallin' out, him an' wuk has had a. Said of a lazy, shiftless man.
farrer, *n.* Farrow.
fat's butter, or **fat's a tick,** *adj. phr.* Extremely fat.
favor, *v. t.* To resemble. "He *favors* his pa."
fer all o' me, *prep. phr.* For all I care. "Do it, *fer*, etc.'
fernometer, *n.* Thermometer.
fiddlers in Hell, thick as, *adj. phr.* Very plentiful.
fist, *v. t.* To strike.
fit, *v. t.* Cut wood to stove-size. "*Fitted* wood."
flamigigs, *n. pl.* Airs and graces; affectations.
fly all to Gosh, *v. phr.* Give way to emotion or rage.
fodderin' o' hay, *n. phr.* Sufficient to "feed up" once.
footin's, *n. pl.* Heavy, thick stockings.
'fore wheelin' time, *prep. phr.* Before spring.
forward, *n.* Forehead.
free-hearted, *adj.* Generous.
front-room, *n.* Parlor.
fub raound, *v. phr.* Fuss, bother.
fuddydud, or **fuddyduddy,** *n.* Fussy person.

full, *adv.* Used in comparisons. "Liz is *full* hun'somer than what Vieny is." "I'm *full* better'n what you be, Joe Buck!"

full up, *adv. phr.* Very full.

G

gad, *v. i.* Visit; stay away from home. "Sal's a gret hand t' *gad*."

gaffle, *v. t.* Take or seize hold of.

gallusses, *n. pl.* Suspenders, braces.

garden-sass, *n.* Fresh vegetables.

gary, by. Common ejaculation.

gee, *v. i.* Turn to the right (as oxen).

gibbet, *v. t.* To beat, punish, hurt severely. "You, Si, come in outa thar, or by gravy, I'll *gibbet* ye!"

gin. Given.

git took down a peg, *v. phr.* To be disappointed, baffled or defeated; humiliated.

glorit, *v. i.* Glory. "She *glorited* in it."

glut, *n.* Saucy or impertinent answer.

go-back road, *n. phr.* Road to lumber-camp; "turn-out."

go bag yer head! Angry, scornful, or sarcastic advice.

go-billy, *n.* Any kind of wheeled vehicle.

Godfrey dorman! Innocuous oath, with faint echoes of far-past profanity.

God's amint, any, or **Any God's immense,** *n. phr.* A large quantity. "They's *any God's amint* [amount?] o' woodchucks in them woods!"

gone? or **You gone?** Are you going already?

good land! or **good land o' Goshen!** Ejaculation, used mostly by women.

gool, *n.* Goal.

goolthrite, *n.* Any small, wizened, puckered object. "She was all puckered up to a *goolthrite*, with the cold."

gore o' blood, *n. phr.* A considerable quantity of blood.

gormin', *adj.* Clumsy, stupid.

gosh a'mighty! gosh all lightnin', (or **all fish-hooks!**) Common ejaculations.

gosh-blamed, *adj.* Bad, annoying, undesirable.

grab, *n.* A chance.

grab holts. Catch-as catch-can (wrestling).

grab in! Get busy!

gravy! by, Innocent ejaculation.

graybacks, *n. pl.* Body-lice.

gret, *adj.* Great; or *gret-spoonful.* A table-spoonful.

grief, *n.* Hard wear or usage; abuse; hard knocks. "The ole mare has stood a power o' *grief*."

H

hair, one. Not at all. "I don't pity him *one hair*."

haired, or **harred (up),** *adj.* Angry, vexed. (Harrowed?)

hand to, a gret, *n. phr.* A person greatly addicted to anything. "A *gret hand to* drink tea."

hard fodder. Bad luck.

hard sleddin', *n. phr.* Poverty, hardship, misery.

harker, *n.* A fine, strong person or thing.

ha'sh ('hae*ʃ*), *adj.* Harsh; hard.

haslet, or **harslet,** *n.* Viscera.

haulin' a hog out'n a scaldin' tub, like, *adv. phr.* Comparisor to denote difficulty.

haw, *v. i.* Turn to the left (oxen).

heaven, as long as John Brown stayed in, *adv. phr.* No time at all.

heavens to Betsy! Common exclamation among women.

heerd. Heard.

hell-bent an' crooked, *adv. phr.* In a swift, disorderly, excited manner. "He lit out fer hum, *hell-bent an' crooked.*"

het-over, *adj.* Warmed-over (food).

Herrin'-choker, *n.* A Prince Edward's Islander, or native of any of the Provinces "down east."

high-fly, *n.* A lively, spirited person, usually a woman.

higher'n his head, don't look no, etc., **fer my Saviour,** *v. phr.* He fills all the world, for me; satisfies every aspiration and longing.

hip, to have suthin' on yer, *v. phr.* To have a bottle of liquor. "Hain't got nawthin' *on yer hip*, hev ye?"

hoggy, *adj.* Hoggish.

holt, *n.* A hold; a fighting-threat. "You watch out, er I'll git a *holt* (take a *holt*) on you!"

hook an' bendum, a little, *n. phr.* Any small, gripping tool.

horn-spoon! by the gret. Exclamation of surprise.

hot, *adj.* Drunk.

hotter'n a skunk, hotter'n love in hayin'-time, *adj. phr.* Extremely intoxicated.

hout, *v. t.* To nag, annoy, vex, worry.

hovel, *n.* Stable, in lumber-camp.

how you do talk! Exclamation of disapproval or disagreement.

huck it, *v. phr.* To walk.

hucks, *n.* Feet.

hun'ful, *n.* Handful.

hussian, *n.* A troublesome, mischievous child, as in young *Hussian.*" [Hessian?]

hyker, hyper, (hiker, hiper), *v. i.* To go quickly, to run. "*Hyper* out-a thar, now!" "He more than *hikered*!"

I

interval, *n.* A narrow river-valley.

J

jay ree-oo! Common exclamation (from *Jericho!*).

jedgment, *n.* (*Judgment.*) In *pl.* punishments. "There's *jedgments* will fall on ye!"

Jeems Rice! Common ejaculation, probably corrupted from "Jesus Christ!"

jeeroosely, *adj.* Mighty, big, enormous.

jill-poke, *n.* A log stuck in the mud or along the banks of a lake or stream. (*Jell-poke.*)

Jim Hill, or **Jim Whittiker!** Ejaculations.

jimmety whiskers! Ejaculation.

jim-slicker. Cf. "Dingclicker," above.

j'iner, *n.* A man who "*j'ines*" [joins] secret orders freely.

jell, *n.* and *v. i.* Jelly. "To *jell*," to jelly.

Joe Beeswax, by! Ejaculation.

jorum, *n.* Jug of liquor.

jumpin' jewsharps! Exclamation, usually of surprise.

K

kedidoes, *n. pl.* Tricks, pranks, "cuttings-up."

keezer's ghost! Great keezer's ghost! Ejaculations.

kersouse! Splash!

kicked to death by cripples, to be, *v. phr.* An expression of supreme contempt. "Huh! You'd oughta *be kicked to death by cripples*, you varmint!"

killed! I be. Exclamation of surprise.

kill-er-cure, no gret, *n. phr.* No great importance. "It hain't *no gret kill-or-cure* ef he comes or don't."

kinky, *adj.* Lively, strong, energetic.

L

laid low, *v. phr.* Dead. "Wish't I was *laid low* an' outa my mizry!"

lan' sakes! Lansy sake-a-Peter! Common exclamations with women.

lap salt, know enough to, *v. phr.* To have common sense. "He don't *know enough to lap salt*." He is thoroughly stupid.

law, *v. t.* To sue or prosecute.

lawzee! or **lawzee me!** or **lossyme!** Common ejaculations with women. Probable corruption of "Lord have mercy on me!"

lay it to one, *v. phr.* To strike hard; to insist.

lickin' good, *adj. phr.* Extremely good, very good. "Them pies was *lickin' good*!"

limb out, *v. i.* To cut the limbs from a felled tree.

like? how'd ye, How do you like the place? "So, you was to Floridy las' winter? *How'd ye like?*"

linter, *n.* Tie-up, for cattle. (Corruption of "lean-to.")

little million, *n.* A great many.

livin' laws! by the. Form of affirmation.

log it, *v. phr.* To work in the lumber-woods.

logan, *n.* A wet, marshy piece of land.

lollygags, *n. pl.* Airs, affectations, love-making. "Him an' her was *lollygaggin'* the hull 'tarnal time."

long arms, make, *v. phr.* To help one's self, at table. "*Make long arms*, everybody!"

longer'n (taller'n) the moral law, *adj. phr.* Very long (tall).

long-necker, *n.* A bottle of hard liquor.

loo, *v. i.* To low (of a cow).

lopsywise, *adv.* In a lopsided manner.

lucivee, *n.* The loup-cervier, or "Injun devil," apparently a half-mythical "specie" of wild-cat.

M

mad as hops, also **madder'n snakes in hayin',** *adj. phr.* Very angry.

make a touse, *v. phr.* To make a row, or fight; "take on."

make brags, *v. phr.* To brag, boast. "You've allus made yer brags you'd go."

make one's haslet curl, *v. phr.* To surprise or injure one.

make out, *v. phr.* To make, as "to *make out* the butter."

make out to, *v. phr.* To succeed, accomplish, or come to do (something).

master, *adj.* Big, great, superior. "A *master* hand to fish."

mat onto, *v. phr.* To take hold of. "Bill, he *matted* right *onto* Zeb, an' took him down."

meach, *v. i.* To cringe, crawl.

meachin', *adj.* Cringing.

meal, *v. i.* To board. "They're *mealin'* to Drusilly's."

meal 'o victuals, *n. phr.* Common for "meal."

mealer, *n.* A boarder.

mean, *adj.* Immoral, loose. "A *mean* woman." "An awful *mean* crutter she was, too."

meat-victuals, *n.* Meat.

mill tail o' thunder, like the, *adv. phr.* See "Hell-bent an' crooked."

mind to, have a great, *v. phr.* To be much inclined to.

mingie, *n.* A gnat. Corruption of *midge* (?).

'mongst the missin', come up, *v. phr.* To die; to be lost. "Some day he'll come up '*mongst the missin*'."

mooner, *n.* Mythical creature in logging-woods.

mortal, mortial, *adv.* Very. "She was *mortal* hum'ly."

mux, *v. t.* To handle, paw over, maul.

my cane! (Cain.?) Exclamation of surprise.

my land o' livin'! Exclamation of surprise among women.

my soul an' senses! "Soul" usually pronounced "sold"), also **my soul an' body,** or **my soul an' deliverance!** Exclamations of surprise among women.

N

naked bed, in one's, *prep. phr.* Down sick.

near, *adj.* Stingy, mean. Same as "close" or "cropin'.

nemmind! *interj.* Contraction of *never mind!*

niff, *n.* A quarrel, grudge, or spite; also, dislike.

nimshy, *n.* A human being, creature, girl, young girl. "She was a smart young *nimshy.*" Rather a laudatory sense.

no bigger'n a pint o' cider; a goolthrite, *adj. phr.* Very small.

no gret of a, *adv. phr.* Not much of a. "He wa'n't *no gret of a* hand to wuk."

no-nation, *adj.* Worthless. "You *no-nation* cuss!"

no sech thing! Exclamation of indignant dissent.

no way 'n this world! Impossible!

nubbut, *adv.* Nothing but. "She wa'n't *nubbut* skin an' bone."

O

oak-acorn, *n.* Acorn.

oh-be-joyful. Also, **oh-be-rich-an'-happy.** Hard liquor. "They come home plumb full of," etc.

on, *prep.* Of. Redundantly used in innumerable ways. "Doin' *on* it," "Seein' *on* 'em home," etc.

on-, *prefix.* For "un," in words with that affix. "*On*load, *on*hitch," etc.

ornery, *adj.* No good. "An *ornery* squirt."

orts, *n. pl.* Guts of a fish. Entrails of animals.

out, *prep.* For "up" in familiar phrases. "Wash *out* the dishes," etc.

out, *n,* In *pl.* unpleasant or difficult features. "There's lots of *outs* about his goin' down t' Boston."

outlandish, *adj.* Foreign. "He was some kind an *outlandish* man."

over 'n' above, *adj. phr.* Very. "He ain't *over 'n' above* smart."

P

P. I., *abbrev.* A Prince Edward's Islander.

pale's dishwater, *adj. phr.* Very pale.

peavy. See Cant-dog.

peg out, *v. phr.* To get ill; die. "He's all *pegged out.*" "He'll *peg out* 'fore snow flies." Also very tired; same as "beat."

pell-mell fer a cat-race! Also, **pell-mell fer Kitt'ry,** Very fast.

pernickety, *adj.* Fussy, particular, crotchety.

peth, *n.* Pith, marrow.

pickid, *adj.* [Var. of *peaked.*] Sharp-pointed; feeble, in poor health. "Sarah's mighty *pickid* this winter."

piece, *n.* A distance.

pile out, *v. phr.* To get up and go to work. "Hank's quite a feller to *pile out.*"

pilin' piece, *n.* A place in the woods where "tops" and brush are piled.

pindlin', *adj.* Weak, frail.

podge, pudge, *v. t.* To go slowly. To prepare. "Thar he was, *podgin'* along." "I'll *pudge* up suthin' fer supper."

poor tool, *n. phr.* A worthless fellow.

poor's pooduc, Also, **poor 's poverty in a gale o' wind,** or **poorer'n skimmed whey,** *adj. phr.* Extremely poor

possess, *v. t.* To put one in the notion of. "Whatever *possessed* her t' come, I'm beat ef I know."

possessed, like all, *adv. phr.* Strongly, violently. "He run *like,* etc."

potato thump, *n. phr.* Mashed potato.

power, *n.* A great deal. "He's got a *power* o' money."

prayer-handles, *n. pl.* Knees.

pretty, *adj.* Out of place; ridiculous; used ironically. "I'd look *pretty* goin' to a dance, like that!"

prong at, *v. phr.* To urge, annoy, importune.

pumple-footed, *adj.* Club-footed.

purvider, a good, *n. phr.* (Var. of *provider.*) A generous husband.

pussy (pusi), *adj.* Stout, fat.

Q

quand'y, *n.* Trouble, perplexity (from *quandary*). "He's all in a *quand'y* over it."

queerisome, *adj.* Queer, strange.

R

rackergaited, *adj.* Loose-jointed.

rake, *v. i.* To gad about.

rangy, *adj.* Lively, unmanageable, apt to break bounds. "A *rangy* cow."

r'ar up, *v. phr.* Rear up, rise.

razoo, *v. t.* To manhandle, use roughly.

red up, rid up, *v. phr.* Tidy, sweep, put in order. "I'll *red up* the house."

red wagon, hot's a, *adj phr.* Very drunk.

reg'lar he-un, *n. phr.* A big, strong specimen of man or beast.

resk, *v. t.* To take a chance. "I'll bet an' *resk* it."

rick up, *v. phr.* To pile up (brush).

riff-board, *n.* A rough-edged, untrimmed board.

rimrack, *v. t.* To injure, damage.

risin', *n.* Boil, ulcer, tumor, swelling.

rookus, *n.* Fight, disturbance, quarrel.

room of, in, *prep. phr.* In place of. "I gin you jell *in room o'* plums."
rowty, *adj.* Quarrelsome.
rudder, *n.* A roadster; a good horse. (Var. of *roader.*) "He's a smart *rudder.*"
rum, *n.* Generic name for all kinds of liquor.
run, *n.* An attack of disease. "A *run* o' the chronical Bright disease."
run in the road, *v. phr.* Same as *gad.*
ruther. Var. of *rather.*

S

sack, *v. t.* To carry.
sakes alive! Exclamation of women.
sale-wuk, *n.* Work taken from a factory or shop to do at home, such as clothing, caps, etc.
salter'n the briny ocean, *adj. phr.* Very salt.
salub'rous, *adj.* Pleasant, pleasing; sometimes the reverse—dark, dangerous, doubtful.
sand in a rat-hole, don't know enough to pound, *v. phr.* Very stupid.
sartin. Var. of *certain.*
say-so, *n.* The authoritative word. "Jim's got the *say-so,* to his place."
scaler, *n.* A man who measures lumber in woods.
scatteration. Same as *All of a scatter.*
Scratcher, the Old, *n. phr.* The devil.
set up with, *v. phr.* To court. "Harvey's ben *a-settin' up* with Jane, quite a spell."
settled minister, fatter'n a, *adj. phr.* Very fat; in good condition.
shift, *v. t.* To trade, as horse or cattle.
shirt on a beanpole, *n. phr.* A bad fit. "It looks like, etc."
sho'! *interj.* Exclamation of surprise.
shoe taps, up on yer, *prep. phr.* Feeling fit and fine.
shook, *p. a.* Startled, shocked, grieved. "Jed was pow'ful *shook* when Minervy pegged out."
short on fer looks, money, etc., *adv. phr.* Ill-favored, poor, etc.
shovelful o' wuk, *n. phr.* A very little work. "He ain't done, etc."
sick abed in the wood-box, *adv. phr.* In good health. A common answer to any inquiry after one's condition.
side-hill ranger, *n. phr.* Mythical animal in lumber-woods.
sight by suthin' to see ef he's movin', *v. phr.* Said of a lazy, indolent person.
skeezucks, little, *n. phr.* A mischievous child (endearing, in many cases).
skive, *v. i.* To go, run, hurry.
skrid, squid, *n.* A lump. A little bit. "He was all a *skrid* o' fat." "He et every *skrid.*"
skulch, *n.* Refuse, swill.
skulheeg, *n.* A deadfall trap.

slacker 'n dishwater, *adj. phr.* Untidy, dirty, slovenly.

slash, *n.* Refuse tops and brush, in a clearing.

slat, *v. i.* To go.

slick's a ram-cat, or **greased pig,** or **school-marm's leg,** *adj. phr.* Very pleasing, successful, pretty, etc.

slim, *adj.* In bad health; weak.

slower'n a jill-poke, or **slower'n stock-still,** *adj. phr.* Extremely slow.

slut-lamp, *n.* Tin dish with rag wick, burning grease

slyver. Contraction of *saliva.*

smart, *adj.* Healthy. "How's Luell? Oh, she's smart."

snug, *adj.* Stingy, "near."

snub-rope, *n.* Rope used for handling lumber in the woods.

snum! I. Exclamation. Probably a euphemism for "I swear!" Same as I swow! I swanny!

sot, *adj.* Obstinate (var. of *set*).

sould au' deliv'rance! Ejaculation (women).

spade, *v.* To spay.

spaded, *p.p.*, spayed. "He had his old sow *spaded.*"

span clean, *adj.* Perfectly clean.

spanfired new, *adj.* Brand new. (Also *spangfired.*)

specialsty, *n.* Specialty.

specie, *n.* Species.

spin a thread, can't, *v. phr.* Powerless to act. "He *can't spin a thread,* nohow!"

splatteration, *n.* Spatter, splatter.

spleeny, *adj.* Hypochondriacal, complaining, fussing over health: lacking in stamina and courage.

splits, *n.* A native drink composed of alcohol, sugar and water.

spoon victuals, *n. phr.* Invalid diet.

sprawl, *n.* Energy, vigor. "He's got lots o' *sprawl.*"

spring poor, *adj.* Said of animals, when lean in the spring.

squid. Same as *skrid.*

stanchel, *n.* A pole to which cattle are tied.

stand o' buildin's, *n. phr.* Set of buildings.

start yerself! *interj.* Go on! Move!

starved fit to eat the Lord's supper, or **the Lamb o' God,** *adj. phr.* Very hungry.

stick, *n.* Speed. "He's goin' *full stick.*" "She was goin' *a good stick,* when I seen her."

still ez mouse wuk, *adj. phr.* Extremely quiet.

stivver, *v. i.* To go, run, hasten.

stomp. Var. of *stamp.*

streen, *n.* Strain.

streenin's, *n. pl.* Dirty milk or refuse.

struck in a heap, all, *v. phr.* Entirely overcome. "When they heerd the ole man was dead, they was *struck all in a heap.*"

stub raound, *v. i.* To get or go around : go.

surl, *v. i.* To be surly, ugly, etc.

suthin' turrible, suthin' dretful, etc., *adv. phr.* In a great degree. "It plagues me *suthin' turrible* (or desprit)."

sure's shootin'. Very certain.

sythe, *v. i.* To sigh.

system, *n.* Cistern.

swagin, swogun, *n.* Bean-soup, in lumber-camps.

swow, I, *interj.* I swear, I affirm.

T

tag locks, *n. pl.* Rough, untrimmed locks of hair or wool, on men or animals.

take down, *v. phr.* To humiliate, defeat, overcome. Throw, in wrestling. "Seth, he *tuk* Hank *down* in less'n no time." "Say another word, an' I'll *take ye down* ! "

take on, *v. phr.* To cry, mourn, grieve. "When Sy was laid low, Dell *took on* mighty hard."

take yer back tracks, *v. phr.* To recant, retract, acknowledge error.

taller'n a stackpole, *adj. phr.* Very tall.

tarnal, *adv.* Very, extremely—pejorative, for the most part.

tarnation, *adv.* Same as above. Also used as an exclamation of annoyance, etc.

telefoam. Almost universal form of *telephone.*

than what. Redundant for "than."

thin's vanity, *adj. phr.* Very thin, said of persons, fabrics, etc.

think a master sight of, *v. phr.* To like very much.

think it's a doubt ef, *v. phr.* I think it doubtful if.

thinner'n a hayrake, *adj. phr.* Same as "thin's vanity."

throw up Jonah, also, **throw up yer shoe-taps,** *v. i.* To be extremely nauseated.

tight, *adj.* Fast. "He come a-stivverin' as tight's he could leg it."

tight's ye can jump.fer luck, *adv. phr.* As fast or hard as you can go, work.

tizzicky, *adj.* Asthmatic, wheezy.

tip-toe Nancy, *n. phr.* Affected girl, putting on airs.

to-do, *n.* A great disturbance. "A gret *to-do.*"

tole, *v. t.* To lead or bring along; to induce ; to decoy.

took, to be, *v. phr.* To die ; to be arrested.

torch up, *v. t.* To incite, urge.

tote-road, *n.* The road leading from a lumber-camp to the settlement, or to the "landing" on the river.

tote-team, *n.* A supply-team, in lumber-camps.

tough an' rugged, *adv. phr.* In good health.

track, *v. i.* To bring mud and dirt into a house. "Bill, he tracks suthin' dretful."

travel, *v. i.* To walk, go. "Travelin' pains" are pains, such as toothache, which cause a man to walk the floor.

try it on, *v. phr.* Usually in a truculent manner. "Ef ye think ye can handle me, *try it on*!"

tuckered, *p. a.* Tired out. "Gosh! I'm plumb *tuckered*!"

tunk, *n.* A blow.

tunk, *v. i.* To strike.

tunket, *n.* Hell. "Madder'n Tunket."

tunkup, *n.* Mashed potato.

turn o' water, *n. phr.* A load of water, brought in pails from brook or pump, etc.

turpentime. Var. of *turpentine.*

tussick, *n.* Hand-bag, carpet-bag, valise.

twister, *n.* Cruller.

twitch, *v. i.* To drag timber from the forest into a road, clearing or "yard."

U

unhook, *v. t.* and *i.* To unharness.

up over, *prep. phr.* Redundant for "up." "Up over the stairs, the hill, etc."

uppers 'n' unders, *n. phr.* False-teeth.

V

veal, *v. t.* To kill, or have killed (calves). "I'm goin' *to veal* the heifer."

victual, *v. i.* To eat.

vowny, vum, vummy! I. Ejaculations, equivalent of "I swear."

W

wait on, *v. phr.* To wait. "Ef ye'll only *wait on* a minute, I'll git it fer ye."

walk back on her, *interj.* Work hard; exert yourself.

wallopse, *v. t.* To maul, handle.

warm it to anybody or **anything,** *v. phr.* To strike or work hard. "Warm it to him, Bill!"

waungin, *n.* The store or supply-room in a lumber-camp. Locker in a camp or "bateau."

wee-waw, *adj.* Shaky, loose, rickety. "The ole waggin was weewawin' all over the road."

wheelin'-time, *n.* Spring.

white hen's chickens, *n. phr.* Extremely pleasant or desirable persons. "Sue thought Hy was one o' the *white hen's chickens.*

wing, *v. t.* and *i.* To sweep or brush.

witherlick, *n.* Mythical animal, in lumber-camps.

withy, *adj.* Wiry, tough, strong. "A withy feller."

writin's, *n. pl.* Legal papers, will, etc.

wroppin' round yer finger, *n. phr.* Anything of slight value. "'Tain't wuth a wroppin' round my finger."

wopse, *v. t.* Same as wallopse.

wuk, *n.* Work; as "hard, bony *wuk*," severe labor.

wuss. Var. of *worse.* "John hain't no pertic'lar *wass* today," i. e. not much worse.

wuth, *n.* Worth.

wuth a tinker's durn, not, *adj. phr.* Good for nothing.

wuthless, *adj.* Worthless.

Y

yard, *v. t.* To pile timber. A yard is the place in the woods where logs are piled.

ye'rlin', *n.* Var. of *yearling.*

yip, *n.* Noise, talk. "Hold yer *yip*!" i. e., be quiet.

yow, *n.* Var. of *ewe*;—used attributively for female. "A *yow* cat."

y'r Uncle Dud, *n. phr.* The narrator. "Y'r Uncle Dud (contraction of *Dudley*) seen it, himself!"

Z

zoovenir, *n.* Var. of *souvenir.*

GEORGE ALLAN ENGLAND.

Bryant's Pond, Maine.

THE SPEECH OF A CHILD TWO YEARS OF AGE.

When my daughter, Ruth Hills, completed her second year I undertook to study her speech, and this article embodies the results of my observations. I began on the second anniversary of her birthday, and continued the observations for a period of ten days. Only words that I heard her use during those ten days are given in this article. Some objects were pointed out, and she was asked to tell their names, but in no case was a name given to her during this period. All of the words she used had been acquired by her without effort on our part, with the exception of the cardinal numerals from 'one' to 'ten' and the names of common colors, which we had taught her.

At the second anniversary of her birthday, February 2, 1906, Ruth's height was 33½ inches, and her weight was 28 pounds. She lived in Colorado Springs, Colorado. She walked when ten months old. She had three brothers, Justin, George and Clarence, older than herself by only a few years, and a cousin, Mary Hills, with whom she played. When eight months of age she used the following words, which I noted at the time: be (bread), bo (boy or boys), bye-bye, Dŭ (Justin), mamma and baba (papa).

I do not consider Ruth a precocious child: I believe her speech to have been about what one might expect of an active and intelligent child two years old who played with older children. Her vocabulary was similar to that of her playmates, but her pronunciation differed in a marked degree.

During the period under observation Ruth used 321 words, which may be classified as follows: proper nouns, 9; common nouns, 173; personal pronouns, 4; limiting adjectives, 26; descriptive adjectives, 23; verbs, 59; adverbs, 11; conjunction, 1; prepositions, 8; exclamations, 7. The words were as follows:

Proper Nouns: Clarence, George, Harold, Hodgetts, Justin, Mary, Ruth, Santa Claus, Woodsmall.

Common Nouns: apple, baby, back, ball, bath, bear, bed, belt, bib, 'bing' (drink of water), bird, biscuit, block, blood, body, bottle, boy, book, bow, "bow-wow," box, bread, broom, brush, bug, 'boogy' (dried mucus in nose), butter, button, cake, candle,

candy, cap, car, cellar, chain, chalk, chamber (chamber-pot), cheek, chicken, "choo-choo" (toy train of cars), cloth, coat, cocoa, coffee, comb, cover, cow, cracker, cream, cup, 'diggy' (faeces), "ding-dong" (bell), dinner (something to eat), dish, doggy, dolly, dress, ear, egg, eye, face, finger, fire, fish, flour, flower, fly, foot, fork, "gobble-gobble" (cry of turkey), grandma, gravy, hair, hammer, hand, handkerchief, hat, head, hole, home, house, jelly, kitchen, kitty, knife, lap, leg, lemon, letter (of alphabet), light, "machine" (sewing-machine), mamma, man, meat, medicine, "mee-ow" (call of cat), milk, mitten, mother, "moo" (call of cow), "moo-cow" (cow), moon, mouse, mouth, nail, nap, napkin, neck, nickel, "nighty" (night-gown), nose, nuisance, nut, orange, pail, "pants," papa, paper, parlor, party, peak (Pike's Peak); "pee-pee-pee" (call of mouse), pen, penny, "phone" (telephone), piano, picture, pie, pillow, pin, plate, pocket, potato, pudding, ring, room, "rubber" (rubber overshoes), salt, sauce, shoe, sleeve, slipper, smoke, soup, spool, spoon, stick, stocking, stomach, stone, stove, strap, street-car, sugar, table, tent, thing, "tick-tock" (clock or watch, or sound of clock or watch), "ticky" (from "tickle": bare body), toast, tooth, top, towel, town (in "down town"), toy, train, tricycle, trunk, tub, turkey, wagon, watch, water (rare).

It is to be noted that, in the list of common nouns given above, the three largest categories are those of foodstuffs (28 names), articles of wearing apparel (20), and parts of the body (18), as follows:

Foodstuffs: apple, biscuit, bread, butter, cake, candy, cracker, cocoa, coffee, cream, egg, fish, gravy, jelly, lemon, meat, milk, nut, orange, pie, potato, pudding, salt, sauce, soup, sugar, toast, water. *Wearing apparel:* belt, bib, bow, button, cap, cloth, coat, dress, handkerchief, hat, mitten, night-gown, "pants," pocket, ring, rubber overshoes, shoe, sleeve, slipper, stocking. *Parts of the body:* back, blood, cheek, ear, eye, face, finger, foot, hair, hand, head, leg, mouth, neck, nose, stomach, "ticky", tooth. Other interesting categories are those of animals (11), table objects (8), and playthings (8). *Animals:* bear, bird, bug, cat, chicken, cow, dog, fish, fly, mouse, turkey. *Table objects:* bottle, cup, dish, fork, knife, napkin, plate, spoon. *Playthings:* ball, block, "choo-choo", doll, pail, top, tricycle, wagon.

Personal Pronouns: me (I, me), you, it, them (they, them).

Limiting Adjectives: Articles,—the, a; Pronominal Adjectives: Possessives,—my, mine; our; Demonstratives,—this, that; Indefinites,—all, another, any (not any, none), both, enough, many, more, own, some; Numerals,—one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten; first.

Descriptive Adjectives: bad, big, black, brown, clean, cold, dark, dirty, funny, good, green, high, hot, nasty, naughty, new, nice, pretty, red, sick, tired, white, yellow. It is to be noted that six of these adjectives are names of colors.

Verbs: "ain't", belong, bite, break, buy, carry, come, couldn't, cry, cut, do, "done" (to go to stool), drop, eat, excuse, fall, find, fix, fly, give, go, "got" (have), hang, have, help, hit, hurt, jump, kiss, lie (lie down), make, open, play, please, put, read, ride, say, see, sew, shut, sing, sleep, spank, spill, stand, step, stop, swing, take, tell, thank, "ticky" (scratch, tickle), tie, turn, wait, want, wash, write.

Adverbs: away, back, down, here, no (no, not), now, outdoors, there, today, tomorrow, too.

Conjunction: and.

Prepositions: by, in, off, on, out, over, under, up.

Exclamations: all right, "bye-bye," "hello," oh, oh dear, "ow" (to express pain), "uh-huh" (yes).

Phonology.

During the period under observation, Ruth's imitation of the vowels she heard was nearly perfect; but she did not pronounce well, or she did not sound at all, a considerable proportion of the consonants, which is interesting as proof of the relatively greater difficulty of the consonants for a small child that is struggling to acquire a full repertory of English sounds.

VOWELS.

All were normal, except:

In **ar** the *r* was silent, and **a** sounded as in *father*: tâ (car), pâti (party).

In **ur** the **r** was silent, and the vowel lay somewhere between *ĕ* and *ai*. Thus, I could not decide whether her pronunciation of *turkey* approximated more nearly to *taiki* or *tĕki*. I have used ĕ to indicate this sound: tĕn (turn), dĕti (dirty).

Vocalic **l** and **r** were sounded as *ə*: tə̂bə (table), mədə (mother). She said *pət* for *put*, *fə̂ni* for *fəni*, and *pudi* or *puli* for pillow.

CONSONANTS.

g. Initial > *d*: dô (go), dud (good).

Medial and final = *g*: ægi (wagon), dogi ("doggy"), big (big). In i mi, or di mi (give me), Ruth hesitated between the *i* of older formation and the more recent *di*.

k. Initial > *t*: tê̂k (cake), tî (key) In Dæn (Clarence), formed at an earlier date and kept unchanged, *k* > *d*. See also bədn (button) and bədə (butter), under *t*.

Medial and final = *k*: tôkô (cocoa), poki (pocket), baek (back), ik (sick).

Silent after *ng*: tə*ŋ* (trunk), bæ*ŋ* (spank).

d = *d*: diə (dear), dû (do); bodi (body), bæ or bæd (bad), be or bed (bed). Formerly Ruth had not sounded final *d*, and at this time she still hesitated between bæ and bæd, etc.

Silent after *n*: fain (find), hæn (hand).

t = *t*: tû (two), tê̂n (train); etə (letter); bait (bite).

Silent after *n*: ten (tent).

Note also bən or bədn (button), bəbə or bədə (butter), and dæp (strap). After the period under observation these words became normal, so that the successive forms were: bən > bədn > bəkn > bətn; bəbə > bədə > bətr; dæp > tæp > stwæp > stræp. Why bədn (button) became bəkn, I do not know, but it had this sound when Ruth was five years old.

In tô or tôt (toast), she still hesitated between the two forms.

b = *b*: bûm (broom); bê̂bi (baby); bib (bib).

p = *p*: pin (pin); pâpə (papa); top (top).

Note also bæn ("pants"), bæ*ŋ* (spank), where *p* > *b*. This was not uncommon in her earlier speech.

h = *h*: hæn (hand), hau (house). Formerly *h* was silent, and at this time she still hesitated in some words, as æt or hæt (hat).

y silent: elô (yellow), û (you).

th voiced > *d*: dæt (that), mədə (mother). In nəbə or nədə (another), she still hesitated between the newer and the older form.

th surd > *f*: fî (three); bôf (both). In æ*ŋ* û (thank you) the *th* was silent, and in i*ŋ* or fi*ŋ* (thing), and in mau or mauf (mouth), she still hesitated between the newer and older forms.

zh, non-existent.

sh. Initial, silent: û (shoe), ət (shut).

Final, beginning to be sounded: di or di*f* (dish), wɔ or wɔ*f* (wash).

j > *d*: Dodi (Georgie), Dâdə (Justin), dædi (jelly).

j was silent in əmp (jump). In Odi or Odyi (Hodgetts), the newer sound approached *j*.

ch > *t*: tɔk (chalk), tîk (cheek).

Final *ch* was silent in wɔ (watch). In titi or tityi (kitchen) the newer pronunciation approached *ch*.

z. Final, silent: nô (nose), pî (please).
tû (excuse) is formed regularly according to Ruth's manner of speech, except for the loss of the initial vowel.

s. Initial and medial, silent: î (see), ɐm (some), tôn (stone), pûn (spoon), îp (sleep); nûn (nuisance).
Final, usually silent: hau (house), bok (box), biki (biscuit); but beginning to be heard as *sh* in di or di*ʃ* (this), de or de*ʃ* (dress), and others.

v. Medial, usually > *b*: ôbə (over), tɐbə (cover); but beginning to be normal in some words, as in dêvi (gravy).
Final = *v*: îv (sleeve), tôv (stove). Silent in i (give), of older formation.

f = *f*: fain (find), fôə (floor); naif (knife), of (off).
Silent in auə (flower), which was acquired before she learned to make *f*, and was retained without change.

w. Usually silent: ægi (wagon), êt (wait), ait (white); but sounded in wɔ (wash or watch) and wɔ (want). Note also fiŋ (swing).

ng = *ng*: diŋ-doŋ ("ding-dong"), iŋ (sing). But silent in toki (stocking).

n = *n*: næp (nap); eni (any); mæn (man).

m = *m*: mæn (man); ûm (room).

l. Initial and after initial consonant, silent: ai (lie), bæk (black), tîn (clean), fai (fly), pê (play).
Medial, hesitating between *d* and *l*: dædi (jelly) hedô ("hello"), pâdə (parlor), dodi or doli (dolly), elə (cellar), elô (yellow). The earlier pronunciation was *d*.
Before a consonant and final after a consonant, usually > ə: beət (belt), æpə (apple); but silent after ɔ: ot (salt).
Final after a vowel, it was beginning to be audible: pêə or pêl (pail), pûə or pûl (spool); except after ɔ: fɔ (fall).

r Initial or after initial consonant, silent: îd (read), ûm (room), dîn (green), tîm (cream), dop (drop), tên (train), bêk (break), piti (pretty), fî (three).
Medial, usually silent: ôîn (orange), Dæn (Clarence), Mêi (Mary); but sounded as *y* in Hæyə (Harold).
Before a consonant, or final after a vowel, silent: fɔk (fork), tâ (car).
Final, after a consonant, > ə: mʊdə (mother).

It is noteworthy that only the following consonants were found in Ruth's repertory of sounds:

Initial: *d* (= *g*, *d*, *j*, voiced *th*), *t* (=*k*, *t*, *ch*), *b*, *p*, *h*, *f* (=*f*, surd *th*), *w* (sometimes), *n*, *m*.

Medial: *g*, *k*, *d* (=*d*, *j*, voiced *th*), *t* (=*t*, *ch*), *b*, *p*, *v*, *f* (=*f*, surd *th*), *n*, *m*, *l*.

Final: *g*, *k*, *d*, *t*, *b*, *p*, *f* (sometimes), *v*, *f* (=*f*, surd *th*), *ŋ*, *n*, *m*, *l*.

The limited range of initial consonants is important. Only nine were used: the stops, *d*, *t*, *b*, *p*; the spirants, *h*, *f*, *w*, and the nasals, *n*, *m*. The range of medial and final consonants was somewhat larger Thus, *g* and *k* were used in medial and

final positions, but became *d* and *t* respectively when initial. Medial *l* hesitated between *d* and *l* (see above), and final *l* was just beginning to be audible. Initial *f* was always silent, but final *f* and *s* were both beginning to appear as *f*. There was no *r* in Ruth's repertory of sounds.

It is also interesting to note what an important part the bilabials *b*, *p* and *m*, and especially voiced *b* and *m*, played in the child's earliest speech. At first she said mâmâ, bâbâ, pâpâ, indiscriminately, to denote any one who attended to her needs, and only little by little did she learn to distinguish mâmâ from bâbâ or pâpâ. At eight months of age she used six words, of which four had only the consonant *b*, one had *m*, and another had *d*: be (bread), bo (boy), baibai ("bye-bye"), bâbâ (papa), mâmâ (mamma), and Dʁ (Justin). As her vocabulary grew, she used *b* for *p* or *v* in some words, and she put it into other words where it had no place; thus, bæn ("pants"), bæŋ (spank), ôbə (over), tʁbə (cover); biŋ (drink), bʁbə (brother or butter); etc.

Next to assume importance in her speech were the dentals *d*, *t*, *n*, and especially voiced *d* and *n*. Some of the earliest words to appear in her speech were Dʁ, which later became Dâdə (Justin), Dæn (Clarence), nini (dinner), næni (candy), nûn (nuisance).

The initial spirants *h*, *f*, and *w* appeared only toward the end of the second year.

We have seen that voiced *th* became *d* in Ruth's speech, but surd *th* became *f* instead of *t*, as in də (the), dæt (that), and fiŋ (thing), fî (three). This is generally true of English-speaking children, I believe, and it is also true of the Negroes in our southern States. In other words, English surd *th* seems to our babies, and seemed to the Africans, to resemble *f* more nearly than *t*. And yet, in New York and in Boston, I have heard children on the streets say not only də (the), dæt (that), etc., but also trô (throw) trî (three), etc. I wonder if, in their pronunciation of English surd *th*, they have been influenced by other European languages.

Although during the period under observation most of Ruth's words were formed according to definite phonetic laws, she still kept unchanged a considerable number of her earliest "baby words," such as biŋ (drink), Dæn (Clarence), ip (slipper), næni (candy), nini (dinner), ôp (open), auə (flower), tô (toast), and others.

Finally it may be well to mention that of the 321 words used by Ruth, 228 were of one syllable. The remaining 93 words may be divided as follows: 76 of two syllables (42 ending in -i, as'piti [pretty]; 30 ending in -ə, as mɐdə [mother]; and 4 ending otherwise); one of four syllables, pîənáenə (piano); and 16 compounds, such as tî-tâ (street-car) and dobə-dobə ("gobble-gobble"). I have classified such words as bæə (bear) and Mêi (Mary) as monosyllables.

Morphology and Syntax.

Nouns and pronouns had no genitive or plural forms, with the exception of fut (foot) and tûf (tooth), which had the plurals fît and tîf. Ruth did very well without inflectional *s* to express possession or plurality; thus, pâpə pûn, 'papa's spoon'; tû bêbi ɐp Mêi 'there are two babies up at Mary's', etc. Although she could count up to ten, I never heard her use any other cardinal numeral than 'two' in her speech.

The only verbs to have inflected forms were:

ên ("aint") generally used with nô: nô ên (am not, 'is not', etc.).
bêk (break); **bôk** (broken), in ɔ bôk (it is all broken).
dô (go); **don** (gone), in ɔ don (it is all gone), generally referring to food.
dû (do): **dôn** (don't); **did** (did); **dɐn** (done), in ɔ dɐn (I am all done).
fɔ (fall); **feə** (fell); **fɔn** (falling).
fain (find); **faun** (found).
haeb or **haebə** (have), used imperatively, as in mî hæbə di*f* (let me have this). As present indicative **dot** (got) was used, as in mî dot ɐm (I have some).
ît (eat); **êt** (ate).
pi (spill); **pid** (spilled), as in ɔ pid (it is all spilled).
tai (cry); **tain** (crying).
tud (couldn't).

Of these eleven verbs, nine have two or more forms and one (dû) has four forms. It should be noted that all but two of these verbs are what we usually classify as "irregular." Since studying Ruth's speech, I have not been surprised that irregular nouns and verbs persist in our language, as the two nouns that had plural forms in her speech, and nine of the eleven inflected verbs, were irregular.

Most of Ruth's past participles were used with ɔ (all).

She used indicative and imperative sentences. In the indicative sentences, the present tense (always without inflectional *s*),—

or perhaps it would be better to speak of this one form as the verbal root,—was generally used to express present, past or future time. There was no future tense, and, as we have seen, only a very few irregular verbs had a past tense.

Indicative Sentences:

Present:

Bæd pin tiki bêbi, 'the bad pin is scratching the baby'.
Pâpə tôt hæng ʊp dææ, 'papa's coat is hanging up there'.
Tik boŋ o mi ægi, 'the stick belongs on my wagon'.

Past:

Tud ôp dôə, 'I couldn't open the door'.
Mî tud tën ait of, 'I couldn't turn the light off'.
Dæn tep o mi fiŋgi, 'Clarence stepped on my finger'.
Mêi aid on ikə, 'Mary rode on the tricycle'.
Dæn êt æpə o ʊp, 'Clarence ate the apple all up'.
Bêbi faun hæŋgi, 'baby found the handkerchief'.

Future:

Bæd bææ ît mâmə o ʊp, 'the bad bear will eat mamma all up'.
Big dogi bait bêbi, 'the big doggy will bite the baby'.
Nau î, bêbi ôp dôə, 'now see, the baby will open the door'.

Not seldom, no verb was expressed:

Present:

Aeə tû big buk ôbə dææ, 'there are two big books over there'.
Meni taue ʊp dææ, 'there are many towels up there'.
Eni pâpə bêbi, 'I am not papa's baby'.
Aeə môə nʊbə big dogi, 'there is another big dog'.
Mî eni miək, 'I havn't any milk'.
Main ôn bed, 'it is my own bed'.
Mêi au dææ, 'Mary is out there'.

Past:

Bêbi daun-taun dê, 'the baby was down-town today'.
Bæd Dâdə eni mî in, 'bad Justin wouldn't let me in'.

Imperative Sentences:

Mî dô, 'let me go'.
Mî dû ʊt, 'let me do it'.
Ôp dôə, 'open the door'.
Mâmə tææ bêbi, 'let mamma carry the baby'.
Mî tʊm o mâmə bed, 'let me come on mamma's bed .
dô îp, 'go to sleep .

ʊt ai, 'shut your eye'.
Teə Mêi dæt, 'tell Mary that'.
Heəp bêbi daun, 'help the baby down'.
Bʊbə hæb ʊt, 'let brother have it'.

Without verb expressed:

Mî in, 'let me in'.
Mî ʊm dæt eg, 'let me have some of that egg'.
Mî ʊm pûn, 'let me have a spoon'.
Mî bai pâpə, 'let me be by papa'.
Môə nʊdə, 'let me have another'.

I am inclined to believe that during the period under observation Ruth used ten imperative sentences to one indicative sentence. I had not realized before the predominance of the imperative in primitive speech. And she used not only verbs to express command or request, but she freely used other parts of speech as well.

Vocabulary.

ægi, wagon.
Aen Tɔ, Santa Claus.
æŋ, thank, as in *æŋ û*, thank you.
æp, lap.
æpə, apple.
æt, or **hæt**, hat.
bæ, or **bæd**, bad.
bæə, bear.
bæf, bath.
bæk, back.
bæk, black.
bæn, "pants."
bæŋ, spank.
be, or **bed**, bed.
be, or **bed**, bread.
beət, belt.
bêbi, baby.
bêk, break; **bôk** (from 'broke'), broken, as in *ɔ bôk* 'all broken'.
bëdi, "birdie."
bʊbə, or **bʊdə**, brother.
bʊbə, or **bʊdə**, butter.
bʊd, blood.
bʊg, bug.
bʊn, or **bʊdn**, button.
bʊʃ, brush.
bib, bib.
big, big.

biki, biscuit.
biŋ (from 'drink'), 'drink of water'.
bɔ, ball.
bo, or **boi**, boy.
bodi, body (in *meni bodi*, 'many people').
bok, block.
bok, box.
boŋ, belong.
botə, bottle.
bôf, both.
bôn, bow (of ribbon in hair).
buk, book.
bûgi, dried mucus in the nose.
bûm, broom.
bai, buy.
bai, by.
bai-bai, "bye-bye."
bait, bite,
baun, brown.
Dâdə, Justin.
dâk, dark.
dædi, jelly.
dæə, or **æə**, there.
dæmə, grandma.
Dæn, Clarence.
dæp, strap.
dæt, that, as in *mî vm dæt*, 'give me some of that'.
de, or **de*ʃ***, dress.
dê, to-day.
dêvi, gravy.
də, the (rare).
dëti, dirty.
dʊn (from 'done', used interrogatively by the nurse), 'go to stool'. Also see **dû**.
di, or **di*ʃ***, dish.
di, or **i**, give.
di, or **di*ʃ***, this.
diə, dear, as in *ô diə*, 'oh dear'.
digi (from Justin's baby pronunciation of 'dirty'), faeces.
diŋ-doŋ, "ding-dong", bell.
dîn, green.
do, doll (only in *bêbi do*, baby's doll).
dobə-dobə, "gobble-gobble."
dodi, or **doli**, "dolly."
Dodi, "Georgie."
dogi, "doggy."
don, gone.

dop, drop.
dot (from 'got') have, as in *mî dot ʊm*, 'I have some'.
dô, go; **don,** gone.
dôn, don't.
dud, good.
dû, do; **did,** did; **dʊn,** done (in *ɔ dʊn*, 'all done").
daun, down; **daun-taun,** down-town.
ebn, seven.
ed, red.
eg, egg.
eg, leg.
elə, cellar.
elô, yellow.
em, they, them, as in *em ʊp hai*, 'they are up high'.
emən, lemon.
eni, not any, none, not, as in *mî eni miək*, 'I havn't any milk'; *eni mî in*, 'he wouldn't let me in'.
etə, letter (of the alphabet).
ê, say.
ê, way, as in *ê ʊp*, 'way up'.
ê-ô, or **hedô,** hello.
ên, "aint."
êt, eight.
êt, wait.
əmərni, or **mərni** (from 'in the morning'), to-morrow.
ʊ, a (rare).
ʊbə (from 'rubber'), rubber overshoes.
ʊ-hʊ, yes.
ʊm, one.
ʊm, some.
ʊmp, jump.
ʊnə, under.
ʊp, up.
ʊt, it, as in *i mi ʊt*, 'give me it'; *mî hæb ʊt*, 'let me have it'.
ʊt, shut.
fâni, funny.
fê, or **fê∫,** face.
fê∫t, first.
fi, or **fi∫,** fish.
fik, fix.
fiŋ, swing.
fiŋgi, finger.
fi, three.
fɔ, fall; **feə,** fell; **fɔn,** falling.
fɔk, fork.
fôə, flour.
fôə, four.

fôn (from 'phone'), telephone.
fut, foot; **fît**, feet.
fai, fly (noun).
fai, fly (verb).
faiə, fire.
fain, find; **faun**, found.
faiv, five.
hæb, or **hæbə** (from 'have a'), have,—used imperatively, as in *mî hæb ʊt*, 'let me have it'; *mî hæbə ʊm*, 'let me have some.'
hæə, hair.
hæmə, hammer.
hæn, hand.
hæŋ, hang.
hæŋgi, handkerchief.
hêt, or **æt**, hat.
Hæyə, Harold.
hed, head.
hedô, or **ê-ô**, hello.
heʊp, help.
hët, hurt.
hit, hit.
hiə, here.
hot, hot.
hôə, hole.
hôm, home (in *bæk hôm*, 'I want to go home').
hai, high.
hau, house.
i, or **di**, give, as in *(d)i mi ʊt*, 'give me it'.
iə, ear.
ik, sick.
ik, six.
ikə, tricycle.
in, or **i** in, '*i mi nô*, 'in my nose.'
iŋ, ring.
iŋ, sing.
iŋ, or **fiŋ**, thing.
ip, slipper.
î, see.
îd, read.
în (from 'machine'), sewing machine.
îp, sleep.
ît, eat; **êt**, ate.
mâmə, mamma, woman.
mæn, man.
medə, medicine.
meni, many.
Mêi, Mary.

mêk, make.
mʉdə, mother.
miək, milk.
mitə, mitten.
mî, or **mi,** I, me, my, as in **mî in,** 'let me in'.
mî-au, "mee-ow" (call of cat).
mît, meat.
mɔ, Woodsmall.
mɔni, or **əmɔni,** to-morrow.
môə, more (usually in **môə nʉdə,** lit. 'more another').
môk, smoke.
mû, "moo" (call of cow).
mû-tau (from "moo-cow"), cow, horse, donkey.
mûn, moon.
main, mine, my.
mau, mouse.
mau, or **mauf,** mouth.
n (vocalic), and.
næni, candy.
næp, nap.
næp, napkin.
næti, nasty.
nek, neck.
nêə, nail.
nʉbə, nʉdə, another.
nʉf, enough.
nʉt, nut.
nikə, nickel.
nini (from 'dinner'), something to eat.
nɔti, naughty.
nô, no, not (*nô ên,* 'am not', 'is not', etc.).
nô, nose.
nû, new.
nûn, nuisance.
nai, or **nai*f*,** nice.
naif, knife.
nain, nine.
naiti, "nighty," night-gown.
nau, now
ɔ, sauce.
ɔ, all.
ɔ-ait, all right.
ɔt, salt.
ɔte, water (rare: see **biŋ**).
Odi, or **Odyi,** Hodgetts.
of, off.
on, on.

ô, oh (in *ô diə*, 'oh dear!').
ô, sew.
ôbə, over.
ôîn, orange.
ôn, own (in *main ôn bed*, 'my own bed').
ôp, open (in *ôp dôə*, 'open the door').
pâdə, parlor.
pâpə. papa.
pâti, party.
pen, pen.
peni, penny.
pê, play.
pêə, or **pêl**, pail.
pêpə, paper.
pêt, plate.
pæt (not **put**), put.
piki, picture.
piə, or **pil**, spill; **pid**, spilled.
pin, pin.
piti, pretty.
pî, please.
pîənænə, piano.
pîk ('peak'), Pike's Peak.
pî-pî-pî, "pee-pee-pee" (cry of mouse).
poki, pocket.
pudi, or **puli**, pillow.
pudi, pudding.
pûə, or **pul**, spool.
pûn, spoon.
pai, pie.
tâ, car.
tæə, carry.
tæə, chair.
tæə, stairs.
tæki, cracker.
tæn, stand (in *tæn vp*, 'stand up').
ţænə, candle.
tæp, cap.
teə, or **tel**, tell.
ten, ten.
ten, tent.
tep, step (verb).
têbə, table.
têk, cake.
têk, take.
têmə (from 'chamber'), chamber-pot.
tên, chain.

tên, train.
têtô, potato.
tëki, turkey.
tën, turn (in *tën ait of,* 'turn the light off').
tɐb, tub (in *bœf-tɐb,* 'bath-tub').
tɐbə, or **tɐvə,** cover.
tɐm, come.
tɐmi, stomach.
tɐŋ, trunk.
tɐp, cup.
tɐt, cut.
tik, stick (noun).
tiki, chicken.
tiki (from 'tickle'), bare body (*i mi tiki,* 'naked'); (verb) scratch, tickle.
ti, or **tiʃ,** kiss.
titi, kitty.
titi, or **tityi,** kitchen.
tî, key.
tîk, cheek.
tîm, cream
tîn, clean.
tî-tâ, street-car.
tî-tok (from 'tick-tock'), clock or watch.
tîv, sleeve.
tɔk, chalk.
tof, cloth.
tofi, coffee.
toi, toy.
toki, stocking.
top, top.
top, stop.
tô, or **tôt,** toast.
tô, or **tôd,** cold.
tôkô, cocoa.
tôm, comb.
tôn, stone.
tôt, coat.
tôv, stove.
tud, couldn't.
tû, too (in *bêbi tû,* 'the baby too').
tû, two.
tû, excuse (in *tû mi,* 'excuse me').
tûf, tooth; **tîf,** teeth.
tû-tû, "choo-choo," toy train of cars.
tai, cry; **tain,** crying.
tai, tie.
taiəd, tired.

tau, cow (in *mû-tau*, moo-cow).
tauə, towel.
taun, town (in *daun-taun*, 'down-town').
ugə, sugar.
û, you (in *æŋ û*, 'thank you').
û, shoe.
Ûfi, "Ruthie."
ûm, room.
ûp, soup.
wɔ, wash.
wɔ, watch.
wɔn, want.
ai, eye.
ai, lie.
aid, ride.
ait, light.
ait, right (in *ɔ ait*, 'all right').
ait, white.
ait, write.
au, "ow" (exclamation expressing pain).
au'au, "bow-wow."
audô, outdoors.
auə, flower.
auə, our (in *auə bêbi*, 'our baby').
aut, out.

Appendix.

(1) The phonology of Ruth's speech was again examined during the first week of February, 1907, one year after the first study was made. Her vowels were found to be approximately normal. The following facts with regard to consonants were noted:

g, initial, still > *d* (about a month later she pronounced distinctly an initial *g*).

k, initial, still > *t* (April 2, 1907, she pronounced *kœndi*, 'candy', distinctly, and thereafter usually said *kœndi* instead of *nœni*).

sk still > *t* (about March 1, 1907, she said *stêts*, 'skates', but found it impossible to pronounce initial *sk*).

ð > *d*, and þ > *f*; but she pronounced ð and þ correctly when urged to do so.

tʃ > *tʃ* usually.

s, in all positions, = *s* generally, but *s* final sometimes still > *f*.

l initial > *y* or *l*: *yêdi* or *lêdi* (lady). If she exerted herself to speak carefully, she pronounced initial *l* distinctly. Medial and final *l* were normal.

r initial and medial > *w* (in March, 1907, she pronounced *r* almost normally in one word).

(2) When Ruth completed her fifth year, I observed again the phonology of her speech, and I noted that her pronunciation conformed to that of the people among whom she lived, with only the following exceptions:

g. Normal, except *gr* > dr: dræmə (grandma), drêv (grave), drêvi (gravy), drîn (green), drû (grew), etc.

k. Normal, except that *kr* > tr: trisməs (Christmas), trô (crow), traun (crown), etc.; and kw > tw: *twârtr* (quarter), twik (quick), stwîk (squeak), etc.

t. Normal, except in bʉkn (button).

ð. Usually normal, as in 'there', 'with', etc.; but Ruth still hesitated between ənʉdr and ənʉðr (another).

þ. > f usually: brof (broth), frî (three), tîf (teeth), etc.; but fiŋ or þiŋ (thing), and always sʉmþiŋ (something).

j. Normal, except in dʉst (just), a survival.

We see, then, that initial *g* and *k* had come to be pronounced as such, except in the combinations *gr* and *kr*, and *kw* (there is no corresponding *gw* in popular English. The voiced *th* had generally become normal; but the surd *th* was still generally pronounced as *f*. Here again we see that voiced *th* and surd *th* did not keep company. After having first appeared as *w*, the r sound, initial or after a consonant, had finally become normal.

(3) At the seventh anniversary of her birthday, Ruth's pronunciation was normal with the exception of twik (quick) and perhaps another word or two in which *kw* was still pronounced as tw. During the course of the seventh year she had come to pronounce surd *th* normally in all words. Thus, *t* for *k* and *f* for surd *th*, were the last sounds of her "baby speech" to disappear; and her pronunciation did not become entirely normal before the beginning of her eighth year.

ELIJAH CLARENCE HILLS.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

A WORD-LIST FROM KANSAS.

I shall leave fine distinctions to others. I have tried to note words and phrases in common or even occasional use, printed or spoken, colloquial, vulgar, low, even coarse slang, and not tried to draw dividing lines or to determine just where dialect ends and slang begins. Many words have been picked up in the courtroom in the trial of criminal cases where very coarse and vulgar expressions come out and have to be given just as spoken in rage, anger, hatred, or relating to sex passions and vices. It might be thought best to cull out and not print some of the coarser and viler words and phrases. Yet I think they should be preserved.

I have lived in central Kansas over thirty-seven years and have tried to give dialect and provincial or colloquial words heard in that time on the farm and ranch, at school and college, in the courtroom, on the street, in political meetings, in shops and stores, etc. Many euphemisms and inelegant expressions may be heard, used to the supposed fitness of the hearers. There are a large number of expressions that have come from German and the Germans, including the Pennsylvania Germans, and the Germanic elements or German-speaking peoples of central Kansas, who are natives not only of Germany, but of Russia, Austria, Switzerland, Luxemburg, etc. Altho there is a large Slav element (Czechs and Moravians) and perhaps a larger Scandinavian element, neither of these appears to have contributed one single word or phrase to the language of central Kansas. That may come later, but so far no one seems to have adopted anything from these languages. One word has, however, come into slight use, which may be Slav. The word *winna* is applied to the bindweed, a great pest in the fields, and is the same word used by the Russian-Germans of central Kansas in their old home along the Volga river in Russia. The same word is used by Germans in Bavaria, but whether adopted from Russia or vice versa is not known. The population of central and western Kansas, where my acquaintance is greatest, is primarily of natives either of Kansas or of states farther east. In addition to the foreign elements named above, which are all quite large, there are some English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, French,

Belgians, Greeks, and recently, and perhaps temporarily, Mexicans. Negroes are few and much scattered. Excepting Mexicans and Negroes, all other elements seem to be rapidly absorbed into the general population. The industries are almost wholly agricultural. There are no large cities. The largest town has fewer than 2500 inhabitants. No community where English is spoken has developed or retained any special peculiarity of speech.

acre property, *n. phr.* Small tracts of land within an incorporated city or adjoining a townsite, made by dividing farm land but not yet platted into blocks or lots.

act big, *v. phr.* To behave as if full grown, or as if a person of consequence;—used chiefly of children. "The lad was *acting big* in jumping on and off cars."

act up, *v. phr.* To misbehave; cavort; have 'tantrums'; as, the horse *acted up* awfully. "Did you ever see a person *act up* like she does when mad?"

Adam's off ox, *n. phr.* In "not to know one from *Adam's off ox*", to be wholly unacquainted with.

ailt, *v. t.* To ail. "What *ailted* him"?

alfalthy, *n.* Alfalfa.

all, *pron.* In *who all*;—used like *we all, you all.*

all get out, *n. phr.* Used as a superlative simile. "As rich (tired, easy, etc.) as *all get out.*" [The point beyond which no one goes?—*Ed.*]

amber (*ȧmbir, ȧmbaiər*), *n.* Tobacco juice. "You know he chews, for the *amber* runs down his chin."

anybody's (fight, game, etc.), *pron. adj.* Such as any contestant might yet easily win. "It looks like *anybody's* fight in the third district."

any, *adj.* Worth-while; amounting to something;—in phrases *any kind* (or *sort*) *of a*; as, "if he were *any kind of a* fellow, we could arrange that with him."

apple pie order, *n. phr.* Perfect orderliness.

armstrong, *adj.* Operated by the arm as opposed to machinery;—used jocosely of scythes, sickles or saws, etc.

arrive, *v. i.* Jocose use of *arrove, arriver, arriv* (past tense).

at, *prep.* Of time: near, about. "It was right *at* a week they were traveling.

at outs, *prep. phr.* At odds; 'out of sorts.' "They were good neighbors, but got *at outs* over the chickens."

autospill, *n.* An emptying of an automobile by tilting or overturning.

a way, *adv. phr.* In *this* (or *that*) *a way*,—perhaps a contraction of *this here* (or *that there*) *way.*

aye, yes or no, *phr.* A categorical answer. "You can't get *aye, yes or no* out of them about the matter."

back teeth under water, *phr.* Descriptive of distress from fullness of the bladder.

bacon rind, *n. phr.* The skin of ham, bacon or other smoked (or salt) pork. Called also *hamskin.*

bald, *adv.* About. "It's *bald* half mile up there." [German, *bald.*]

bargain, *n.* In the phrase *as much as a bargain,* very difficult, all one could do. "It was *as much as a bargain* to come to town against the wind."

barrow (*bârow*), *n.* The sound *â* occurs similarly in *farrow, harrow, marrow, narrow,* etc.

bat, *n.* A disorderly or dissolute person. [From *bat,* a spree?—*Ed.*]

bat, *v. t.* To open and close; "He stood there *batting* his fists."

batch, *v. i.* [From *batchelor.*] To keep bachelor's hall. "We batched on the homestead."

bawl (one) out, *v. phr.* To expose (one) by publicly talking of some shortcoming or peccadillo; as, to *bawl one out* in a crowd. "If he did such a trick, you would *bawl him out* on the street."

bayou, *n.* A depression in land; swale; basin. "There is a *bayou* on the place where we make good hay when it is too dry elsewhere."

bealing, *n.* Boil; gathering. "The child had a *bealing* in its ear."

beany, *adj.* Mentally defective, whether feeble-minded or insane; also *bean,* the head.

beat it, *v. phr.* To depart in haste. "It's dinner time and I guess I'll *beat it* to the house."

beat the devil round the stump, *v. phr.* To accomplish one's purpose while saving one's conscience by indirection. "Calling these doings parties instead of dances is only *beating the devil round the stump.*"

better, *adj.* More; as, when we have *better* time.

blackback, *n.* [From analogy with *greenback.*] A national bank note; —so called from the brown back. "*Blackbacks* are not legal tender."

black dishes, *n. phr.* Cooking utensils,—by contrast with glass and china. "I will leave the *black dishes* for her to clean up."

black letter lawyer, *n. phr.* A lawyer versed in early English law. Cf. 72 Kansas Report, p. vii.

blackman, *n.* A running game in which the player who strives to catch the others is the *blackman.*

blind-baggage, *n.* The platform of a baggage car immediately behind the tender and having no door into the car.

blue-bellied Yankee, *n. phr.* An out and out New Englander. "My mother was a German from North Carolina, but my father was a *blue-bellied* Yankee."

Bohunk, *n.* Lit., Bohemian; also, Hungarian or any foreigner.

boiler-plate, *n.* Stereotype plates for use in printing newspapers.

both (*bôse*), *a.* So pronounced by Pennsylvania Germans.

brand, *n.* Bran.

break off in, *v. phr.* To revenge (something) on (one). "The first chance he gets he will *break it off in* you.

brock, *a.* [Scot., *brocked.*] Speckled; flecked with white; as, a *brock* face cow.

buffalo-waddle, *n.* A buffalo wallow.

bug-house, *n.* Insane asylum.—*adj.* Insane.

bug under the chip, *n. phr.* Something which does not appear on the surface. "I don't know the reason of the offer, but there must be a *bug under the chip.*" Cf. *nigger in the woodpile.*

buldzhain, bullgine (*buldzain*), *n.* Engine; locomotive. Jocose.

bushwhack, *v. t.* To 'borrow' with intent to return. "Somebody *bushwhacked* my plow."

butinski, *n.* A meddler. [From *butt in* + *ski*, the Slavic suffix.]

buzz-wagon, *n.* Automobile. Also **gasoline wagon.**

by guess and by golly, *prep. phr.* Hit or miss. "I didn't have anything to go by. I just did it *by guess and by golly.*"

by-word, *n.* A mild oath, as "by Godfrey's cordial," "by jacks."

cabase, *n.* Head:—in **off his cabase,** mistaken. [Span. *cabeza*, head.]

can, *v. t.* To discharge from employment or office. "The whole school board ought to be *canned.*"

catawampus, *adv.* Awry; not straight. "He had the covers on all *catawampus.*" "He came *catawampus* across the street."

cellar-neck, *n.* Cellar way.

check up to, *v. phr.* To pass the responsibility to. "I *checked it up* to the boss."

chow, *n.* Food; eating. "It's about time for chow."

cincher, *n.* = *Cinch*, a saddle girth.

clatter, *n.* In the phrase *at one clatter*, at one time.

cluck, *n.* Hen. "The old *cluck* takes good care of her chicks."

cogilate, *v. i.* Variant of *calculate*, suppose, 'reckon.'

cold deck, *n. phr.* In *to deal* (or *have cards*) *from a cold deck*; that is, from a pack used for cheating.

colonel, *n.* Applied to auctioneers.

colyum, *n.* Column.

come round (or **around**), *v. phr.* To begin to menstruate.

come through, *v. phr.* To be converted to a religious life; also, to 'come across.'

comfy, cumfy, *adj.* Comfortable.

coming, *adj.* Antonym of going (trip); cp.

compoodle, *n.* Aggregate. "It would take the whole *compoodle* to equal him."

compushency, *n.* Necessity; compulsion. "It was a case of *compushency*; so I went."

conflab, *n.* = *Confab*, conversation.

cornish, carnish, *n.* Cornice.

cribben, *n.* Pork cracklings: used by persons of German extraction.

crocht (krôt*ſ*t), *p. a.* Crouched.

crowd the mourners, *v. phr.* To be premature or forward.

curbstoner, *n.* One who carries on business at the curbstone.

curry (one's) jacket, *v. phr.* To whip soundly on the back. Cf. *warm* (one's) *jacket.*

cut the mustard, *v. phr* To meet the requirements ; to 'fill the bill.' Also **cut the buck.**

darebase, *n.* A boy's running game.

dead in the shell, *adj. phr.* Utterly worn out. "If I have to go without sleep, I'll be just *dead in the shell.*"

diangling, *p. a.* Contamination of *diagonal* and *angle.* "He went *diangling* across the block."

dictionatical, *adj.* Such as the dictionary authorizes or approves. "I don't think that word is *dictionatical.*"

didy, *n.* Diaper.

diglossal, *adj.* Using the same language in two ways, as colloquially and formally.

dimension stuff, *n. phr.* Dimension lumber,

dinkus, *n.* Thing ; jigger. Also **dodinkus, dudinkus.** "This little *dudinkus* belongs to an automobile."

dippy, *adj.* Mentally unbalanced. "Ain't people that set the styles *dippy*?"

diz, *v. t.* To make dizzy ; daze. "When the block fell on his head, it *dizzed* him."

do a thing to, *v. phr.* Used ironically with a negative to denote decisively defeating or demolishing. "The Aggies won't *do a thing to* the Tigers."

do bandies, *v. phr.* To perform 'stunts' as a dare. "You can't do me any bandies ; I'll climb the tower that you clum."

do (one) dirt, *v. phr.* To injure (one) in a contemptible way, especially betrayal.

do (oneself) proud, *v. phr.* To distinguish (oneself). "The town *did herself proud* in that celebration."

doflickety, *n.* Any small article. Also **duflickety.**

dofunny, *n.* = *doflickety.* Also **dufunny.**

dog-robber, *n.* A menial servant of army officers ;—used by soldiers returned from the Philippines.

doin'ses, *n. pl.* Doings. "I want you to come over to the *doin'ses* at our house next week."

doley, *n.* An edible root, usually egg-shaped, milky white, tender, and sweet. It is not cultivated but found wild on the prairies. Also **doaley.**

doner, comparative of *done.* "This egg is soft, but that one is *doner.*"

dose, *n.* Venereal disease.

doted, *adj.* Affected by dotage.

down, *adv.* Used without a verb. "He *down* with his fist and jarred the table."

drawing card, *n. phr.* A thing that attracts great interest. "Vocational studies have proved a *drawing card* in our schools."

drain (*drēn*), *n.* & *v.*

dropgate. *n.* A passageway made by holding down the wires of a fence.

dry back of the ears, *adj. phr.* Mature ;—of persons.

duke, *n.* A bull.

Duke's mixture, *n. phr.* Conglomerate; also, confusion. [From a brand of tobacco.] "When that sleeper went off the rails and turned over, we had a *Duke's mixture.*"

Dutchman's one per cent, *n. phr.* Cent per cent.

east, *n.* Yeast.

eat up, *v. phr.* To defeat decisively.

edgewise, *adv.* At enmity. "The two feel *edgewise* toward each other."

elder, *n.* Udder.

piss-elm, *n.* A water elm. When burnt green, the sap steams out and hisses.

end of creation, *n. phr.* A person or thing of extremely little consequence.

end of (one's) string, *n. phr.* = *end of one's rope.*

enduring, *adj.* Long continuing "I stood there the whole *enduring* time."

entitled, *p. a.* Obligated. "After he had done so much for us, we felt *entitled* to do this for him."

even Steven, *adv. phr.* Even;—in games.

eyes bigger than (one's) stomach, *n. phr* Said of one who undertakes to eat beyond his capacity.

fair shake, *n. phr.* = *square deal.*

fancy woman, *n. phr.* Prostitute.

fast, *adj.* Untrustworthy; as, a *fast* witness. 14 Kansas Reports, p. 526.

fast asleep. In dates; as, it happened in eighteen hundred and *fast asleep.*

fence, *n.* Field; pasture. "Put the cattle in the *fence.*"

fierce, *adj.* Disagreeably extreme;—applied to prices, heat, style, etc.

fine-haired, *adj.* Fastidious. "We can't please these *fine-haired* gentry."

first form thing, *n. phr.* Rudiments. "She doesn't know the *first form thing* about music." Also **first forn.**

fizzer, *n.* 1. A soda fountain. 2. A firecracker that explodes with a hiss.

flash, n. Applied to transient sensations of heat, as in fever.

flavior, *n.* Flavor.

fleas in one's nose, *n. phr.* Chimerical notions.

flossy, *adj.* Pert; impudent.

fold, *v. t.* To foal.

fochts (guttural *ch* as in German), *n. pl.* Folks.

fourvel, *adj.* Fourfold.

fried, *adj,* Starched. "He wore a *fried* shirt.

furse, *n.* Fuss.

gabfest, *n.* An occasion of much chatting and gossiping.

gackey, *adj.* Repellant; nasty:—a child's word.

gaum, *n. & v.* Gum.

gaunt, *v. t. & i.* To emaciate;—used with *up.* "He gaunted up the cattle."

gel or **gela.** Used as the German *nicht wahr,* by Germans who were reared along the Volga. "It looks like nice weather, gela?"

geschwister, *n. pl.* Children of the same parents;—regardless of sex.

get a move on, *v. phr.* To hurry. Also a *curve, hump, hustle, shove,* etc.

get (one's) bacon, *v. phr.* To discomfit; defeat. "They will *get my bacon* if I don't vote against that bill."

get by, *v. phr.* To pass any kind of examination without having one's unfitness detected;—often followed by *with.* "You can *get by* with that sort of spiel."

get down, *v. phr.* To settle oneself (to a task). "*Get down* and dig."

get (one's) feet wet, *v. phr.* To blunder, as in some remark or an investment.

get off on the wrong foot, *v. phr.* To make a bad initial impression. [Suggestive of a drummer alighting from a train.—*Ed.*]

get through (one's) head, *v. phr.* To make intelligible to (one).

get-up, *n.* Energy; enthusiasm. Also **get up and go.**

gig back, *v. phr.* To back down. Also **gig.** "He will *gig* if faced in the matter."

give a cent, *v. phr.* Used with a negative to denote unconcern. Also **give a cuss, darn, rip,** etc.

gnauscht, *n.* Grime; dirt. "There was *gnauchst* on his cap lining from wearing it so long."

go around one's fingers to get to (or **at**) **his thumb,** *v. phr.* To go circuitously.

go dead, *v. phr.* To cease to run, as an engine or automobile.

go to heaven in a hand basket, *v. phr.* To have a sinecure.

go south, *v. phr.* To be baffled or beaten.

go to sticks, *v. phr.* = *go to pieces.*

goback land, *n. phr.* Land once cultivated but long since neglected. "The grass is generally ranker on *goback land* than on prairie sod."

go-getter, *n.* A thing productive of results.

going some, *v. phr.* Making rapid progress.

going, *adj.* Designating a journey toward, as opposed to the return. "On the *going* trip I saw the Grand Canyon and on the coming trip I saw Canada."

gold-brick, *n.* Applied to army lieutenants appointed from civil life. "The *gold-bricks* are overbearing."

goop, *n.* A boor. "Goops make a noise when they take soup."

goose cooked, *v. phr.* Chances at an end. "Tom offended Nettie and now his *goose is cooked.*"

goose heaven, *n. phr.* The abiding place of late lamented animal pets.

gospel tent, *n. phr.* Analogous to *gospel wagon.*

grainery, *n.* Granary.

grassoline, *n.* Cattle dung used as fuel. [Contamination of *grass* and *gasolene.*]

gravel, *v. t.* and *i.* To grabble (potatoes).

graveyard christian, *n. phr.* A churchgoer from dread of the hereafter.

grim (*grim*), *n.* Grime. Also, **grimy**, *adj.*

guess at half and multiply by two, *v. phr.* To allow 'about as much as you would.'

gurney, *n.* Gunny. "Gurney sacks to put potatoes in."

hait, *n.* Jot; iota. [Scottish.]

half-brother, *n.* Cousin where the fathers are brothers. [German, *halbbruder.*]

hamskin, *n.* See *bacon rind.*

handwrite, *n.* Handwriting.

haul, *v. t.* Extended by influence of German *holen* to the moving about of small articles. "They *hauled* everything out of the cupboards."

have it, *v. phr.* To dispute. "They were just *having it* over politics."

hayfoot, strawfoot, *phr.* Used as 'right, left' to keep time in marching:—used in the Civil War.

header-barge, *n.* Header wagon.

header-box, *n.* A box on wagon wheels to convey grain from the header to the stack.

hearso, *n.* Hearsay.

heighth, *n.* Height.

hep, *v. t.* Help.

hickory, *n.* Rapid gait; clip; as, riding a good *hickory.*

hide out, *v. i.* To disappear; leave; 'light out.'

hit the hikes, *v. phr.* = *hit the pike.* Also, **hit the grit, trail, turf**, etc.

hog, *v. t.* To sow (grain) without plowing. "I just *hogged* my wheat into the stubble field."

honey-bunch, *n.* A term of endearment for children. [Also, **honey bunch plummins**, heard in Phila., Pa.—*Ed.*]

honk-honk, *n.* An automobile.

hopple, *n.* The short stem on which the berries grow. "Gooseberry pie with the *hopples* in." Old Song.

horsebacker, *n.* One riding on horseback.

horseshed, *v. t.* To coach. "We don't expect to *horseshed* any witnesses."

huckle jee bread. Children sitting with hands clasped over the knees rock forward and backward at the *huckles*, or hips, saying in sing-song:

"My father and mother
Are sick in bed,
And I must learn how
To make huckle jee bread,

Then up with your feet
And down with your head,
And that is the way
To make huckle jee bread."

hungry to a piece, *adj. phr.* Hungry enough to eat bread.

hunkers, *n. pl.* In the phrase **to sit on one's hunkers**, to squat, to hunker.

induring, *prep.* = *enduring.*

infer, *v. t.* To intimate; imply. "He *infers* by his remarks that things are not going right."

in-law, *n.* Anyone related by marriage. "When introducing an *in-law*, it is not necessary to specify the relationship." Kansas City *Star*, 31 Aug., 1914, p. 4.

invitally, *adv.* Internally. "He fell from a tree and was hurt *invitally*."

invoice, *n.* and *v.* Inventory. "All merchants *invoice* from Christmas to New Year's."

iron dollar, *n. phr.* A silver dollar.

izzer, *n.* One that is alive and active. See *wuzzer.*

jo-dandy, *n.* A superlative of excellence. "This pie is a *jo-dandy*."

John D. A very rich person. [From John D. Rockefeller.]

John Henry or **John Hancock.** Autograph. [From Hancock's first signing the Declaration of Independence?]

juberous, *adj.* Dubious; doubtful. Also **jubersome.**

jug-handle, *adj.* One-sided.

jump, *v. t.* To address with an unexpected inquiry, especially in taking to task. "They heard that he told yarns about them; so they *jumped* him for it."

jumping jeewhilliker, *n. phr.* Meadow lark—from its note.

Kansas language, *n. phr.* The sentiments and ideals of Kansas, especially in politics:—with reference to a reform movement centering in the campaign of 1908. "Senator Long has never learned to speak the *Kansas language*."—W. A. White of the Emporia *Gazette.*

keep the wires hot, *v. phr.* To telegraph incessantly.

kerbase, *n.* Variant of *cabase.*

King's ex. In children's games, an exclamation like 'time.' Also, **king's excuse.**

knock a kid, *v. phr.* To cause abortion.

kolfactor, *n.* A term of contempt applied to persons.

kump, *n.* A kind of dish, usually deep, as for soup.

larnyx, *n.* Larynx.

lattle, *n.* Lath.

lay-down, *adj.* One that folds; as, a *lay-down* collar. "The buggy had a *lay-down* seat that could be put out of the way."

let, *prep.* Left. "He threw the book on the table and *let* it there.

lickety-clip, *adv.* = *lickety-split.* Also **lickety-brindle.**

lickin good, *adj. phr.* Highly palatable. Also **lickum good.**

line-road, *n.* A road which follows a section line of U. S. government survey.

long, *a.* Used jocosely with units of measurement to denote excess.

look down one's nose, *v. phr.* To look chagrined, baffled, or ashamed. "I guess he didn't succeed, for he was *looking down his nose*."

loppus, *n.* A large, clumsy creature. "A great, overgrown *loppus*."

lowerarchy, *n.* Jocose antonym of *hierarchy.*—16 Catholic Fortnightly Review, p. 144.

lumpum, *adv.* In a lump; for a lump sum: as, a contract *lumpum.*—3 Law Library Journal, p. 28.

lusher, *n.* A high liver; a voluptuary. "Once all the politicians, nearly, were *lushers.*"

makee, *n.* Payee of a note or instrument.

make on, *v. phr.* To feign, pretend. "She *makes on* as tho she thought much of him."

make over, *v. phr.* To treat with demonstrations of affection or esteem. "She was miffed because they didn't *make over* her." [*Make of* in Mass.—*Ed.*]

make up with, *v. phr.* To make friends with; to become acquainted. "One little baby is trying to *make up with* the other."

mark, *v. t.* To mock.

me, *n.* My property. "He moved his fence several feet over on *me.*"

meet up, *v. phr.* To meet.

mejits, *n. pl.* Measles:—a child's word.

mild, *n.* Mile.

mischievious, *adj.* Mischievous.

mix, *v. i.* To come to blows. "One word brought on another, and finally they mixt."

mixmux, *n.* Confusion; medley. [Ger. *mischmasch.*]

mornin's mornin, *n. pl.* Morning drink.

mouth, *v. t.* To examine the mouth of (a horse).

mush, *adj.* Influenced by German *morsch,* rotten; as, the potatoes were *mush* rotten.

navigate, *v. i.* To move about.

nearder, *adj.* Nearer.

neighbor with, *v. phr.* To be neighborly with.

nigger-head, *n.* Dark cumulus clouds close to the horizon.

nixie, *interj.* No.

norate, *v. i.* To narrate. "He *norated* how the trouble started." Also, **norration, noration,** *n.*

nothing doing, *phr.* Absence of incident.

not on your tintype, *phr.* An emphatic negative.

of, *prep.* With. "What is the matter *of* him?"

on, *prep.* At. "He sat *on* the table." [Ger., *an dem Tisch.*]

on-, *prefix.* Variant of *un-*; as, *onwilling* to *ontie* your shoe lace.

on edge, *prep. phr.* Irritable.

on end, *prep. phr.* Continuously.

open one's head, *v. phr.* To communicate what one is thinking; to speak. "If you greet him, he won't *open his head.*"

open one's heart, *v. phr.* To be generous:—usually in irony. "He *opened his heart* and gave a nickel to the cause."

organized, *adj.* Intoxicated.

ornery, *adj.* Bawdy; as, *ornery* houses.

out, *n.* Outcome. "If she married him to reform him, she made a poor *out* of it."

outfit, *n.* Any body of associates. "The whole *outfit* are dissatisfied."

out of the road, *prep. phr.* = *out of the way.*

painted woman, *n. phr.* Prostitute.

passing on party, *n. phr.* A reception, where guests are conducted along the receiving line.

pass the time of day, *v. phr.* To greet casually.

password, *n.* A greeting.

pen, *abbrev.* Penitentiary.

penny-dog, *v. i.* To follow or fawn on. "He always expects some one to *penny-dog* after him."

phony, *adj.* Bogus; counterfeit. "A *phony* woman in the store window." Also **foney, fony, phoney.**

Pike's Peak or bust. An expression of determination:—formerly painted on 'prairie schooners' bound for Colorado.

pilot, *n.* One of the low front wheels of a locomotive. "When the *pilots* strike a cow, they generally jump the track." Also, **pilot wheel.**

play whaley, *v. phr.* To try to do more than one can;—usually in irony. "He will *play whaley* if he gets that place."

pollyfox, *v. i.* To quibble or equivocate. "Judge Stewart calls the lawyers down when they *pollyfox* in a case."

pop, *abbrev.* Populist.

pop-pop, *n.* Motorcycle:—from the explosions of gasoline.

poorman's apple, *n. phr.* A kind of melon. Also **Porman's apple.**

prepozely, *adv.* Purposely.

pucker, *v. i.* In the phrases **prepare** or **proceed to pucker,** make ready to do or act.

pullaway, *n.* A running game.

pumpkin rinds, *n. phr.* Shoulder straps as insignia of military rank; usually yellow.

pussy (*pvsi*), *adj.* Pursy.

put (one's) name in the pot, *v. phr.* To count on in planning a meal.

quickclaim, variant of *quitclaim.*

quick on the trigger, *adj. phr.* Impulsive.

quit off, *v. phr.* To quit.

raggy, *adj.* Ragged.

raise, *v. t.* To mount; climb. "I saw the team *raise* a hill."

rathers, *n. pl.* Wishes; preference. Also *ruthers.*

red liquor, *n. phr.* Applied to low grades of spirituous liquor.

red neck, *n. phr.* Ill temper; anger.

riser, *n.* A card game in which a player at times goes out of the game.

go over the road, *v. phr.* To be committed to the penitentiary.

roar, *n.* and *v.* Protest.

rookus, *n.* Disturbance; uproar. Also **rukus.**

roughneck, *n.* Tough; rowdy.

rumorous, *adj.* Of the nature of rumor.

run a sandy on, *v. phr.* To mislead; delude.

sauerteig, *n.* (Ger., leaven.) "The Germans made *sauerteig* bread," bread raised by leaven instead of yeast.

scald, *n.* In the phrase *to get a good scald on*, to have good results with:—perhaps because a good scalding permits the easy scraping away of hog bristles. "I baked bread today and *got a* pretty *good scald* on it."

schleckerig, *adj.* Fastidious in the choice of food.

schwartemagen, *n.* Boiled scraps of pork stuffed in a preserved hog's stomach. "After every butchering, they made *schwartemagen*."

scoop-board, *n.* A board projecting at the rear of a farm wagon.

scrouch (*skrutf*), *v. i.* To crouch, pressing forward or downward. (Contamination of *crouch* and *scrouge?—Ed.*)

seed-horse, *n.* Stallion.

set on a hair trigger, *adj. phr.* Extremely sensitive to stimuli.

set-headed, *adj.* Headstrong.

set-up, *v. phr.* To beget.

shindy, *n.=shindig.*

shoe-mouth, *n. phr.* The opening where the shoe is laced.

shoot one's wad, *v. phr.* To do or say what one can.

short order, *n. phr.* An order for food at short notice. "They went to a *short order* house."

shot to pieces, *adj. phr.* Demoralized; ruined. "The livery business is all *shot to pieces* with autos."

should. Influenced by German *soll*. "He *should* have said that I was lazy"; that is, he is reported to have said so.

side and side, *adv. phr.=side by side.*

sideburns, *n. pl.* Burnsides.

sidedraft, *n.* Sight draft.

siege, *n.* A prolonged period of distress, esp. from an illness.

sight unseen, *adv. phr.* Without seeing; as in trading. "The boy traded off his knife *sight unseen*."

since Heck was a pup, *prep. phr.* A long time.

siz, *n.* In the phrase *like siz*, copiously, expressively.

skift, *n.* A thin coat or layer, as of snow. Also, **skiff.**

skin back, *v. phr.* To retract, as a false charge.

slack, *v. t.* Variant of *slake.*

slanguage, *n.* Humorous contamination of *slang* and *language.*

slap-dab, *adv.* Plump. "He just went *slap-dab* into the pool."

slap on the wrist, *n. phr.* Mild rebuke or criticism.

slice off a cut loaf, *n. phr.* Continuation of some wrongful indulgence, especially sexual.

sloughed, *adj.* Intoxicated.

smily, *adj.* Faintly smiling. "Lookin' *smily* round the mouth and teary round the lashes." J. R. Lowell: *The Courtin'*.

smirr, *n.* and *v.* Variant of *smurr.*

snag, *n.* and *v.* Rent; tear. "There is a *snag* in her apron."

snap and catch 'em, *n. phr.* A children's game.

snow on the mountain, *n. phr.* A milkweed having white flowers and leaves with white edges.

soddy, *n.* A house with walls of sods. "Only in the western counties are there any *soddies* standing now."

someplace, *adv.* Somewhere.

something another, *n. phr.* Something or other.

somewheres, *adv.* Somewhere.

sound on the goose, *adj. phr.* Reliable; dependable.—10 Kansas Supreme Court Reports, p. 591.

spit swapping, *n. phr.* Kissing.

spludge, *n.* and *v.* Splurge.

spose, sposen. Variants of *suppose, supposing.*

spread, *n.* Any substance spread upon bread, crackers, etc. "Peanut butter is a favorite *spread* with children."

spreadwater, *n.* The overflow along the banks of a stream.

spring, *v. i.* To expand greatly near the end of pregnancy:—Said of animals.

square, *n.* Squire. *Rare.*

squeegee, *n.* A person of importance; muckamuck:—used derisively.

stable-horse, *n.* Stallion.

stock (*stɔk*), *n.* "A hundred head of *stock.*"

stalted, *p. a.* Stalled; unable to move.

stand-in, *n.* Pull; preferential rating. "Unless you have a *stand-in* with someone in power, there's no chance for advancement."

stay out one's welcome, *v. phr.* To visit until one's host is wearied.

stay-with *v. phr.* To persist or persevere in; stick to.

steal out, *v. phr.* To hide.

steeple, *n.=staple.*

step-and-fetch-it, *n.* An appellation of disparagement.

still. Used as a meaningless expletive. "He went to town *still.*" "He didn't know anything *still.*"

straight with the world, *adj. phr.* Out of debt.

strike, *v. t.* To select (a jury) by elimination of names from a list.

study, *adj.* Steady.

swinged, *p. a.* Singed; as, a *swinged* cat.

swullen, *p. a.* Swollen.

syph, *abbrev.* Syphilis.

tager, *n.* Tiger:—among children.

take, *v. t.* Used with nouns to replace the corresponding verb; as *take a run,* to run; *take a sleep,* to sleep. (Widespread working of analogy from *take a walk, snooze,* etc.)

take a fall out of, *v. phr.* To humble by defeating.

take goodbye, *v. phr.* To bid goodbye; to take one's departure.

taken, *pp.* Used as a preterite. "He *taken* a gun with him today."

take the tuck out of, *v. phr.* To exhaust; dispirit. "So many lawyers on the other side *took the tuck out of* him."

take water, *v. phr.=back water,* retract, recede.

tall uncut, *n. phr.*=*tall timber.*

the. Used for *to*, in *the day, the night, the morr w.*

thick milk, *n. phr.* Curdled milk.

think tank, *n. phr.* Brain.

tie pass, *n. phr.* Pass to use the railroad ties; privilege to walk.

till, *prep.* To. "I object *till* this thing."

tolable, *adj.* Short for *tolerable.*

tookis, *n.* The anus:—said to be of Jewish origin. Also **tukis.**

top-notcher, *n.* One that has reached the *top notch*, or highest point of excellence.

topsy-stove, *n.* A heater with two holes on top for cooking.

trough (*trɔɔ*), *n.*

tryout, *n.* Test. "A tryout of candidates."

twell, twill, *prep.* Till.

twilight, *n.* Jocose for *toilet.*

typer, *n.* Typist.

under the juniper tree, *prep. phr.* Downcast: in allusion to Elijah.

under the patch, *prep. phr.* In need of patching:—of garments.

United States, *n. phr.* English as used in the United States. "They have not learned to talk *United States* yet."

unsight unseen, *adv. phr.*=*sight unseen.* 12 Pa. Ger. Mag., p. 131.

up one side and down the other, *prep. phr.* Up and down.

up, *adv.* Shut up; penned. "We keep the cattle *up* over night."

varnish-weed, *n.* A weed that exudes, chiefly from the flowering heads, a resinous, pungent, aromatic gum.

velvet, *n.* Money in excess of what is expected.

wassermucker, *n.* A prohibitionist.—Topeka *Capital*, 16 Dec., 1908, p. 1, col. 6.

wear the bustle wrong, *v. phr.* To be pregnant.

went with, *v. phr.* Became of. "I don't know what *went with* that hammer."

while, *conj.* Because. [Ger., *weil.*]

white horse or **mule,** *n. phr.* Diluted alcohol used as a beverage.

whittle whanging, *n. phr.* Wrangling.

wiggle-waggle, *n.*=*wiggler*, a larval mosquito.

wild-cat, *n.* A locomotive and tender running without cars. "A *wild-cat* went down to bring the train upgrade."

winna, *n.* Bindweed:—used by Germans from Russia.

with, *prep.* To: used by Germans. "We must feed that corn *with* the pigs."

work brickle, *adj. phr.* Ready to work.

wuzzer, *n.* A has-been. See *izzer.*

yonders, *adv.* Yonder.

J. C. RUPPENTHAL.

Russell, Kansas.

CLIPPED WORDS: A STUDY OF BACK-FORMATIONS AND CURTAILMENTS IN PRESENT-DAY ENGLISH.

INTRODUCTION.

The curtailment of words by back-shortening or other mutilation is no new phenomenon in English. It has probably characterized all periods of the language; although it seems to have had special impetus in the seventeenth century, after the Restoration, when it became a characteristic of the fashionable slang of the period.[1] Since that time this method of word-formation has evidently not lost in popularity. Today it accounts for a considerable part of our colloquial vocabulary, and it is also constantly contributing new words to the standard or the literary language.

The motives which underlie clipping have been variously explained by different writers. Dr. Karl Sundén[2] suggests that abbreviation is caused by an emotional state of mind, such as conditions slang in general, or by a *lex parsimoniae*. A similar explanation of the same phenomenon in French is given by Dr. Paul Passy,[3] when he says that the reason for dropping suppressed syllables is that the meaning is clear without them, i.e., they are superfluous:

> . . . Pierson . . . cite les abréviations d'argot comme *aristo*, *benef*, *Boul-Mich*, *mélécass*, comme preuve du déplacement de l'accent dans le parler populaire. Selon lui, il serait "tout à fait contraire aux principes d'une saine phonétique" d'admettre la chute des syllabes fortes et la persistance des faibles. Rien de moins justifié que ce raisonnement. Les syllabes finales des mots *aristocrate*, *bénéfice*, etc., ont disparu, non pas parce qu'elles étaient faibles, mais parce qu'elles étaient superflues pour l'intelligence;—— superflues, s'entend, dans le cercle restreint des gens qui parlent tel ou tel argot spécial.

Dr. Erich Klein[4] also touches on the curtailment of words in English, and offers much the same explanation:

[1] See the *New English Dictionary* under *pun*.

[2] *Contributions to the Study of Elliptical Words in Modern English*, p. 49. Upsala, 1904.

[3] *Étude sur les Changements Phonétiques et Leurs Caractères Généraux*, p. 141. Doctoral dissertation. Paris, 1891.

[4] *Die Verdunkelten Wortzusammensetzungen im Neuenglischen*. p. 69. Doctoral dissertation. Königsburg, 1911.

Eine Erscheinung . . . für die das Englische eine besondere Vorliebe zeigt . . . (ist die) ganze Silben oder Bestandteile einfach fortzulassen, eine Erscheinung, die vielleicht auf den beliebten Grundsatz: time is money zurückzuführen ist.

When one adds to this that some clipped forms are whimsical or humorous, little remains to be said in the way of explanation of the tendency toward abbreviating. The great majority of shortened forms are clearly made for convenience; their speakers employ them to save time and trouble.

Convenience and frequency of use are probably also the determining factors in the adoption of a clipped word into standard speech. For example, names of conveyances and names of drinks are clipped with somewhat striking consistency. Our recent coinage, *taxi*, is practically standard already. When a word has once been accepted, sense of its origin is lost, and its meaning may even be changed to some extent. Thus, a *brig* is not now the same kind of ship as a *brigantine*, a *chum* is not necessarily a *chamber-fellow*, nor a *chap* a purchaser, and the like. Following is an illustrative list of such formations, in the chronological order of their recorded appearance:[1]

patter (verb) from *paternoster*, 1394; **chap**, from *chapman*, 1577; **Hock** from *Hockamore*, anglicized from *Hochheimer*, 1625; **drawing-room** from *withdrawing-room*, 1642; **brandy**, from *brandy wine*, earlier *brandewyn*, 1657; **pun**, from *pundigrion*, 1662 (as verb, 1670); **loo** from *lanterloo*, 1675; **loo** (verb) 1680; **chum** from *chamberfellow*, 1684 (as verb, 1780); **canter** (verb) from *Canterbury* (verb), 1706; **gin** from *geneva*, 1714; **brig** from *brigantine*, 1720; **hack** from *hackney coach*, 1730; **grog** from *grogram*, 1740; **canter** (substantive) from *canterbury gallop*, 1755; **cad** from *caddie*, which is from French *cadet*, 1790 (in its modern sense, 1830); **cab** from *cabriolet*, 1827; bus from *omnibus*, 1832; **coon** from *raccoon*,[2] 1839; **curio** from *curiosity*, 1851.

Some further examples are **whiskey** from *usquebaugh*,[3] **rum** from *rumbullion;* **wig** from *periwig*, and **van** from *caravan*.

SOME DELIMITATIONS.

Not taken into account in the present discussion are syncopations, such as *p'raps*, *lab'ratory*, *soph'more*, nor curtailments like

[1] See the entries for these words in the *New English Dictionary*.

[2] See Thornton, *An American Glossary*, 1912.

[3] This is an eighteenth century clipping, according to E. Weekley, *The Romance of Words*, p. 68, 1912. Before the eighteenth century, *usquebaugh* was the regular form.

tempory, *itinery*, *probly*, though these are shortened forms. They arise from mispronunciation, and not from a conscious desire to shorten. Nor are perversions or mutilations like *kinda* for "kind of," *otta* for "ought to," *sorta* for "sort of," *woulda* for "would have," nor children's shortenings, like *beel* for *automobile*, to be considered. The motives behind these are different from the motives behind back-formations. Aphetic forms like *'pinion*, *'possum*, *'piscopal*, *'spect*, *'bleedged*, *'most*, etc., are also to be disregarded. In these the motive is not shortening; they are due to misconception. Finally, such words as *sidle*, *grovel*, *darkle*, from the adverbs in *-ing; rove*, *peddle*, *beg*, from the nouns in *-er* or *-ar; greed* from *greedy*, *difficult* from *difficulty;* or such verbs in *-t* as *create*, *corrupt*, *addict*, *attract*, *edit*, etc., are not to be taken into account. These are due to a false conception of the structure of the word from which the clipping was made, and were felt to be legitimate.[1] The curtailments to which reference is had in this study are conscious curtailments.

CLASSES OF CLIPPED WORDS.

Student-slang is probably more prolific of clipped words than any other one source. The slang-vocabulary of students consists in large part of clipped forms. The majority of students' shortenings are nouns, names of subjects of study, like *lit*, *math*, *trig*, *psych*, or of buildings, like *gym*, *dorm*, *lab*, *libe;* or designations for the various types or classes of students, like *medic*, *co-ed*, *barb*, *soph*, *grad;* or of student activities, like *prom*, *compet*, *Pan-Hel;* or the titles of instructors, *com*, *prof*, *doc*, *chance*, *prexy*. Most student shortenings seem to be made for convenience; but a few, like *wiz*, *prof*, *doc*, *commence*, are humorous in intention.

Jocular folk-formations are made largely from designations for people or for personal attributes. Such are *beaut*, *phiz*, *Pat*, *mick*, *rube*, *pard*, *bach*, *gent*, *plute*, *ump*. Most abbreviations of titles are to be grouped here, e. g., *cap*, *deac*, *lieut*, *sarge*, *dock*, *corp*, etc. Some common shortenings from animal names, intended jocularly, are *monk*, *turk*, *hippo*, *gator*.

[1] For a discussion of these words, see O. Jespersen, *Om Subtraktionsdannelser, saerligt pd dansk og engelsk* in *Festskrift til Vilhelm Thomsen*, Copenhagen, 1894; also *Growth and Structure of the English Language*, Leipzig, 1905. It is Professor Jespersen who, more than others, has interested himself in back-formations, or "subtraction-forms," and has subjected them to examination.

Shortenings in humorous literary or newspaper usage are almost always verbs, usually formed by subtracting *–or*, *–er*, or *–ar* endings from nouns. Of this kind are *ank* from *anchor* (J. K. Bangs), *ush* from *usher* (George Ade), *tope* from *toper* (Wallace Irwin). The newspaper coinage *insurge* from *insurgent* is formed by subtracting the suffix *-ent*, while Lewis Carroll's whimsical inventions, *gyre* from *gyroscope* and *gimble* from *gimlet*, are made quite arbitrarily.

No attempt has been made in this study to list exhaustively shortenings in trade or professional usage, made for convenience. These are restricted in circulation to the small groups using them, and are not of general interest except as they illustrate the popularity of clipping as a mode of word-formation.[1]

BACK-FORMATIONS AND CURTAILMENTS.

I.

Nouns.

By far the great majority of clipped words are nouns. Their range covers practically all the concerns of ordinary everyday experience. It is probable that nouns also have the best chance for permanent adoption; for, while the proportion of verbs to nouns in the words which have become standard is approximately the same as that found to exist at the present time, it is a conspicuous fact that all such clipped verbs as have become standard have noun parallels. Such are to *chum*, to *canter*, to *patter*, to *pun*, to *loo*.

I. Back-formations, or Back-shortenings, Showing Loss of Final Syllable, or Syllables.

1. Monosyllables.

(*a*) Shortenings from dissyllables with initial accent.

beaut, from *beauty*. "Was the heroine in 'The Merry Widow' a *beaut*?"

biz, from *business*. "It's none of your *biz*, I tell you." "Why should the Colonel butt in on affairs that are none of his *biz*!"

boob, from *booby*. A stupid fellow, a simpleton. Slang. "Suckers and Boobs," heading in the *Lincoln* (Nebraska) *Daily News*, December 21, 1912.

[1] For examples of shortenings in trade-names, as *Mex* for Mexican drawnwork, *Pneu-Vac* for pneumatic and vacuum, *wooltex* for woolen texture, etc., see L. Pound, "Word-Coinage and Modern Trade-Names," Dialect Notes, 1913.

brim, i. e., *brimstone.* 1. A violent tempered woman, virago, spit-fire. (1712) 2. A prostitute. Farmer and Henley, *A Dictionary of Slang,* 1905.

bronc, from *broncho.* "He was the meanest *bronc* in Wyoming."

bul, probably from *bulky.* A policeman, or one who "is on the force." "Two weeks ago one of our detectives caught one of them (mashers) and, honest, when that 'bul' got through with him he was a sight." (Lincoln) *Nebraska State Journal,* March 9, 1913.

cab, from *cabbage.* A translation clandestinely used by a student in getting up his lesson; a crib. *New English Dictionary.*

cab, also cabby. A *cabman.* Farmer and Henley, *A Dictionary of Slang.*

cad, from *caddie.* "To prevent his taking up short passengers, or (as they are termed) cads, to the robbery of his employer." 1790, *Useful Hints* in *Globe,* 12 May (1805), *New English Dictionary.*

cap, from *captain.* "*Cap* Gibbs . . . confronted them with a Red, White, and Blue Sash around him." George Ade, *Fables in Slang,* 1902, p. 50.

chap, from *chapman.* "Those crusty *chaps* I cannot love, The Diuell doo them shame." 1577. Breton, *Toyes Idle Head* (Grosart), 55 (D.). *New Eng. Dict.*

cod, probably from *codlin.* A pensioner at Charterhouse. Farmer and Henley.

col, from *college.* The freshman assured his associates as he left home that he was going to be a great man at school and have a time. Besides having both pockets full of money he was given a bank account by his father, with instructions to draw on him for more. "Never mind, gov'nor," said the youth, "I know how to make money at the *col.*" *Lincoln Daily News,* February 2, 1914.

con, from *conjux. Webster's New International Dictionary,* 1912.

con, from *consul. Webster's New International Dictionary.*

con, from *contract.* "About the contract 'system' . . . The men get some '*con*', as they call it, or 'plus' pay, but for every penn'orth of '*con*' the contractor gets two penn'orth of work out of them." 1889, *Pall Mall Gazette. New English Dictionary,*

con, from *convent.* "I grew up at the *con.*"

con, from *convict.* "Poor old *con.*" *Lincoln* (Nebraska) *Daily News,* April 6, 1914.

crack, prob. from *crack-rope.* E. Weekley, *Romance of Words,* 1912, p. 68.

dab, an expert, a *dabster.* Farmer and Henley.

deac, from *deacon.* "Look at 'er, *deac*!" *The Saturday Evening Post,* February 1, 1913, p. 84.

doc, from *doctor.* "'*Doc*' Clapp tries to run a shenanigan on the Athletic Board." *The Cornhusker,* Univ. of Nebraska year-book, V. III, p. 425, 1909.

dubs, from *double.* "'*Dubs*' means 'doubles', or two 'men' (marbles)." DIALECT NOTES, I, p. 24.

fam, from *famble.* The hand. Farmer and Henley.

flim, from *flimsy.* A banknote. Farmer and Henley.

foots, from *footlights.* "I'd be back of the *foots* to-night if I'd been willin' to let stage managers force me to ten-o'clock rehearsals." *McClure's Magazine,* March, 1913, p. 87.

fount, from *fountain*. Local student slang. "A drink at the *fount*."

grog, from *grogram*. "And hence its virtues guard our shore, and *Grog* derives its name." 1781, Trotter, written on board the Berwick in *N.* and *Q.*, Ser. 1, I, 168. *New English Dictionary*.

hon, from *honey*. "The Sunbeams cried, with honest sympathy, 'You're bustin' your skirt, *hon!*' 'Now, Goldie, dear!'" *The Saturday Evening Post*, May 17, 1913, p. 9.

jell, from *jelly*. "That *jell* is fine." Colloquial.

jit, from *jitney*. "We went to the second *jit* show." *Awgwan*, Student publication at the University of Nebraska, June 3, 1913, p. 10.

knuck, from *knuckle*. "The fat fist armed with a set of murderously heavy *knucks*." *The Saturday Evening Post*, May 17, 1913, p. 50.

lobs, from *lobster*. A soldier. Farmer and Henley.

ma, maw, or **mom,** from *mama*. "*Maw*, make Jimmie quit cuttin' up!" *The Saturday Evening Post*, January 25, 1913, p. 10.

mag, from *magnate*. "The Western league '*mags*' went home in good spirits from the schedule meeting in Lincoln." *Lincoln Daily News*, February 18, 1913.

Mick (Mike or **Micky),** from *Michael*. An Irishman. Farmer and Henley.

mon, from *money*. Colloquial. "No hold-up man who draws his gun on me will ever get my *mon*." *The Nebraska State Journal*, December 8, 1913.

nig, from *nigger*. A negro. Farmer and Henley.

ob, (Winchester College), from *obit*. An obituary notice. Farmer and Henley.

pa, paw, or **pop,** from *papa*. "I says to *Paw*, I says, 'Sell at eighteen hundred if you have to, but he stands fer two thousand, like two hundred dollars was a million!'" *The Saturday Evening Post*, January 25, 1913, p. 10.

Pank, from *Pankhurst*. An adherent of Mrs. Pankhurst. "Hear the merry *Pank*-in-chief Thus address the crowd, in brief: 'Loyal *Panks*, tonight we go to the house of So-and-so! You recall the person's vote; Let us get his house and goat!'" *Lincoln Daily News*, April 10, 1913.

pard, from *pardner*. Colloquial. "Hello, *pard!* How's business this morning?"

Pat, from *Patrick*. An Irishman. Farmer and Henley.

pep, from *pepper*. "Downpour dampens all kinds of athletic '*pep*'." Heading in *The Daily Nebraskan*, student publication at the University of Nebraska, April 9, 1913.

prox, a *proxy*. Farmer and Henley.

pup, from *pupil*. College slang. "He rushed off to his coach, whom he discovered surrounded by '*pups*'." 1871 "M. Legrand" Cambr. Freshm. 343. *New English Dictionary*.

quag, from *quagmire*. Farmer and Henley.

rube, from *Reuben*. "A lot of *rubes* came into town to-night."

sap, from *saphead*, *sap-pate*, or *sapscull*. A fool. Farmer and Henley.

sarge, from *sergeant*. "'Sergeant Tanner?' asked the bartender incredulously. 'The *sarge*,' replied Kennedy with some satisfaction." *The Saturday Evening Post*, February 5, 1913, p. 6.

schol, (Harrow). A *scholar.* Farmer and Henley.

set, from *setting.* "Both acts have the same *set.*"

sis, from *sister.* "*Sis,* have you seen my tie?" "He's a regular *sis.*"

snap, from *snapshot.* "Annual offers prizes . . . for story, *snap,* and joke. One book for the best joke, one book for the best snap-shot, and one book for the best story." *The Daily Nebraskan,* April 4, 1913.

spit, from *spinster.* "Lots of *spins* attended the mothers' meeting."

strum, from *strumpet.* Farmer and Henley.

stude, from *student.* College slang. "Sterilized water for the *studes.* Typhoid fever epidemic at its height." *The Cornhusker,* 1912.

stupe, from *stupid.* A blockhead (1762). Farmer and Henley.

sub, from *subject.* Farmer and Henley.

tad, Perhaps an abbreviation of *tadpole.* A very small boy, especially a small street boy (Century). Farmer and Henley.

threp, (thrip or threps). *Threepence.* Farmer and Henley.

thribs, from *thribbles.* Three marbles. DIALECT NOTES, I, p. 24.

tick, from *ticket.* A tradesman's bill, formerly written on slips of paper or cards. Hence *tick* (or *ticket*) credit, or debt. Farmer and Henley.

tod. A drink, a *toddy.* Farmer and Henley.

tram, from *tramway, tramcar,* etc. *Webster's New Int. Dic.*

tram, short for *trammel,* in its mechanical sense. *Webster's New International Dictionary.*

turk, from *turkey.* "When you're outside of the turkey and the *turk's* inside of you." From "A Thanksgiving Toast" in the *Lincoln Daily News,* December 5, 1913.

ump, from *umpire.* "Do you remember the Michigan game, when the '*ump*' said that Frank's touchdown did not count?" *The Cornhusker,* 1912.

vag, from *vagrant.* "*Vag* Gets Pinched when He Hits Cap for Square Meal," heading in the *Lincoln Daily News,* January 28, 1913.

wiz, from *wizard.* "She never makes a mistake. She's a *wiz!*" Current slang.

Yank, from *Yankee.* Farmer and Henley.

(b) Shortenings from trisyllables with initial accent.

ave, from *avenue.* "I had to take a pretty tough wire up to that Kildey girl on de *ave* dis mornin'." *The Nebraska State Journal,* March 31, 1913.

bach, from *bachelor.* "He's an old *bach.*"

bike, from *bicycle.* Contraction plus abbreviation. "*Bike* Riders Grind Away on Last Lap," heading in the *Lincoln Daily News,* December 13, 1913.

Brum, from *Brummagem.* 1. A counterfeit coin. 2. Anything counterfeit, not genuine. 3. Copper money struck by Boulton and Watt at their works at Soho, Birmingham (1787). 4. An inhabitant of Birmingham. Farmer and Henley.

bul, from *bulletin. Webster's New International Dictionary.*

calc, from *calculus.* Student slang. "Who's your *calc* teacher?"

Cards, from *Cardinals.* Nickname for the St. Louis National league baseball club. "Bob Bescher's fumble of Magee's smash in the tenth sent

three *Cards* over the pan and the Giants were licked again." *Lincoln Daily News*, June 10, 1914.

cat, from *catalogue*. "You'd better look that up in the U. S. *cat*."

cert. A *certainty*. Farmer and Henley.

champ, from *champion*. "Jayhawkers Southern *Champ*," heading in *The Daily Nebraskan*, February 26, 1913.

chan, from *chancellor*. Student slang. "The *chan* spoke in chapel today."

chance, from *chancellor*. "The *chance* came down on the same car with me this morning."

chem, from *chemistry*. Student slang. "For his work was going badly, 'Twas all P, F, and M, and he was feeling sadly as he thought of Psych and *Chem*." *The Cornhusker*, 1910, p. 389.

com, from *commandant*. "A colonel is a nice little 'pal' of the *Com's*." *The Cornhusker*, 1912.

comp, from *compliment*. "I heard a nice *comp* for you the other day."

con, from *confidant*. A familiar or slang abbreviation. "We were the most inseparable *cons*." 1825, C. M. Westcott, Eng. Spy, I, 30. *New English Dictionary*.

corp, from *corporal*. "'*Corp*'—an embryo lieutenant." *The Cornhusker*, 1912.

cuss, from *customer*. "A rum *cuss*." E. Weekley, *Romance of Words*, p. 62.

diff, from *difference*. "Oh, what's the *diff* if you don't get your lesson?"

ed, from *editor*. "But the *Ed*. says *enough* Of this horrible *stough* So we'll quit it before we are lynched." *The Cornhusker*, 1910, p. 411.

fam, i. e. *fambling-cheat*. A ring; also (about 1694) gloves, which later still were called fam-snatchers (1560). Farmer and Henley.

gas, from *gasolene*. "A gallon of *gas* will go about twenty miles."

gent, from *gentleman*. "Gallant *Gents* Pay Suffragets' Fines Despite Protests," heading in the *Lincoln Daily News*, February 1, 1913.

goss, from *gossamer*. Slang. A hat. "When you carry off a 26*s*. beaver be careful to leave a 4*s*. 9*d*. *goss* in its stead." 1848. Man in Moon, Feb. 83. *New English Dictionary*.

grad, from *graduate*. Student slang. "Commencement consists .... of greetings between the old *grads* and the new." *The Cornhusker*, 1912.

ham, from *hamfatter*. A third-rate actor. "Dramatic Club *Hams* in action." *The Cornhusker*, 1912.

hick, from *hickory*. "'Uncle Abe, what can I do to conceal my hickory origin?' 'I'll give you a few don'ts for *Hicks*'." *McClure's Magazine*, October, 1913, p. 62.

hock, from *hockamore*, anglicized form of *Hochheimer*, from *Hochheim* on the Main. "John: What wine is it? Fred: *Hock*." A 1625, Fletcher, *Chances* V. iii. *New English Dictionary*.

kid. A *kidnapper*. Farmer and Henley.

libe, from *library*. Student slang. "You may find that book in the city *libe*."

mid, also **middy.** A *midshipman.* Farmer and Henley.

Nick, probably from *Nicholas.* The devil. Usually *Old Nick.* "When . . you . . . made us laugh with your conceit, being always conceited as Old *Nick.*" 1886, Besant, Childs. Gibson, I, v. iii. *New English Dictionary.*

par, from *paragraph.* Farmer and Henley.

perks, from *perquisites.* Farmer and Henley.

plute, from *plutocrat.* "I can't afford it; I'm no *plute.*"

pomp, from *pompadour.* "He wears his hair in a *pomp.*"

pops, from *populists.* DIALECT NOTES I, p. 422.

props, from *properties.* Theater slang. "The scenery and *props* are very poor." Chester, G. A., *The Making of Bobby Burnit,* June, 1909, p. 219.

pross, also **prossy.** A prostitute. Farmer and Henley.

pug, from *pugilist.* "Black *Pugs* Barred, Declares McCarty, New White Champion." Heading in *Lincoln Daily News,* January 2, 1913.

pun (Harrow). *Punishment.* Farmer and Henley.

quad, 1. A *quadrangle.* 2. A horse, a *quadruped.* Farmer and Henley.

rad, from *radical.* "Whether he's Tory or *Rad* in 'The Bounds of Reason'." *The Nebraska State Journal,* March 16, 1913.

reg, from *regular.* "The size of the squad has forced the coach to divide it into two teams, the *Regs* and the Yanigans. Up to date the Yanigans have supported tradition bravely and the outlook is that the Regulars won't get a look in at scoring until the first big game gives the Yanigans the jinx." *Awgwan,* April 8, 1913, p. 10.

Rug. A *Rugbeian.* Farmer and Henley.

sal, from *salary.* Farmer and Henley.

schol (Harrow). A *scholarship.* Farmer and Henley.

simp, from *simpleton.* "'I have spent ten thousand dollars in lobbying that measure through....I'd have been a *simp*....to go among that crowd of hungry law jugglers with kind words and the ten commandments'." Chester, G. R. *The Making of Bobby Burnit,* 1909, p. 325.

sky, from *skyrocket.* A pocket. Farmer and Henley.

soph, from *sophister.* Cambridge University. Farmer and Henley.

soph, from *sophomore.* Student slang. "The *sophs* are a bellicose bunch, They crave Freshies' craniums to crunch." *The Cornhusker,* 1910, p. 411.

sov, A sovereign; 20*s.* Farmer and Henley.

specs, from *spectacles.* Colloquial. "Where's my old *specs,* Maw?" *The Saturday Evening Post,* January 25, 1913, p. 11.

sub, from *substitute.* "'Playing on the team?' 'No, I'm only a *sub.*'"

vet, from *veteran.* Farmer and Henley.

wag, probably from *waghalter.* Skeat, W. W., *Etymological Dictionary of the English Language.*

(*c*) Shortenings from quadrisyllables with initial accent.

chum, probably from *chamberfellow.* "It is thus explained in a dictionary of the Canting Crew (1690) within a few years of its earliest recorded occurrence (1684)." E. Weekley, *Romance of Words,* 1912, p. 87.

circs, from *circumstances.* Farmer and Henley.

dic, from *dictionary.* "How do you spell autochthonous?" "Look it up in the *dic.*"

dorm, from *dormitory.* "Let's have dinner at the *dorm.*"

fib, possibly shortened from *Fible-Fable. New English Dictionary.*

grid, *gridironer,* or perhaps from *gridiron husky.* "The academic grove Near whose classic shades they fought, Bled, and died as brave *Grids* ought." From "Phyllis of Today" in *The Nebraska State Journal.*

lit, from *literature.* Student slang. "Friday (Nov.) 19. A big white bulldog registers for *Lit.* 5." *The Cornhusker,* 1910, p. 418.

log, from *logarithm.* "What's the *log* of 999?"

nav, from *navigator.* A potato. Farmer and Henley.

sec, from *secretary.* "President Wilson Picked Live One as His Private '*Sec.*'," heading in *Lincoln Daily News,* March 29, 1913.

Sim, from *Simeonite.* A low churchman. (The Rev. Charles Simeon (1759-1836) was fifty-four years of age, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Cambridge.) Farmer and Henley.

spats, from *spatterdashes.* "Cloth gaiters seem to have revived, after about thirty years of disuse, and are now called *spats.*" *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., VI. 87. *The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia.*

(*d*) Shortenings from quadrisyllables with penultimate accent.

ad, from *advertisement.* "Journal and News want *ads* cost One cent a Word." Advertisement in *The Nebraska State Journal.*

con, from *conversation. Webster's New International Dictionary.*

math, from *mathematics.* Student slang. "*Math* Sharks Celebrate," heading in *The Daily Nebraskan,* April 4, 1913.

mods, from *moderations.* Oxford University. The first public examination for degrees. Farmer and Henley.

rep, a *repetition.* Farmer and Henley.

rep, from *reputation.* "Job . . . would have lost his '*rep*' had he met with this abuse." *The Cornhusker,* 1910, p. 368.

sit, *situation,* e. g., *out of a sit,* out of a job. Farmer and Henley.

spec, from *speculation.* On *spec,* on chance. Farmer and Henley.

trib, from *tribulation.* A prison. Farmer and Henley.

(*e*) Shortenings from pentasyllables with initial accent.

lab, from *laboratory.* "There once was a fellow named Steve, Who worked in the Botany *Lab.*" *The Cornhusker,* 1909, p. 392.

supe, from *superintendent.* "Who's the district *supe* where you teach?"

(*f*) Shortenings from pentasyllables with antepenultimate accent.

dip, from *dipsomaniac.* "They (the sheriff and the inspector) wound up at the present East Side ball where there were a few *dips* present." *Lincoln Daily News,* January 10. 1913.

klep, from *kleptomaniac.* A thief. Farmer and Henley.

pen, from *penitentiary.* "Mrs. Pankhurst May Get Fourteen Years in *Pen,*" heading in *Lincoln Daily News,* February 25, 1913.

phiz, from *physiognomy.* "My, what a dirty *phiz* !"

rep, from *representative.* "'*Rep*' Cannon, as he was called by the chairman, has served thirty-eight years in the national legislature." *The Nebraska State Journal,* February 23, 1913.

strad, from *Stradivarius.* "His violin is a *strad.*"

trig, from *trigonometry.* Student slang. "After you finish *trig* you have to take calc, and that's worse."

U, from *university.* Student slang. "The old '*U*' hall has crumbled to dust." *The Cornhusker,* 1909, p. 410.

(g) Shortenings from polysyllables with medial accent.

supe, from *supernumerary.* "They need lots of *supes* for this play."

vet, from *veterinarian.* Farmer and Henley.

2. Dissyllables with initial accent.

(*a*) Shortenings from trisyllables with initial accent.

brandy, from *brandywine,* which is from Dutch *brandewijn* "burnt" (i. e. distilled) wine. "The late Dutch war . . . occasioned the bringing in of such superfluity of *brandy.*" 1657, Covil, *Whigs Supplic.* (1751), Introd. 5. *New English Dictionary.*

brig, from *brigantine.* "The ship Blessing, 50 Tuns Burthen, a *Brigg* . . belonging to St. Ives in Cornwall." 1720, *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5848/4. *New English Dictionary.*

coco, from *cocoanut.* Vulgar for *head.* "So wear pads in your derby, because the first thing you know the hammer's going to drop on your *coco.*" Chester, G. R. *The Making of Bobby Burnit,* 1909, p. 170.

dilly, a night cart; formerly a coach. (Fr. *diligence.*) Farmer and Henley.

divvy, from *dividend.* "It ain't no millionaire stunt, but it sure does pay a steady *divvy.*" Chester, G. R., *The Making of Bobby Burnit,* 1909, p. 158.

frivol, from *frivolous.* "'The Countess Coquette'. A Parisian *Frivol* with 14 Solid Song Hits." Advertisement.

hand-write, from *handwriting.* "That's his name in *handwrite.*" W. G. Simms, *Entaw,* p. 489 (N. Y., 1856). Thornton, R. H., *An American Glossary,* 1912.

photo, from *photograph.* "Let's go in and have our *photos* taken."

pugil, from *pugilist.* Farmer and Henley.

remi, from *remedy.* Westminster School. A holiday. Farmer and Henley.

whiskey, from *usquebaugh. Webster's New International Dictionary.*

(*b*) Shortenings from quadrisyllables with initial or penultimate accent.

adver (ad), An *advertisement.* Farmer and Henley.

alley (ally or **alay),** from *alabaster.* A superior kind of marble. Farmer and Henley.

auto, from *automobile.* "Why don't he use his *auto* ?" *The Saturday Evening Post,* March 1, 1913, p. 10.

Cantab, from *Cantabridgian.* A student at Cambridge University. Farmer and Henley.

Cincy, from *Cincinnati.* "Charley Ebbetts on Way to *Cincy* for a Confab with August," heading in *Lincoln Daily News,* December 20, 1913.

combie, i. e. *combination.* A woman's under garment. Farmer and Henley.

compo, from *composition.* In technical or vulgar use. *New English Dictionary.*

dispo, from *disposition.* "He's got a perfectly dreadful *dispo.*"

expo, from *exposition.* "Frisco Making Progress in Preparing for Big *Expo,*" heading in *Lincoln Daily News,* April 29, 1913.

hypo, from *hyposulphite.* "After your film is developed, you dip it in the *hypo* solution."

info, from *information.* "I can slip you the *info* on the first block that's to be condemned. Can you swing a sixty-thousand-dollar turn?" *The Saturday Evening Post,* February 15, 1913, p. 8.

knickers, from *knickerbockers.* "He was a little boy in his first *knickers.*"

memo, from *memorandum.* "Celluloid *memo* tablet with silver mounted pencil." Advertisement.

navvy, from *navigator.* "Nabbing Naughty *Navvies,*" heading in *The Nebraska State Journal,* January 1, 1913.

non-con, from *non-conformist.* Farmer and Henley.

patter, originally muttering (of *paternosters*): hence, talk of any kind. Farmer and Henley.

(c) Shortenings from pentasyllables with penultimate accent.

confab, from *confabulation.* "Chairman McCombs Has *Confab* With President-Elect," heading in the *Lincoln Daily News,* January 23, 1913.

super, from *superintendent.* "How do you like the *super* you teach under?"

(*d*) Shortenings from pentasyllables with medial accent.

hippo, from *hippopotamus.* "Have you seen the new *hippo* at the zoo? It's a monster."

hypo, from *hypochondria,* or *hypochondriac.* "He's afflicted with *hypo.*" "He is a *hypo.*"

prohib, from *prohibitionist.* "Quorum Doesn't Show Up; Prohibs Adjourn Awhile," heading in the *Lincoln Daily News,* January 7, 1913.

uni, from *university.* "*Uni.* Men Depart to Judge Debates," heading in *Lincoln Daily News,* February 28, 1913.

(*e*) Shortenings from hexasyllable with medial accent.

super, from *supernumerary.* "I am going on as a *super.*"

3. Trisyllables with initial accent.

(*a*) Shortening from pentasyllable with antepenultimate accent.

curio, from *curiosity.* "A lot of 'balmed New Zealand heads, great *curios,* you know." 1851, H. Melville, *Whale,* iii, 20. *New English Dictionary.*

(*b*) Shortening from hexasyllable with antepenultimate accent.

oleo, from *oleomargarine.* "Butter Man Thinks Government Worked By *Oleo* Interests," heading in the *Lincoln Daily News,* February 28, 1913.

(*c*) Shortening from heptasyllable with medial accent.

plenipo. A *plenipotentiary.* (1697.) Farmer and Henley."

II. Back-formations Showing Recessive Accent.

1. Monosyllables.

(*a*) Shortenings from dissyllables with final accent.

cham (or **chammy**). *Champagne.* Farmer and Henley.

coke, from *cocaine.* "'*Coke* sniffer,' explained Tom. 'They call cocaine crystals snow and a coke user is a sleigh rider.'" *The Saturday Evening Post,* February 15, 1913, p. 6.

(*b*) Shortenings from trisyllables with final accent.

cig, from *cigarette.* "Anyone with a pipe or *cig* will have a hard time getting by this gate." *The Daily Nebraskan,* March 26, 1913.

Jap, from *Japanese.* "We have a message from the *Japs,* Across the ocean blue; I do not blame the little chaps For feeling as they do." From "Daily Drift" in *The Nebraska State Journal,* April 12, 1913.

mag, from *magazine.* "May I borrow your *mag*?"

pants, short for *pantaloons.* Farmer and Henley.

prom, from *promenade.* "The Cornhusker management has secured exclusive rights to the flashlight picture of the united Junior-Senior *Prom.*" *The Daily Nebraskan,* February 27, 1913.

suff, from *suffragette.* "She cried 'We'll blow this mansion up Where Lloyd and George do dwell!' 'Wow!' cried her fellow-*suffs,* Whose names were sweet as caramel, Millicent, Pansy, Rosalys, Phyllis, and Christabel." B. L. T. "The Cussed Damozel" in *The Chicago Tribune,* April 6, 1913.

(*c*) Shortenings from trisyllables with medial accent.

ad, from *advantage.* Often used in calling the score at tennis. "It's my *ad.*"

Chi, from *Chicago.* "If women's votes aridify The town that's briefly known as '*Chi*', I can't begin to tell you The funny things that we shall view." From "If Chicago Went Dry" in *The Nebraska State Journal,* June 12, 1914.

con, from *conclusion. Webster's New International Dictionary.*

con, from *condition.* Student slang. "What did you have to see the delinquency committee for?' 'Oh, a *con* in Rhetoric.'"

con, from *conductor.* "Did you give the *con* your fare?"

con, from *conformist. Webster's New International Dictionary.*

con, from *connection. Webster's New International Dictionary.*

con, from *conundrum. Webster's New International Dictionary.*

dee, a *detective.* Farmer and Henley.

Gib. 1. *Gibraltar:* once a penal station: whence, 2. A gaol. Farmer and Henley.

gin, from *geneva.* "The infamous liquor, the name of which deriv'd from Juniper-Berries in Dutch, is now, by frequent use . . . from a word of midling length shrunk into a Monosyllable, Intoxicating *Gin.*" 1714, Mandeville, *Fab. Bees* (1723) I. 86. *New English Dictionary.*

jap, from *japanner* (Purches). Farmer and Henley.

lieut, from *lieutenant.* "'Hello, *lieut*!' greeted Tom Boles, pausing at the table where bald-topped Lieutenant Satterly was eating his modest midday lunch." *The Saturday Evening Post,* February 1, 1913, p. 8.

Pam. 1, The Knave of Clubs. (*Skeat*: a contraction of *Pamphillion* (W.), the Knave of Clubs) (1706). Farmer and Henley.

pleb, from *plebeian* (Westminster School). A tradesman's son. Farmer and Henley.

plebe, from *plebeian* (American Collegiate). 1. A freshman; specifically one in the lowest class at West Point. Farmer and Henley. 2. A member of the commons. "'This won't do, old man; we're missing you at billiards and bridge whist, but your refusal to take part in the coming polo tourney was the last straw. You're getting to be a regular *plebe.*'" Chester, G. R., *The Making of Bobby Burnit,* 1909, p. 314.

pop. Supposed to be from *popina.* The Eton Society for reading and debates. Farmer and Henley.

prof, from *professor.* Student slang. Probably a pronunciation of the written abbreviation. "And when the *Prof* Called his name off He said he didn't know it." *The Cornhusker,* 1909, p. 392.

qui, from *quietus. To get the qui,* to be dismissed. Farmer and Henley.

quote (or **quot**). A *quotation.* Farmer and Henley.

rum, probably short for E. dial. *rumbullion,* a great tumult, formerly applied in the island of Barbados to an intoxicating liquor. *Webster's International Dictionary.*

scob, probably from L. *scabellum* (Winchester College). An oak box with a double lid, set at the angles of the squares of wooden benches in school: used as desk and bookcase. Farmer and Henley.

sub, from *subaltern.* Farmer and Henley.

sub, from *subscription.* Farmer and Henley.

tar, from *tarpaulin.* A sailor, Farmer and Henley.

tarp, from *tarpaulin.* "On rainy nights you get into your *tarp.*"

tol, from *Toledo.* A sword-blade; manufactured at Toledo in Spain (1596). Farmer and Henley.

vac, from *vacation.* Farmer and Henley.

(*d*) Shortenings from quadrisyllables with accent on the second syllable.

ad, from *advertisement.* "Have you put an *ad* in the paper?"

barb, from *barbarian.* Student slang. "A group of prominent '*barbs*' have petitioned for a chapter of Alpha Sigma Phi according to the rumor traveling the inner circles of University gossip." *The Daily Nebraskan,* March 8, 1913.

comp, from *companion*. A compositor. Farmer and Henley.

dip, from *diphtheria*. Used by nurses. "I've been nursing a bad case of *dip*."

frat, from *fraternity*. Student slang. "Nov. 24 (1909), *Frats* pledge unsuspecting Freshmen." *The Cornhusker*, 1909, p. 424.

gym, from *gymnasium*. Student slang. "Acrobatic stunts at *gym* contest." *The Cornhusker*, 1909, p. 430.

nap, from *napoleon*: a 20 franc piece. Farmer and Henley.

Nap, from "*Napoleon*" Lajoie: nickname for a member of the Cleveland American league baseball club. "Another malarial exhibition was put on by the *Naps*." *Lincoln Daily News*, June 11, 1914.

pro, from *professional*. An actor. Farmer and Henley.

ped, from *pedestrian*. Slang. "White and Rowan, champion *peds*, bangs a' the lot for racin'." 1868, *Tyneside Longs*, 87. *New English Dictionary*.

pun, probably from *pundigrion*. "A bare clinch will serve the turn; A Carwichet, a Quarterquibble, or a *Punn*." 1662, Dryden, *Wild Gall* I. i. *New English Dictionary*.

psych, from *psychology*. "He was feeling sadly As he thought of *Psych* and Chem." *The Cornhusker*, 1910, p. 339.

soc, *Society*: non-Soc.-man, ... a non-Union-man. Farmer and Henley.

sub, from *subordinate*. Farmer and Henley.

tub, from *tubercular*. "The State of Colorado is full of '*tubs*'."

(*c*) Shortening from pentasyllable with accent on the second syllable.

con, from *conservatory*. "I'll be practising in Room 53 at the *con*."

2. Dissyllables.

(*a*) Shortening from trisyllable with final accent.

lemo, from *lemonade*. "*Lemo*, *lemo*, ice-cold *lemo*! Five cents, a nickel, half a dime!"

(*b*) Shortenings from trisyllables with medial accent.

tui (Winchester). *Tuition*. Farmer and Henley.

umbril, from *umbrella*. DIALECT NOTES, I, p. 212. "I left my *umbril* on the train."

(*c*) Shortenings from quadrisyllables with accent on the second syllable.

adver (ad). An *advertisement* (1854). Farmer and Henley.

rhino, from *rhinoceros*. "Will Rebuild *Rhino* From Bones Dug Up Out in Sioux County," heading in *Lincoln Daily News*, February 5, 1913.

steno, from *stenographer*. "Pretty *Steno* Must Marry If She Is to Inherit Half Million," heading in the *Lincoln Daily News*, December 15, 1913.

typo, from *typographer*. "A dozen other persons, more or less, are named as contributors to the editorial columns of the paper....They were *typos* and little else." G. W. Brown. *Reminiscences of Gov. R. J. Walker*, 140 *note* (1902). Thornton, R. H. *An American Glossary*.

III. Oxytones, Arising from the Suppression of a Final Syllable or Syllables.

1. Dissyllables.

(*a*) Shortenings from trisyllables with medial accent.

ambish, from *ambition.* "He gets ahead because he has so much *ambish.*"

commish, from *commission.* "National *Commish* Is Plotting Warfare on Federal League," heading in the *Lincoln Daily News,* June 5, 1914.

defi, from *defiance.* "Baltimore Pug Hurls *Defi* at Coulon for Championship Title," heading in *Lincoln Daily News,* February 13, 1913.

posish, from *position.* "Hey! What did I tell ya about standing—Oh what a *pozish*!" From a cartoon in *Lincoln Daily News,* June 10, 1914.

profesh, from *profession.* "He may not pass among the dudes As one of the *profesh,* But notice how the chest protrudes Of this strong lump of flesh." From "Daily Drift" in *The Nebraska State Journal,* December 20, 1912.

secesh, from *secession.* "The southerners received such names as The *Secesh,* Rebs, and Johnny Rebs." Farmer and Henley.

(*b*) Shortenings from quadrisyllables with accent on the second syllable.

celeb, from *celebrity.* "Dear Woodrow, you can have your job, You're welcome to it, too, I'm glad I'm just a common lab An' no *celeb* like you." *Lincoln Daily News,* February 27, 1913.

stenog, from *stenographer.* "She's a *stenog* at the capitol."

(*c*) Shortenings from pentasyllables with penultimate accent.

exam, from *examination.* Student slang. "Jan. 23 (1909). *Exams* begin." *The Cornhusker,* 1909, p. 427.

matric, from *matriculation.* Colloquial. "Younger brother comes today from Harrow for *Matric.*" 1885. *Punch,* 16 Mar. 233/2. *New English Dictionary.*

(*f*) Shortenings from pentasyllables with accent on the second syllable.

pram. A *perambulator.* Contraction plus abbreviation. Farmer and Henley.

prelims, from *preliminaries.* "The *prelims* being over, time was called, and the contest began."

vocab, from *vocabulary.* A dictionary. Farmer and Henley.

(*g*) Shortening, with contraction, from pentasyllable with medial accent.

physog, from *physiognomy.* Farmer and Henley.

2. Trisyllables.

(*a*) Shortenings from quadrisyllables with penultimate accent.

conversaish, from *conversation.* "Had quite a lengthy *conversaish* with one of my profs this morning."

proposish, from *proposition.* "Y' know, that Sullivan *proposish* has been hangin' around _ for two or three weeks." *McClure's Magazine,* January, 1914, p. 66.

superstish, from *superstition.* "There must be something true, ods fish, in that old-fashioned *superstish;* 'thirteen' is hoodooed, sure as fate—this year can't have its luck on straight." From "The Hoodoo Number," in *Lincoln Daily News,* April 21, 1913.

IV. Aphetic Shortenings.

1. Monosyllables.

(*a*) Shortening from dissyllable with final accent.

coon, from *raccoon.* "In the Western States, where the raccoon is plentiful, they use the abbreviation '*coon*' when speaking of people." Marryat, *Diary in America,* 1839, O. II, p. 232. *New English Dictionary.*

(*b*) Shortenings from dissyllables with initial accent.

Sky (or **Ski**), from *Volsci* (Westminster). Any one not of the school: the Westminster boys being *Romans.* Farmer and Henley

vert. A *per-vert* or *con-vert:* spec. one leaving the Church of England for the Roman Communion, or *vice-versa.* Farmer and Henley.

(*c*) Shortenings from trisyllables with initial accent.

bus, from *omnibus.* "If the station offers me a place in a *buss.*" 1832, H. Martineau, *Weal and Woe,* i, 14. *New English Dictionary.*

loo, from *lanterloo.* "They . . . may kiss the cards at Picquet, Hombre, —*Lu,* And so he thought to kiss the Lady too." 1675, Wycherley, *Country Wife,* Epil. *New English Dictionary.*

phone, from *telephone.* "Jameson went to the station with them and listened at a *'phone* in the offices while Squint talked to his lawyer." *The Saturday Evening Post,* February 15, 1913, p. 7.

scope, from *microscope.* Student slang. "Have you a slide in your *scope?*"

script, from *manuscript.* Theatre slang. "The leading lady has the *script.*"

van, from *caravan. Webster's New International Dictionary.*

wig, from *periwig. Webster's New International Dictionary.*

(*d*) Shortening from quadrisyllable with the accent on the second syllable.

ship, from *companionship.* A body of compositors working together. Farmer and Henley.

2. Dissyllables.

(*a*) Shortening showing recessive accent from a trisyllable with initial accent.

teejay (Winchester). A new boy, a *protégé;* placed for a time under the care of older scholars. Farmer and Henley.

(*b*) Shortenings from trisyllables with medial accent.

tater (or **tatur**). A *potato.* Farmer and Henley

simmon, from *persimmon.* Farmer and Henley.

skeeter. A *mosquito.* Farmer and Henley.

(*c*) Shortenings from quadrisyllables with penultimate accent.

gator, from *alligator*. "A flat is no place for a *gator* to grow up. For that . . . reason the Central park menagerie saurian collection was enlarged by the gift of a young alligator, recently captured in Florida and brought to this city [New York]." *Lincoln Daily News*, February 25, 1913.

mobile, from *automobile*. "Our *mobile* is waiting."

3. Trisyllables.

(*a*) Shortenings from quadrisyllable with accent on second syllable.

drawing-room, from *withdrawing-room*. *New English Dictionary*.

(*b*) Shortening from pentasyllable with medial accent.

varsity, from *university*. "Youngsters Put Up Stiff Fight With *Varsity* Nightly," heading in *The Daily Nebraskan*, February 27, 1913.

V. Forms Showing Double Curtailment.

1. Monosyllables.

(*a*) Shortenings from trisyllables with medial accent.

mish, from *commission*. A shirt or chemise. Farmer and Henley.

skeet, from *mosquito*. Colloquial. "There were so many *skeets* on the lake we had to take a smudge along."

tec, from *detective*. Farmer and Henley.

tish, from *partition*. Farmer and Henley.

(*b*) Shortenings from quadrisyllables with accent on the second syllable.

'stab, from *establishment*: e. g. "on the *'stab*," in regular work at fixed wages: as opposed to piecework. Farmer and Henley.

tote. A *teetotaller*. Farmer and Henley.

VI. Substantivated Suffixes.

ettes, from *suffragettes*. "It likewise takes a certain type of bewhiskered gentry to make a success of an automobile tour, and would the *ettes* trust themselves with that particular type of masculinity, even if it could be enticed to join the happy band?" The *Franklin Progress*, quoted in the *Nebraska State Journal*, July 20, 1914.

isms. "Life is more simple than one would think, from all the *'oxies* and *'ologies* and *'isms*."

ists. "Trade unionists, socialists, and many other *Ists*." *The Woman's Journal*, May 31, 1913.

oxies. See illustrative quotation for *isms*.

ologies. See illustrative quotation for *isms*.

VII. Substantivated Prefixes.

anti, from *antisuffragist*, etc. "Miss Foley also told how the suffragists defeated a prominent *anti* for re-election by looking up his record in the legislature and calling his constituents' attention to the fact that he had voted not

only against suffrage, but against almost every measure which the common people wanted." *The Woman's Journal*, May 31, 1913.

neo. "But none of this for our futurists, Post-futurists and *neos* of every description." Grandgent, C. H., "The Dark Ages," in *Publications of the Modern Language Association*, 1913, p. 16.

VIII. Back-shortenings from Adjective Phrases.

1. Monosyllables.

ag, from *agricultural student.* Student slang. "The *ags* had a good stunt on University night."

Barts, from *St. Bartholomew's Hospital.* Farmer and Henley.

bunk, from *bunco man.* "'Excuse me!' said the Little Booster. 'I don't know what part of the Woolly West you come from, but you'll take back less wool than you brought with you.' 'Meaning?' inquired the youth, adjusting his eyeglasses. 'Do you know who that *bunk* is you just—' 'That "*bunk*," as you roughly term him,' said the young man in a modulated barytone, 'is Mr. Hotchkiss.'" *McClure's Magazine*, October, 1913, p. 68.

cade, from *The Burlington Arcade.* Farmer and Henley.

comp, from *complimentary ticket.* "'Rag' Elliott gives *comps* to the Majestic." *The Cornhusker*, 1909, p. 426.

con, from *consolidated annuities. Webster's New International Dictionary.*

Cri. *The Criterion, theatre* and *restaurant,* at Piccadilly Circus. Farmer and Henley.

dent. A *student* of *dentistry.* Student slang. "I'll make the 'Medics,' 'Lits,' and '*Dents*' look and feel like thirty cents." *The Cornhusker*, 1910, p. 398.

fed, from *federal* (baseball) league. "Ben Harris, Denver Pitcher, Likely to Sign '*Fed*' Contract," heading in *Lincoln Daily News*, January 7, 1914. Also used in such compounds as *Buffeds, Sloufeds, Chifeds*, etc.

fem, from *feminine student.* "Unless the storm lets up cabs will be necessary in many cases to protect the thin wearing apparel of the '*fems*'." *The Daily Nebraskan*, February 22, 1913.

fip, from *fippenny bit.* "'Do you want any meal, ma'am?' 'What do you ask for a bushel?' 'Ten cents, ma'am, prime.' 'O, I can get it for a *fip*.'" *Oregon Weekly Times*, March 7, 1857. Thornton, R. H., *An American Glossary.*

gat, from *gatling gun.* "I seen the look on your face when the play came off and that little hop-fighter was poking his *gat* your way." *The Saturday Evening Post*, March 1, 1913, p. 47.

hack, from *hackney coach. New English Dictionary.*

met, 1. A member of the *Metropolitan* (or New York) *Baseball Club.* 2. In pl. *Metropolitan railway shares.* The *Met*, the *Metropolitan Music-hall.* Farmer and Henley.

Mex, from *Mexican money.* "'Is that gold or *Mex*, dear?'" *McClure's Magazine*, March, 1913, p. 119.

Pav. The *Pavilion Music Hall.* Farmer and Henley.

Pek, from *Pekinese dog.* "Miss Noelle Edge of Ballylinan, a successful exhibitor and a well known judge and expert in Ireland, told an Express representative that '*Peks*' and '*Poms*' are now the most fashionable breeds." *The Nebraska State Journal,* January 4, 1914.

Pent (The). Pentonville Prison. Farmer and Henley.

Phil, a member of the *Philadelphia National League* baseball club. "The *Phils* upset Hurler Yingling in the ninth. Cravath's home run drive winning the fracas." *Lincoln Daily News,* June 12, 1914.

pi, from *pious person, pious exhortation,* etc. Public school and University slang. "'What did your tutor say to you?' 'Oh, he gave me a *pi*; asked me how I could reconcile my behaviour with my duty to God and my parents.'" *c.* 1870 (at Eton). *New English Dictionary.*

Pom, from *Pomeranian dog.* See *Pek.*

pop. A *popular concert.* Farmer and Henley.

post, from *post-graduate student.* Student slang. "It must be nice to be a *post,*—they have so many privileges."

prov, from *provident fund. On the prov,* out of work and on the Provident Fund of a trade society. Farmer and Henley.

pub, from *public house.* "Altogether the situation is bad enough this winter to justify the average Englishman in taking a sour view of the world and in seeking all the consolation he can find in his favorite '*pub*'." *The Nebraska State Journal,* February 9, 1913.

pupe (Harrow), from *pupil-room.* Farmer and Henley.

rep. A *woman of reputation.* Farmer and Henley.

Sep, from *September cadet* (?) A cadet joining in September. Farmer and Henley.

still. A *still-born* infant. Farmer and Henley.

still (American firemen's), a *still alarm*: i. e., an alarm given other than by the regular signal service. Farmer and Henley.

stipe. A *stipendiary magistrate.* Farmer and Henley.

Tab (the), the *Metropolitan Tabernacle* in Newington Causeway. Farmer and Henley.

Tech, from *Massachusetts Institute of Technology.* "*Tech* Relay After Record," heading in *Lincoln Daily News,* April 17, 1914.

trav (Felsted School). *Traveling money.* Farmer and Henley.

Trib, from *The Chicago Tribune.* "I dig into my jeans for two cents for the *Trib.*" *The Nebraska State Journal.*

Troc. The *Trocadero:* formerly Music Hall, now Restaurant. Farmer and Henley.

Vic. The *Victoria Theater.* Farmer and Henley.

zoo, from *zoological gardens.* "London.—A *zoo* elephant, searching a daily visitor's pocket for a biscuit, ate up a letter containing $100 in bank notes." From "Telegraphic Tabloids" in *Lincoln Daily News,* March 1, 1913.

2. Dissyllables with initial accent.

canter, from *Canterbury gallop.* "She never ventured beyond a *canter* or a hand-gallop proper." 1755, *Connoisseur* No. 69. *New English Dictionary.*

co-ed, from *co-educated* woman. "Wisconsin Senior . . Goes as *Co-ed* to Prom.—After Tenth Dance Police Want Him," heading in *The Daily Nebraskan*, February 27, 1913.

combie, from *combination room.* The parlor in which college dons drink wine after Hall. Farmer and Henley.

consols, from *consolidated annuities.* "Her head was as full with wealth, scrip, omnium, *consols*, and lord-mayor's shews." 1770. *Placid Man*, I, 115. *New English Dictionary.*

co-op, from *Co-operative Book Store.* Local student slang. "Come on over to the *co-op* with me."

maga, from *Blackwood's Magazine.* Farmer and Henley.

medic, from *medical student.* "The *Medics* have fallen deep in love with their horrid laboratories." *The Cornhusker*, 1909, p. 406.

non-com. *A non-commissioned officer.* Farmer and Henley.

taxi, from *taximeter cab.* "Take a *taxi* and tell the doorman to pay for it." *The Saturday Evening Post*, March 1, 1913, p. 19.

Uni. *University College.* Farmer and Henley.

'Tizer. *The Morning Advertiser.* Farmer and Henley.

3. Dissyllabic Oxytones.

compet, from *competitive drill.* "*Compet* witnessed by enthusiastic audience." *The Cornhusker*, 1912.

confed, from *confederate soldier. Webster's New Inter. Dict.*

Elec, from *First Election.* "The fag-master at Westminster calls out '*Elec*!' when any fag will do, and '*Elec.* Tomson,' if he needs that particular fag. '*Elec*' is short for First Election, meaning Junior in this case." *Lincoln Daily News*, October 14, 1913.

legit, from *legitimate actor.* Theater slang. "When a *Legit* loses his Voice he goes into Vodeville." George Ade, *Fables in Slang*, 1902, p. 91.

pan-hel, from *pan-hellenic council, dance*, etc. "Girls' *Pan-Hel.* announces that expenses for formals must be cut down." *The Cornhusker*, 1910, p. 426.

phenom, from *phenomenal person* or *thing.* "She trims her own hats. She's a *phenom.*"

NOTE: Nouns in the foregoing lists derived from names are: *gat*, from *Gatling; Mick*, from *Michael; Pank*, from *Pankhurst; Pat*, from *Patrick; rube*, from *Reuben; Yank*, from *Yankee; Brum* from *Brummagen* (*Birmingham*); *Nick*, from *Nicholas; Rom*, from *Romany; Rug*, from *Rugbeian; strad* from *Stradivarius; Cincy*, from *Cincinnati; Cantab*, from *Cantabridgian; Chi*, from *Chicago; Gib*, from *Gibraltar; Tol*, from *Toledo; Nap, from Napoleon; Jap*, from *Japanese; canter*, from *Canterbury gallop.*

II.

ADJECTIVES.

Shortenings from adjectives seem to characterize British rather than American English, as a glance through the following lists

will show. Most adjectives which are clipped in American English have noun parallels, and may be felt as nouns used attributively, e. g., *Jap*, *secesh*, *photo*. In general, adjectives do not play so large a part among shortened forms as either nouns or verbs.

I. Back-formations.

Showing Retention of the Original Accent.

1. Monosyllables.

(*a*) Shortenings from dissyllables with initial accent.

abs, from *absent*. Placed against the name of a boy when absent from school. Farmer and Henley.

ard, from *ardent*. Hot (Grose, Francis. *A Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue*, 1785). Farmer and Henley.

pi, from *pious*. Public school and university slang. "He's very *pi* now, he mugs all day." 1891, Wrench, *Winchester Word-Bk. New English Dictionary*.

quag, from *quagmire*. Untrustworthy, unsafe. Farmer and Henley.

scrum, from *scrumptious*. "That hat is just *scrum*."

vish, from *vicious* (Christ's Hospital). Cross, vicious. Farmer and Henley.

(*b*) Shortenings from trisyllables with initial accent.

brum, from *brummagen*. As adj. (Winchester College), mean, poor stingy. The superlative is *dead brum*. Farmer and Henley.

pos, from *positive* (1708). Farmer and Henley.

(*c*) Shortenings from quadrisyllable with initial accent.

vol (Harrow) from *voluntary*. E. g., *vol-gym*. Farmer and Henley.

2. Dissyllables.

(*a*) Shortening from pentasyllable with penultimate accent.

melo, from *melodramatic*. Facetious. "His poor old dad has pawned his mules to help Ab learn dramatics, and he's attending '*melo*' schools in dark and dusty attics." From "Misguided Ambitions" in *Lincoln Daily News*, January 29, 1913.

II. Back-formations Showing Recessive Accent.

1. Monosyllables.

(*a*) Shortening from dissyllable with final accent.

fif, from *fifteen*. Used in calling the score at tennis. "It's 'Thirty love!' and 'Thirty *fif*!' and 'Thirty all!' and 'Serve!'" *Lincoln Daily News*, November 10, 1913.

(*b*) Shortening from trisyllable with final accent.

Jap, from *Japanese*. "This is a *Jap* Kimona."

III. Oxytone, Arising from the Suppression of Final Syllables.

1. Dissyllables.

(*a*) Shortening from quadrisyllable with accent on the second syllable.

secesh, from *secessionist.* "(Many a one) whose son has died in camp or fallen in battle, and in the *secesh* cause."—Mr. Grant Davis of Ky., U. S. Senate, March 18. 1862 : *Cong. Globe*, p. 1215/3. Thornton, R. H., *An American Glossary.*

IV. Aphetic Shortening.

1. Dissyllable from quadrisyllable with penultimate accent.

varsal, from *universal:* frequently as an intensive (1710). Farmer and Henley.

III.

Adverbs.

With the exception of such foreign adverbial phrases as *ad libitum*, *pro tempore*, *pro* and *contra*, shortened for convenience to *ad lib*, *pro tem*, *pro* and *con*,—the latter in good usage,—adverbs are very rarely clipped; just as, in general, they play a small part in slang or colloquial speech.

I. Back-formations.

1. Monosyllable from trisyllable with initial accent.

cert, from *certainly.* "'May I have this book?' '*Cert*, help yourself.'"

2. Oxytonic dissyllable, from quadrisyllable with accent on the second syllable.

incog, from *incognito.* "He went with them in an unofficial capacity, and strictly *incog.*"

IV.

Verbs.

There is a much greater percentage of humorous shortenings among verbs than among other parts of speech. Especially is this true of verbs shortened from nouns and adjectives by subtracting what looks like a derivative suffix, e. g., *-er*, *-or*, *ing*, *-ent*, from nouns, or *-y* from adjectives. Many clipped verbs have noun parallels, as *photo*, *phone*, *sub*; while some are simply clipped nouns used as verbs, such as *bach*, *chum*, *supe*, *coon*, and the like.

I. Shortenings from Nouns.

1. Back-formations.

(1) Monosyllables.

(a) Shortenings from dissyllables with initial accent.

ank, from anchor. "'True', said the Donkey Engine. 'An anchor can't be made to *ank* unless you chuck him overboard." Bangs, J. K. *The Dreamers*: A Club, 1899. *The Salvation of Findlayson*, p. 97.

bant, from *Banting*. Orig. to follow the dietary prescribed by Dr. Banting for corpulence; hence to diet oneself, train. Farmer and Henley.

butch, from *butcher*. To follow the trade of a butcher.

fam, from *famble*. As verb, to touch, to handle. Farmer and Henley.

jell, from *jelly*. "What's the matter with this jelly? It won't *jell*."

mote, from *motor*. "Wonder of wonders, the motor *moted* and, after the manner of motors, it *moted* quickly, nearly pulling Bill's arms from the socket as he failed to release the handle." *The Boston Evening Transcript*, March 19, 1913.

org, from *organ*. To play the organ. "She *orgs* at the First Christian Church."

sculp, from *sculptor*. "She's *sculping* a paperweight."

tick, from *ticket*. As verb, to buy or take on trust. Farmer and Henley.

tope, from *toper*. "Then Pegasus went loping 'twixt hoping and *toping*, A song in every dicky-bird, a scent in every rose." From "Song for a Cracked Voice" in *Lincoln Daily News*, March 1, 1914.

ush, from *usher*. "When he was not begging some one to come and *Ush* for him he was either checking over the Glove List with a terrified Best Man or getting measured for a full layout of dark livery that made him look like a refined Floorwalker." George Ade, *Fables in Slang*.

(*b*) Shortenings from trisyllables with initial accent.

bach, from *bachelor*. "He's going to *bach* it this summer."

con, from *confidence*. To swindle. "The Property Man gave it as his Opinion that Mansfield *conned* the Critics." George Ade, *Fables in Slang*, 1902, p. 90.

gyre, from *gyroscope*. "To '*gyre*' is to go round and round like a gyroscope." Carroll, L. *Through the Looking Glass*.

quad, from *quadrangle*. As verb (Rugby), to promenade cloisters at calling over before a football match. Farmer and Henley.

(*c*) Shortenings from quadrisyllables with initial accent.

chum, from *chamberfellow*. To share chambers, to live together. "There are . . . some honest fellows in College, who would be willing to *chum* in one of them." 1730, Wesley, *Wks.* (1872) XII., 20. *New English Dictionary*.

fib, possibly from *Fible-Fable*. *New English Dictionary*.

(*d*) Shortening from pentasyllable with antepenultimate accent.

klep, from *kleptomaniac*. As verb, to steal. Farmer and Henley.

(*d*) Shortening from polysyllable with medial accent.

supe, from *supernumerary*. "Thors lost us 'Human Hearts' . . . It was a big mistake to let Thors *supe*." *The Kiote*, Lincoln, 1898, V. II, p. 24.

2. Dissyllables.

(*a*) Shortenings from dissyllabic nouns with initial accent.

burgle, from *burglar.* "When the enterprising burglar isn't *burgling,* When the villain isn't occupied with crime, He loves to hear the gentle brook a-gurgling, And to listen to the merry village chime." *The Nebraska State Journal,* December 14, 1913.

buttle, from *butler.* To pour out drink. DIALECT NOTES, II, p. 406.

gimble, from *gimlet.* "To '*gimble*', is to make holes like a gimlet." Carroll, L., *Through the Looking Glass.*

(*b*) Shortenings from trisyllabic nouns with initial accent.

barkeep, from *barkeeper.* "He was *barkeeping* in a neighboring town."

dressmake, from *dressmaker* or *dressmaking.* "Can you '*dressmake*?' 'I understand dressmaking thoroughly,' she answered." *Lincoln Daily News,* June 16, 1914.

harbinge, from *harbinger.* Cited by O. Jespersen, *Growth and Structure of the English Language,* Leipzig, 1905, § 173, as occurring in Whitman.

housekeep, from *housekeeping* or *housekeeper.* "Do you like to *housekeep*?"

Maffick, from *Mafeking.* To celebrate uproariously. "Crowds of men and boys *mafficked* in celebration."

thoughtread, from *thoughtreader.* "Why don't they *thoughtread* each other?" H. G. Wells. Jespersen, *Growth and Structure of the English Language,* § 174.

typewrite, from *typewriter.* "I could *typewrite* if I had a machine." H. G. Wells. Cited by O. Jespersen, *Growth and Structure of the English Language,* § 174.

(*c*) Shortenings from quadrisyllabic nouns with initial accent.

auto, from *automobile.* "We *auto'd* down to K. C."

patter, from *paternoster.* c 1394, *P. Pl. Crede* 6, A and all myn A. b. c. after haue y lerned, And *patred* in my pater-noster iche poynt after other. *New English Dictionary.*

(3) Trisyllables.

(*a*) Shortening from quadrisyllable with initial accent.

merrymake, from *merrymaking.* "You *merrymake* together." Du Maurier. Cited by O. Jespersen, *Growth and Structure of the English Language,* § 174.

(*b*) Shortenings from quadrisyllables with penultimate accent.

elocute, from *elocution.* "Rhetoric 85 is a class in which you learn to spout and *elocute.*"

jubilate, from *jubilation.* "The large hat, it seems, has disappeared, although it is hard to imagine how such a thing could be mislaid. But it may come back, so don't *jubilate* too soon." From "Side Lights," in *The Nebraska State Journal,* May 18, 1913.

locomote, from *locomotion.* To walk. Farmer and Henley.

perorate, from *peroration.* "Now having *perorated* (as he thinkes) sufficiently, he begins to growe to a conclusion." 1603, Sir C. Heydon, *Jud. Astrol.,* xxii, 493. *New English Dictionary.*

2. Back-formations showing recessive accent.

(1) Monosyllables.

(*a*) Shortening from trisyllable with medial accent.

con, from *conductor*. "He was *conning* on the C., B. and Q. railroad."

(*b*) Shortening from quadrisyllable with accent on the second syllable.

pun, from *pundigrion*. *New English Dictionary*.

3. Oxytones, arising from the suppression of a final syllable or syllables.

(1) Dissyllables.

(*a*) Shortenings from trisyllables with medial accent.

commence, from *commencement*. To graduate. Student slang. "Are you going to *commence* in February?"

insurge, from *insurgent*. "I'm going to *insurge*."

orate, from *oration*. To make a speech. Farmer and Henley.

(*b*) Shortenings from quadrisyllables with accent on the second syllable.

Boheme, from *Bohemia*, "I said I'd fire you the next time you went *Boheming* around . . and I meant it." *The Saturday Evening Post*, September 27, 1913, p. 19.

enthuse, from *enthusiasm*. "We . . *enthuse* . . . over the articles and the unpictorial or the thing that looks like something else." *Nebraska State Journal*, March 6, 1913.

(2) Trisyllables.

(*a*) From quadrisyllables with penultimate accent.

reminisce, from *reminiscence*. "What are you *reminiscing* about?"

resurrect, from *resurrection*. "These shirts are *resurrected* from the rag-bag."

4. Aphetic shortenings.

(1) Monosyllables.

(*a*) Shortening from a dissyllable with final accent.

coon, from *raccoon*. To go along a log as a raccoon does. "In trying to '*coon*' across Knob Creek on a log, Lincoln fell in."—*Century Mag.*, xxxiii (1886), 16 n. *New English Dictionary*.

(*b*) Shortening from dissyllable with initial accent.

vert, from *pervert* or *convert*. To leave the Church of England for the Roman Communion, or vice versa. Farmer and Henley.

(*c*) Shortenings from trisyllables with initial accent.

bus, from *omnibus*. In colloq. phrase *to bus it*: to go by bus. "A little too bad . . that you and I should be compelled to '*buss* it." 1838, *New Monthly Mag.*, LIII. 93. *New English Dictionary*.

loo, from *lanterloo*. "If you play and are *loo'd* (that is, win never a trick)." 1680, Cotton, *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2), xx. 102. *New English Dictionary*.

van, from *caravan*. To carry in a van. *Webster's New International Dictionary.*

5. Back-shortenings from adjective phrases.

(1) Dissyllables.

commute, from *commutation ticket*. "During his two years at Trenton, Tumulty '*commuted*' between his home in Jersey City and the capital every day." *Lincoln Daily News*, March 29, 1913.

taxi, from *taximeter cab*. "A few days ago a young girl . . . arrived in New York . . and was *taxied* at once to the Ritz-Carlton." *Butterick Fashions*, Summer 1914, p. 43.

II. Shortenings from Adjectives.

1. Back-formations from words with initial accent.

(1) Monosyllables.

(*a*) Shortenings from dissyllables with initial accent.

abs, from *absent*. Schoolboy slang. 1. To take away. 2. To get or put away: generally in the imperative. To have *one's wind absed*, to get a breather. Farmer and Henley.

brill, from brilliant. "She *brills* in American History."

cose, from *cosy*. Cited by O. Jespersen, *Growth and Structure of the English Language*, 173, as found in Kingsley.

dinge, from *dingy*. Dial. or rare colloq. To make *dingy*. "A suit, originally of a sad brown, but which had been *dinged* into a true professional sable." 1820, Lamb, *Elia* Ser. ii, *Amicus Rediv*. *New English Dictionary.*

laze, from *lazy*. Cited by O. Jespersen, *Growth and Structure of the English Language*, § 173, as occurring in Kingsley.

peeve, from *peevish*. "I didn't wait for her and it seemed to *peeve* her."

shab, to mess up, make *shabby*. Farmer and Henley.

(2) Dissyllable from trisyllable with initial accent.

frivol, from *frivolous*. "They will come, and *frivel* about the gates, . . . without ever once entering in." 1866 Mrs. Whitney, *L. Goldthwaite*, iv. (1873) 56. *New English Dictionary.*

2. Oxytone arising from the suppression of a final syllable.

(1) Dissyllable from a trisyllable with medial accent.

repug, from *repugnant*. "It repugs me."

III. Shortenings from Verbs.

1. Back-formations from words with initial accent.

(1) Monosyllables.

(*a*) Shortenings from dissyllables with initial accent.

arg, from *argue*. To *argue*, grumble. Farmer and Henley.

cab, from *cabbage*. To pilfer, snatch dishonestly or meanly, to "crib." "You've *cabbed* that apple on your way up." Mod. schoolboy slang. *New English Dictionary.*

pamp, from *pamper*. "'What in stables jer call an invijjus distinction?' said the Deacon, stiffly. 'Fer one thing, bein' a bloated, pampered trotter,

jest because you happen to be raised that way, an' couldn't no more held trottin' than eatin'' . . 'Waal, I'll tell you this much. They don't bloat, an' they don't *pamp*—much'." Kipling, R., *A Walking Delegate*, in *The Day's Work*, N. Y. 1899.

(*b*) Shortenings from trisyllables with initial accent.

paup, from *pauperize*. "You can't pauperize them as 'asn't things to begin with. They're blooming well *pauped*." Kipling, R., *Record of Badalia Herodsfoot*, in *Many Inventions*, London, 1908, p. 299.

photo, from *photograph*. "We had no objection to being *photo'd* full length." 1889, J. K. Jerome, *Three Men in a Boat*, xviii. 291. *New English Dictionary*.

sub, from *substitute*. "Squiggs was *subing* for the day on the courts." Chester, G. R., *The Making of Bobby Burnit*, 1909, p. 309.

(2) Dissyllable from quadrisyllable with initial accent.

canter, from *Canterbury*. "Trots, Paces and *Canters* very fine." 1706, *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4247/4. *New English Dictionary*.

2. Back-formations showing recessive accent.

(1) Monosyllables.

(*a*) Shortening from trisyllable with medial accent.

con, from *condition*. Student slang. "I got *conned* in math and it put me out of athletics."

(*b*) Shortening from quadrisyllable with accent on the second syllable.

prog, from *prognosticate*. Farmer and Henley.

(2) Dissyllable from dissyllable with final accent.

divvy, from *divide*. Perhaps by analogy with *divvy* (sb) from dividend. "'Won't you *divvy*, Mr. ——?' 'No,' said he, 'I will not.'" *The Cornhusker*, 1909, p. 412.

3. Aphetic shortenings.

(1) Monosyllables.

(*a*) Shortening from dissyllable with final accent.

fess. To *confess*, own up. Farmer and Henley.

(*b*) Shortening from a trisyllable with initial accent.

phone, from *telephone*. "'Yes, miss; quite so! He '*phoned*.'" *The Saturday Evening Post*, March, 1913, p. 19.

NOTE: Some verbs from names in the foregoing lists are to *bant*, from *Banting*; to *boheme*, from *Bohemia*; to *canter*, from *Canterbury*, to *maffick*, from *Mafeking*.

V.

SOME MISCELLANEOUS SHORTENINGS.

The following involve various parts of speech and show various characteristics of form; yet it seems advisable to bring them together according to their mode of origin, or general class, rather

than to scatter them among the preceding lists, which emphasize grammatical function and phonetic type.

I. Abbreviations from foreign phrases.

1. Nouns.

max and min, from *maxima* and *minima*. Student slang. Facetious. "These *max* and *min* problems are the limit."

mob, from *mobile vulgus*. The populace, the crowd. Farmer and Henley.

ollapod, from *olla podrida*. An apothecary. (From George Coleman's comedy (1802) *The Poor Gentleman*.) Farmer and Henley.

poll, from *hoi polloi* (Cambridge University). A student taking the pass degree without Honours; also *Pollman* and *Poll-degree*. Farmer and Henley.

scanmag, short and derisive for *scandalum magnatum*. Scandalous jabber, pettifogging, slander, talk. Farmer and Henley.

2. Adverbial phrases.

ad lib, from *ad libitum*. "Though now departed from the scenes whe genius roams *ad lib*." *The Nebraska State Journal*.

pro and con, from *pro and contra*. *A New English Dictionary*.

pro tem, from *pro tempore*. "It was but proper that Sergeant Bagby, in his capacity as host *pro tem*. should do the . . explaining." *The Saturday Evening Post*, October 4, 1913, p. 47.

II. Phrase-curtailments.

chem-lab, from *chemistry laboratory*. Student slang. Similarly *bot-lab*, *zoo-lab*, etc. "'Tis only *chem-lab* dope. *Awgwan*, April 8, 1913, p. 13.

dom sci, from *domestic science*. Student slang. "*Dom Sci*—an experimental pie department." *The Cornhusker*, 1909, p. 391.

fem sem, from *female seminary*. "It is included in the Curriculum a every *Fem Sem*." George Ade, *Fables in Slang*.

pol econ, from *political economy*. Student slang. "Did you have a hard exam in *Pol Econ*?"

poli sci, from *political science*. "I went to sleep in Poli Sci class today."

pub docs, from *public documents*. Used by librarians.

stag-mag. A *stage manager*. Also, as verb, to *stage manage*. Farmer and Henley.

III. Curtailments within a Phrase.

con man, from *confidence man*. A swindler. "These two—the *con man* and the divekeeper—had never met in their lives before." *The Saturday Evening Post*, March 1, 1913, p. 15.

con game, from *confidence game*. A swindle. "You can't work that *con game* on me."

fellow suff, from *fellow-sufferer*. Facetious. "How are you, *fellow suffs*?"

Johnny Reb, from *Johnny Rebel*. A soldier in the confederate ranks during the Civil War 861–516. Farmer and Henley.

king's ex, from *king's excuse.* DIALECT NOTES, I, p. 416.

physical ed. One who studies *physical education.* Student slang. "The *physical eds* were practising for their exhibition." *The Daily Nebraskan,* April 9, 1913,

prep school, from *preparatory school.* Student slang. "Ye Gods! I'd rather be Back at a *prep school,* doomed to dig and bone." *The Cornhusker,* 1909, p. 393.

solar pleck, from *solar plexus blow.* Also, **solar plex.** "It is nice to find a wight who When he gets a *solar pleck* Leaves explanatory piffle And just takes it in the neck."

ten, twent and thirt, from *ten, twenty and thirty-cent theaters.* "Just like the moving picture show, Or the *ten, twent and thirts*' you know." From "The Lost Chance," in the *Lincoln Daily News,* April 21, 1913.

whispering syl-slinger. A prompter (i. e., *syllable-slinger*). Farmer and Henley.

IV. NOUN-SHORTENINGS WITH DIMINUTIVE SUFFIX *-ie, -y.*

bookie, from *bookmaker.* "Did the *bookies* get you?" Chester, G. R., *The Making of Bobby Burnit,* p. 9.

cabby (cab) from *cabman* Farmer and Henley

chammy (cham) from *champagne.* Farmer and Henley.

davy, from *affidavit.* "So help me davy." Farmer and Henley.

trenchy. A *trenchman.* Farmer and Henley.

freshie, from *freshman.* Student slang. "On February fourth the prom came off without a single *freshie* or soph." *The Cornhusker,* 1910, p. 345.

hanky, from *handkerchief.* "Can you lend me a *hanky*?"

Micky (Mick), from *Michael.* An Irishman. Farmer and Henley.

middy (mid). A *midshipman.* Farmer and Henley.

musky, from *muskellunge.* "The etiquette of *musky* fishing demands that the one who has not got a fish on the line should get his tackle out of the way."

nighty (or **nightie**). A *night-dress.* Farmer and Henley.

panteys, ies (pants), from *pantaloons.* Farmer and Henley.

prossy (nross). A *prostitute.* Farmer and Henley.

sissy, from *sister.* "Don't be such a *sissy.*"

Tassy, from *Tasmania.* Farmer and Henley.

V. SHORTENINGS FROM ADJECTIVE PHRASES WITH DIMINUTIVE SUFFIX *-ie, -v.*

aggie, from *Agricultural College Student.* "*Aggies* Can Not Break Up Magnificent Machine Work of Stiehm's Men," heading in *The Daily Nebraskan,* February 20, 1913.

civvies, from *civilian clothes,* as opposed to regimentals. Farmer and Henley.

Middies. *Midland Railway Ordinary Stock.* Farmer and Henley.

movie, from *moving picture show.* "The *movies* . . . seem to get along very well without the critics." *The Nebraska State Journal,* February 16, 1913.

Phillies, from *Philadelphia National League baseball club.* "Bill Killifer, star catcher of the *Phillies*, signed a three-year contract yesterday with the *Phillies*." *Lincoln Daily News*, January 21, 1914,

Rhody (Little). The State of *Rhode Island*: the smallest in the Union. Farmer and Henley.

VI. ADJECTIVE-SHORTENINGS WITH *-y* SUFFIX.

1. From a noun.

dippy, from *dipsomaniac.* "You must be *dippy*, if you think you can carry all that at once."

2. From an adjective.

comfy, from *comfortable.* "Women's Felt *Comfy* Shoes, a pair 75¢. Advertisement in *Lincoln Daily News*, December 31, 1913.

ELISABETH WITTMANN.

Lincoln, Nebraska.

SOME CURRENT SUBSTITUTES FOR "IRISH"

Among the Irish and their descendants today in this country, one may not infrequently hear in current speech instead of the usual appellative "Irish" such substitutes as: "Paddy", "Mick", "Tad", "Harp" and "Turk". Distinctly colloquial, in fact vulgar, as these expressions are, they contain at least a hint of disdain, contempt or ridicule; in short, they are under some circumstances terms of abuse. They are distasteful, therefore, to those in any degree sensitive and their use is resented in general, especially when they fall from the lips of those of other races, who, however, confine themselves for the most part to "Mick" and "Paddy". Notwithstanding all this, frequent use has worn some of the edge from these cutting epithets and today they are often used indiscriminately, interchangeably, with no shade of malice, merely for variety's sake, even almost unconsciously.

The origin of these five substitutes may not be altogether wanting in interest. In the case of the first two in the above group, it is quite clear that they are due to the fact that Patrick and Michael are two of the most popular saints in Ireland and the proportion of Irishmen bearing those names is very large.[1] "Tad" might well be placed in the same category, for Thaddeus appears in Irish as Tatha,[2] Thady, Tadhg[3]; moreover "Tadg" is the name of Totnanus or Totnan,[4] Saint Killian's companion martyred at Würzburg (July 8, 689?); finally, "Tadg" seems to be the equivalent of "Timothy".[5]

[1] With regard to "Mick" my colleague, Prof. H. A. Kenyon, informs me that he has heard the expression "the Micks and the Macks," meaning "the Irish and the Scotch;" his presumption is—and it may very well be correct—that we have here an attempt to differentiate between the two nationalities by their respective pronunciation of the prefix, on the theory that, in general, the Irish write *Mc* and pronounce *Mick*, whereas the Scotch write *Mac* and pronounce *Mac*.

[2] Bangor Antiphonary, Henry Bradshaw Soc. II, 88 and the Irish Liber Hymnorum H. B. S. I, 159.

[3] H. C. Hart: Phil. Soc. Trans. 1899, p. 93.

[4] Gorman martyrology, H. B. S., July 8.

[5] P. W. Joyce, English as we speak it in Ireland, London, Longmans 1910, p. 356. List of Persons . . . Timothy O'Donahue = Tadg O'Donnchadha.

It might be well to add here that "Tad" has an English equivalent "Teague"

The use of the word "Harp" in this connection is not so unreasonable when we recall that this instrument appears on the Irish standard as its one great feature. "Turk", however, is a trifle harder to explain. Though "Wild" may be synonymous with "terrible," it would take more than that to establish the entire identity of the expressions: "the wild Irish" and "the terrible Turk." In spite of all that may be said, it seems more than likely that all attempts to connect the word under consideration with "Turk = a native of Turkey" must be abandoned. Dictionaries are of little avail here. To be sure, they give us as one of several definitions of "Turk": "a violent, savage man; a cruel task master"; some add "a tiresome, mischievous child";[1] "an ill-natured, surly, boorish fellow"[2] is still another definition. In Irish-speaking districts, "You, Turk, you" was once a common saying as a rebuke to a coarse, tyrannous person.[3] All the foregoing definitions assume that there is a connection between this word and the Turk from Turkey. That may very well be. However the particular use in question here has quite possibly no such connection whatever. May not "Turk" = Irish be simply the Gaelic word *torc* in disguise? The pejorative "pig" has long been in many tongues the supreme but inadequate expression of absolute disgust, anger and disdain and *torc* signifies among other things "boar, pig." Its Welsh equivalent *twrch* is equally depreciatory.[4]

which was the common nickname for Irishmen in the 17th and up to the end of the 18th century; vd. New Eng. Dict. Oxford s. v. TEAGUE. The name "Tadg" is not an altogether infrequent one; vd. Plummer: Virtae Sanctorum Hiberniaé, Oxford, 1910. Index Nominum.

[1] Wright, Eng. Dial. Dict. s. v. Chambers's Scots Dial. Dict. A Warwickshire Word Book [C. F. Northall], Eng. Dial. Soc. 1896

[2] Joyce, o. c., p. 344.

[3] Derry Journal (Ireland), Dec. 6, 1912.

[4] Davydd ab Gwilym . . . L. CHR. Stern. . Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie, VII band 1910, p. 82.

My friend Prof. George L. Hamilton of Cornell suggests a quite plausible contamination of "*Turk*" and "*torc*" and that "*torc*", originally meaning "*boar*", may have been at first specifically applied to a coarse, brutal fellow, as, for instance, the "Boar of Ardennes" of Quentin Durward, for he feels that there is a great difference in connotation between calling a person a pig and calling him a boar. However, my colleague Prof. C. P. Wagner calls my attention to the French Canadian use of "*verrat*" = "*boar*" with no other significance than that implied in "*cochon.*"

May it not be that this word, often in the mouth of the Irish-speaking person, came to be used by his English-speaking neighbor, at first with some notion of its original force and with certain knowledge that the speaker of Irish would grasp the meaning as he himself had? Later, addressed, perhaps, by the English-speaking Irish to the Gaelic-speaking member of the community, may it not have come to be looked upon as a mere tag meaning simply "Irish," the more restricted became the use of Gaelic? In any case its use today, without malice, with no touch of contempt, as a mere substitute for "Irish," is attested by the following sentence from the speech or supposed speech of an Irish candidate for political office addressing a meeting of Irish and Italian voters: "You Italians have the votes, but it takes us Turks to run the government."[1]

W. A. McLAUGHLIN.

University of Michigan.

[1] The Chicago Record Herald, Jan. 21, 1914.

For a somewhat similar development compare that of Fr. *baise mon cul* > *bozzimacu*, which degenerates into a mere term of abuse, almost, with complete loss, apparently, of its primitive meaning. Vd. Modern Language Review (Cambridge University Press), V. 590; VI, 96.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

COMMENTS ON THE WORD-LISTS OF VOL. IV, PART I.

Lewiston, Me. (p. 1). 'Plunder,' signifying moveable property in general, is commoner in Virginia and the South and South-west than in New England. "Let the darky tote your plunder up-stairs" would be readily understood in Richmond or in Fairfax.

Orono, Me. (p. 3). 'An you could' is Elizabethan English.

Terms of Eulogy, etc. (p. 15). The bombasting of a word is well illustrated in a pamphlet entitled 'Wily Begvilde," sig. G2, printed about 1606. "Ile desire my Landlord here and his sonne, to be at the Celebrauation of my marriage too."

Kangeroo court (p. 27). This, I think, is a sham court held by ruffians in a jail, in order to extort money from new-comers. The whole administration of criminal law in the North and North-west (I have had no opportunity of observing it elsewhere) is a blot on American civilization; and this piece of brutality is a piece of it.

Aways (p. 48). This is one of those archaisms which, though not as common as blackberries, are more numerous than is generally supposed. I add four examples.

1593. There is a rich Farmer should pass this waies to receaue a round summe. Geo. Peale, Edward I., G4.

1599. Go thy waies for the prowdest harlotrie that euer came in our house. G. Chapman, An Humerous dayes Mirth, sig. E.

1611. Go thy waies in. Ditto, May-day, p. 27.

1630. Go thy ways. Ben Jonson, The New Inn, IV. 1.

The Geneva Bible of 1576, Acts xxiv. 26, has 'Go thy way', and so has the Bible of 1611.

Permit me to add that I have enough material to add a third volume to my "American Glossary." But it will have to go to my Executors, unless some man of wealth will help it out; for I will not do valuable work and lose money as well.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

NAVY SLANG.

[The following 'slang of the sea,' current among United States bluejackets, constitutes extracts from a collection made by Mr. Bartle T. Harvey.—*Ed.*]

admiral's mate, *n. phr.* An egotist.
bellyrobber, *n.* Commissary steward.
B. and W. For *bread and water.*
black gang, *n. phr.* The engineer's force.
broken striper, *n. phr.* A chief warrant officer.
busted, *p. a.* Reduced in rank.
C. and S. For *clean and sober.*
chaplain's mate, *n. phr.* A sailor of pronounced religious tendencies.
chicken money, *n. phr.* The pay of an enlisted man when retired.
commissary bullets, *n. phr.* Beans.
coxswain of the plow, *n. phr.* A sailor recently enlisted.
C. P. O. For *chief petty officer.*
crow, *n.* The eagle on petty officers' sleeves.
crumb, *n.* A dirty sailor. [From *crumb,* body louse?]
D. and D. For *drunk and dirty.*
devil teaser, *n. phr.* Chaplain.
dough puncher, *n. phr.* Baker.
duff, *n.* Any sweet edible.
dynamo buster, *n. phr.* Electrician.
five-for-sixer, *n.* A money-lender aboard ship.
flags, *n.* Signal quartermaster.
flatfoot, *n.* A sailor.
forecastle lawyer, *n. phr.* A sailor conversant with the navy regulations.
gadget, *n.* A rating badge.
gob, *n.* A bluejacket. Also, **gobshite.**
greasepot, *n.* A cook.
gun doctor, *n. phr.* Gunner's mate.
hashmark, *n.* A service stripe.
hit the beach, *v. phr.* To go ashore on leave.
horse, *n.* Meat, especially corned beef.
jackshite, *n.*=*gob.*
Java, *n.* Coffee.
jimmylegs, *n.* Master at arms.
leatherneck, *n.* A marine.
limejuicer, *n.* A Britisher.
luff, *n.* Lieutenant; as, "first *luff.*"
mosquito boat, *n. phr.* Small river craft carrying light guns.
muck up, *v. phr.* To clean.
musical marine, *n. phr.* A bandsman.
nails, *n.* Carpenter's mate.

pills, *n.* Hospital steward.
pingpong, *n.* A clerk; a yeoman.
pipe down, *v. phr.* Be still.
plowmaker's mate, *n. phr.* An awkward recruit.
plucking board, *n. phr.* The board on forced retirement of officers.
punk, *n.* Light bread.
quills, *n.* A yeoman.
rail squad, *n. phr.* Seasick sailors.
red rag, *n. phr.* The pennant flying during meals.
rope yarn holiday, *n. phr.* A half holiday.
sails, *n.* Sailmaker's mate.
sand and canvas, *v. phr.* To clean.
sea-going clothes, *n. phr.* Tailor made clothes.
shin the chains, *v. phr.* To go off ship without leave.
ship over, *v. phr.* To reënlist.
ship's sheeny, *n. phr.* A tailor aboard ship.
ship's writer, *n. phr.* Executive officer's yeoman.
sparks, *n.* Wireless operator.
spiggoty, *n.* A Latin-American.
stamps, *n.* Mail orderly.
striper, *n.* Officers are designated by their stripes: *one-striper*, ensign; *two-striper*, senior lieutenant; *two-and-one-half striper*, lieutenant commander; *three-striper*, commander; *four-striper*, captain.
tall water sailor, *n. phr.* One who has often crossed the ocean.
wagon, *n.* A ship.

FURTHER WORD-LISTS.

MAINE.

Unless otherwise stated the following words were collected in the vicinity of Orono, near Bangor:

animal, pronounced *animŭl.* West Maine.
bean swagun, *n. phr.* Bean porridge.
buggered, *part.* Used commonly in mild ejaculations by men. "I'll be *buggered*!"
cat-ran-through-the-garret relation, *n. phr.* A distant relative. "She's a kind of a *cat-ran-through-the-garret relation.*"
chancy if, *adv. phr.* Doubtful if. Washington County.
could be, *v. phr.* Spoken with a strong emphasis on *could.* "I expected it as much as *could* be."
couple up, *v. phr.* To pair off. "They had leaves that matched, so that boys and girls *coupled up.*"
cup towel, *n. phr.* A cloth to wipe dishes on, a dish towel.
doe cat, *n. phr.* A she cat. Evidently a woodman's term.
door rock, *n. phr.* A stone door step. Somerset and Penobscot Counties.

dry ky, *n.* Dead timber about a lake or river the level of which has been raised by a dam. In general dead branches and underbrush suitable for fire wood. Wood useless for lumber. "I won't take any of the good wood; I was just picking up a little *dry ky*." Used widely in the woods.

english, *v. t.* To puzzle. "What *englishes* me is how that happened." Used by French-Canadians.

go foreign, *v. phr.* To go on foreign voyages. Machias.

go in, *v. phr.* To begin, of a meeting. "School *goes in* at half past eight." Central Maine.

goard stick, *n. phr.* Goad stick. Penobscot valley.

grain, *v. t.* To feed grain to. "Butter has gone up now because we have to *grain* the cows."

grammy, *n.* Grandmother.

grampy, *n.* Grandfather.

green, *adj.* Of fish, freshly caught; neither salted nor frozen. "These fish are frozen now, but they were *green* yesterday."

hit, *v. t.* To find; meet. "I didn't know where I'd *hit* ye." Central Maine and the coast.

hitch, *n.* A horse and carriage. The expressions single *hitch* and double *hitch* are used. Cherryfield.

jillpoke, *n.* A blow given to a boat or canoe by a log floating down stream. Used also figuratively for a kick.

keep one's sighting eye out, *v. phr.* To watch for an opportunity. "No, I haven't got my hay in yet, but I've been keeping my *sightin' eye out* pretty clost."

laze around, *v. phr.* To be idle. "They've been *lazin' around* all the algebra class and now they've got to work."

lettice work, *n. phr.* Lattice work.

make in, *v. phr.* To form a bay or indentation in the coast. "It isn't right out on the shore, it *makes in* there."

out of hand, *adv. phr.* Beyond control. "You don't like to have your nerves get so *out of hand*."

pocket over, *v. phr.* To give over out of one's pocket. "*Pocket over* some marbles." Central Maine.

poor away, *v. phr.* To grow thin. She is, or has, *poored away*." Penobscot Bay region.

pullhaul, *v. i.* To intrigue, to proselyte. "Whenever a new person comes to town there is a lot of *pullhauling* among the churches."

roller, *n.* A hand towel, whether on a roller or not. "Is this the cup towel or the *roller*?

rooster's egg, *n. phr.* A fertilized egg. "Will you swap me a dozen *rooster's eggs* for a dozen pullet's eggs?" In Mass. rooster's egg is used facetiously for a large egg.

scalt, *part.* Scalded. "The dishes are washed and *scalt* but not wiped." Common throughout Central Maine. Also used in Mass.

scrooch down, *v. phr.* Crouch down. "I thought I'd *scrooch down* beside her bed for a few minutes so that she couldn't see me."

seep, *v. i.* To ooze through where there is no drain or natural channel.

seven white horses, *n. phr.* It is said you will marry the first man you see after seeing seven white horses.

slash, or **slashing,** *n.* A place in the woods which has been lumbered over, esp. wastefully. A woodman's term.

sot, *pret.* of *set.* "We *sot* five hens."

suck a rich teat, *v. phr.* To gain money lightly earned. Ever since he joined the party he's been *sucking a rich teat.*

swamp, *v. t.* To trim off the superfluous limbs of trees, plants, vines, etc.

tame, *adj.* Cultivated. *Tame* cherries is said in Maine, Conn. and Mass.

throw up one's heel taps, *v. phr.* To vomit. "The egg was so bad I liked to *throw up my heeltaps.*"

tilth, *adj.* Under cultivation. "The land was *tilth.*" Penobscot Bay.

tin knocker, *n. phr.* A tinsmith, plumber. Auburn.

travel, *v. i.* To go afoot. "One was riding and the rest were *traveling.*"

ugly, *adj.* Ill tempered;—used of children who are a little out of sorts.

unless 'n, *conj.* Unless. "They won't go to the water *unless 'n* they're obliged to."

G. D. CHASE.

Orono, Maine.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

About fifteen years ago I met at East Jaffrey, New Hampshire, an old farmer who was born at Killingly, Connecticut, in 1825 and had lived since 1858 in New Hampshire. He was a perfect storehouse of dialect words, which he dispensed to me freely. I wrote down several hundred of these and sent the collection to the DIALECT NOTES, but the list was lost, and I was unable to supply another copy. The other day, while arranging my papers, I came across an imperfect set on some old scrap paper. I am no longer able to reproduce the notes which accompanied it in my original copy, but it may be the bare vocabulary will still be acceptable to the dialect student.

ashdogs, *n. pl.* (Con.) Indian meal with water stirred up until soft, rolled up in cotton paper, put in cold ashes, then in hot ashes.

bay, *n.* Room under the scaffold, down to the ground, in which hay is stored.

bite, *n.* A small piece; a bit.

bittable, *adj.* A colt is ——.

blat, *v. i.* A sheep blats.

booger, *n.* Ball of mucus in the nose.

browcing. In *to give a browcing,* to give a good thrashing.

calamity, n. Old stuff, such as is bought at an auction.

choice, *v. t.* To choose.

cafugelty, *n.* Trouble; a row.
chunked, *adj.* Thick and short.
come-by-chance, *n.* Bastard.
cotton, *attr.* In a *cotton waggon, house,* etc., a cheaply made waggon, etc., made in imitation of a costly one.
cramp, *v. t.* To turn around (a waggon) so as to leave a space to get off; also, "the road *cramps* around a building."
crootch, *v. i.*=*scootch.* (?)
crotch, *n.*=*crutch.*
crotched, *adj.* Bifurcated.
crute up. My wife *cruted up,* has recovered.
cut-off, *n.* A small, ditchlike washout.
eass-worm, *n.* Earth worm.
failed up, *p. phr.* Failed.
fill, *n.* In *waggon fill,* shaft.
flummux, *v. i.* To back out of a trade.
fretty, *adj.* Fretful.
gunned, *part.* In *gunned alright,* hangs level.
harry wicket, *n. phr.* A golden-winged woodpecker.
heave up, *v. phr.* In *heave up the fences,* to take up the fences and put in wire fences; also, to turn land from tillage to pasturage.
independent, *adv.* Independently.
kitterin, *adv.* Diagonally.
lop, *v. i.* To lean, as if drunk.
mixin, *n.* Any milk product used in cooking.
mow, *v. t.* To put away hay in the barn from the waggon.
pate, *n.* Leather tanned from the neck and foreshoulder of a bull.
scoop, *v. i.* To shovel grain.
scoot, *v. t.*=*shoo.* "To *scoot* the geese out of the field."
shift, *v. t.* To swap, exchange; as, *to shift clothes,* to change them.
shivle, *v. i.* ? "The hay was *shiveling* out of the waggon."
slug, *n.* Ball of mucus in the nose.
snucks, *n. pl.* *To go snucks,* to share work and profit evenly.
stay up, *v. phr.* To bandage.
string of running wall, *n. phr.* A stone fence made by piling up one row of stones without cementing.
tackle up, *v. phr.* To harness.
tail, *n.* A rake; **fork tail,** a rake, fork handle.
teeterarse, *n.* Harry wicket.
toggle up, *v. phr.* To put in a broken link in such a way as to hold the chain in place, to fix up anything.
trammel, *n.* A gradeable pothook.
tumble of hay, *n. phr.* A part of a winrow rolled each way; when doubled up and dressed down it is called a *cock* of hay.
Virginny fence, *n. phr.* "He is cutting a ——," he is drunk.
work out (potatoes), *v. phr.* To run (them) through with the cultivator and then brush them up with a hoe.

Animal Calls.

pōk pōk or *kong kong kong.* Call of pigs.
kōḥ kōḥ kōḥ or *kō-boss kō-boss.* Call of cattle.
kuday. Sheep call.
kujack or *kōjock.* Horse call.
kudack or *kunan.* Sheep call.

LEO WIENER.

Cambridge, Mass.

CAPE COD.

canopy-top, *n.* A light, four-wheeled, two-seated carriage, open at the front, sides, and back, but covered by a nearly flat, rectangular roof ornamented on all four sides by a fringe. "We can't use the buggy, there's four goin' to meetin'. Hitch up the *canopy-top.*"

champer off, *v. phr.* Chop, rasp, or hack away bit by bit. "If the board's too wide, *champer off* a bit with the hatchet."

clomp, *v. i.* Var. of *clamp*, to step heavily. The *o*-sound occurs only when the word is used in this sense, never when it means 'to fasten'. Apparently the change is onomatopœic. *Cf. stomp, tromple, tromp.* "He *clomped* in loud enough to wake the dead."—but, "I *clamped* the meat-chopper onto the table."

come { **nigh** / **within one of** }, *v. phr.* Come near, in the sense of barely to escape. (Used only with a verbal.) "I *come* { *nigh* / *within one of* } breaking my best china platter this morning."

cow-storm, *n.* A drizzling rain unaccompanied by wind. "'T ain't really rainin',—just a reg'lar *cow-storm.*"

cow-yard, *n.* Used interchangeably with *barn-yard.*

express-wagon, *n.* A four-wheeled, one-horse wagon, lighter than a farm-wagon, and usually equipped with two removable seats.

farm-wagon, *n.* A heavy four-wheeled wagon drawn by one horse, used for general farm work. "That stove's too heavy for the *express-wagon*, better take it in the *farm-wagon.*"

gaunt in, *v. phr.* To be concave. (Applied only to animals.) "What a big-boned horse that is—see how he *gaunts in* there in the flank!"

goose-pimples, *n.* Goose-flesh. ('Goose-flesh' is never used.) "Don't stay in bathing so long that you're all *goose-pimples* when you come out."

gnat-fly, *n.* Gnat. One of the many redundant phrases current on the Cape, as 'a gale of wind.'

lamp-chimney, *n.* Sand-saucer. "Them summer folks ha' been dryin' *lamp-chimneys* they found on the flats an' keepin' 'em for ornaments."

nail-sick, *adj.* So weakened by repeated nailing that the nails no longer hold; less frequently applied to boards weakened by rot. "How can you expect the roof'll stay tight if you fix it with them *nail-sick* boards?"

net fly—gnat fly. "Haven't you ever seen them little *net-flies* all over old rotten nets? Well, that's what they come from."

potato-stifle—spider-stifle.

rim out, *v. phr.* To ream. "*Rim out* the hole a bit if the peg won't fit."

rough-room, *n.* An unfinished room 'in' back of the kitchen, used for the heavier household work, such as the weekly washing, the churning, *etc.* "Pa's out in the *rough-room* washing the separator."

seine, *n.* Applied not only to a net with floats at the top and sinkers at the bottom, but to the nets suspended on weir-poles and enclosing the fish-weir. Always used in the singular. "Did you lose all your *seine* when the ice broke off the weir-poles?"

sky-parlor, *n.* The long, low (usually unplastered) rooms under the eaves, one at the front and one at the back. These are sometimes called 'front-parlor' and 'back-parlor.' The best room in the house is invariably the 'front room.' These 'parlors' have usually at each end a small window. I have seen one carpeted, wall-papered, and carefully painted, though it was used only for storage.

spider-stifle (*staifle*), *n.* A species of food composed of sliced potatoes, sliced onions, pork-fat, and water, salted, sometimes peppered, and cooked slowly in a frying-pan, or 'spider.' "We're going to have *spider-stifle* for dinner."

smurr up, *v. phr.* Gradually to become a bit hazy. [*Smurr* is so used in Kansas.—*Ed.*] "When it's *smurrin' up* like that to west'ard, you know it's goin' to be squally."

smurry, *adj.* Hazy. "It's all *smurry* to west'ard.

smush, *n.* and *v.* Mash. (Listed by Webster as Scot. and Dial. Eng.) Used only in a figurative sense or when the product is wet. "He *smushed* the clam." "I beat him all to *smush* at checkers."

snake-spit, *n.* A white foam often seen on grass and weeds, supposedly caused by an insect. "What's that wet on your boot? The dew's off long ago." "*Snake-spit*, I guess."

sprawl, *n.* Initiative, energy. (Listed by *Webster* as a variation of '*sproil*,' Dial. Eng.) "He ain't got no more *sprawl* to him 'n day-old kitten!"

stomp, *v. i.* Var. of *stamp*, to strike the foot forcibly and noisily downward. Never used in the sense of 'to put a stamp on.'

toad-grunter, *n.* A sculpin. (Reported by a student as current at Woods Hole.)

tread, *v. i.* To step heavily, forcing the heels into the sand. "I cut my foot on a shell *treadin'* for cohogs."

tromple, tromp, *v. i.* and *t.* Generally used for 'trample' and 'tramp,' though never for 'tramp' meaning 'a vagrant.'

winger, *n.* One of the two nets that flank the approach to the 'heart' of a pound-weir.

H. W. SMITH.

Cambridge, Mass.

NANTUCKET.

don't you, won't you. A form of injunction to silence.

off-Islander, *n.* A stranger visiting the island.

pip, *n.* A game played as early as 1860 at shearing time when crowds had gathered for several days on the Nantucket moors or commons. It consisted

merely in striking hard-boiled eggs on end; the one whose shell first yielded lost it. A guinea hen's egg usually endured best.

swamp-seed, *n.* Rice:—among sailors.

up-steep, *interj.* To indicate throwing up in the air.

W. P. ADAMS.

Cambridge, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Altho everyone knows what Pennsylvania Dutch is, few people realize that there is a corresponding English dialect which might be called Pennsylvania English. My own knowledge of it controls Reading chiefly, but the expressions that have collected are I believe common to all of Berks county, and probably also to Schuylkill, Lehigh and Lancaster.

The intonation of Pennsylvania is ordinary, except that the voice is raised at the beginning of a question and lowered at the end. Questions frequently contain an ain't: "It's a nice day, ain't?" (or ain't it). "You'll do that, ain't you will?" "You won't do that, ain't you won't?" "He's been gone a long time, ain't he has?" If one asks, "Have you any good apples?" the answer is, "I do." "Don't you think?" with a falling inflection is often added to questions.

The most striking idiom is the use of 'till' (and 'until') as a conjunction meaning 'by the time' and as a preposition meaning 'at' or 'on' (temporarily). "It will be raining till we get home." "We were tired till we were there." "We'll be back till (at) six." A sort of genitive of time is found in this sentence: "She came Saturdays and left Mondays." In each instance this means one particular day. An ethical dative is often heard: "Little Thomas ran away for his mother again yesterday." A particularly awkward idiom is illustrated by, "If you would have been there" and "I wish he wouldn't have done that."

Many words and constructions are obviously of German origin. 'That' equals 'so that' as in "We like our mince pie piping hot that it steams inside." A 'tut' or a 'paper tut' is a paper bag. 'Verdrübt' means 'sad.' "We've had lovely weather since we're here." The 'freinschaft' is the 'relationship.' 'All' is 'all gone' as in "The butter is all." 'Look' means 'be fitting': "It doesn't look for two girls to go there alone."

Here are some odd usages: "I wouldn't trust to do that myself." "I don't have dare go out to-day." "I'm so for gravy." "I

grinned it at him when he fell down." "I used to get pretty tired, but I wouldn't be [admit myself to be] it." You can 'give a person right' and 'give him good-bye.'

MISCELLANEOUS TERMS.

Aby, *n.* Jew.
all the further, *adv. phr.* As far as. "That's *all the further* I got."
boil to, *v. phr.* To boil with. "We had string beans *boiled to* a ham."
buckle-back, *adv.* Pickaback.
dopper, *n.* A clumsy person. (From *doppick*? *adj.*)
gee, *v. i.* To agree; suit. "Them two things don't *gee*."
glick, *v. i.* To come out right. (From *glück*?)
gucky, *adj.* Crooked.
gum, *n.* Hat elastic.
hivvely, *adj.* Rough. "A *hivvely* rutschi."
humli, *n.* A calf.
intend, *v. t.* To expect. "They *intend* my grandmom to die any day."
jigger, *n.* Thing.
leady, *n.* Lead pencil.
little, *n.* Childhood. "From *little* up," from childhood up.
live in rent, *v. phr.* To live in a rented house.
rutschi, *n.* A sliding-pond.
Schluch, *n.* Jewess.
schussle, *n.* One who in hurrying falls over his own feet.
siffer, *n.* One who drinks a great deal.
sneaky, *adj.* Fussy or finnicky (about eating).
spending, *n.* Spending money.
tenant-house, *n.* A house rented out.
thirdy, *n.* Third floor.
wibbly, *adj.* Wabbly.

W. H. ALLEN.

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VIRGINIA.

[Collected at *Mineral, Louisa County*, 1901-7. The population is rural, and not many were reared far from Louisa Co.]

aiah, *n.* Air and hour pronounced alike. "Ah don't mean *aiah* like a clock; ah means *aiah* like this heah (waving his hand before his face)."
airy, *adj.* Any at all. "Will *airy* puhson be theah?"
am is, *v.* Am. "*I'm is* the one!
at, *prep.* To; as, "listen *at* the pop crackers."
belong, *v. i.* Ought. "John Henry *belongs* to folla afteh Sayrah."
bettah had, *v.* Had better. "Yo *bettah had* go!"
bide, *v. t.* To endure. "Ah can't *bide* cats."
biney, *n.* Goblin; bugaboo.

brade (breid), *n.* Bread; waffles, pancakes, biscuits, muffins, cake, rolls. "Have *brade*?"

burial, *n.* Funeral.

carry, *v. i.* To lead; ride; drive. "*Carry* the hawse ovah tuh neah thu cawn-haouse."

cawt-house, *n.* County-seat.

choose, *v. i.* To desire; want. "Have some sweet-potata pie?" "Thank yo no, I don't choose any." "Ah don't *choose* toe (to)."

Christmas, *n.* The week from Christmas to New Year's. "During *Christmas*."

come, *v. i.* When (it) shall come. "We'll go huntin' *come* cooleh weatheh."

come by, *v. phr.* To stop at a friend's house and visit a while on passing by. "Won't yo-all *come by*?"

cracklin-bread, *n.* Thin corn-meal bread with flavoring of chips of bacon or pork-fat baked in it. (Size of piece of bread about 3″ × 3″ × ½″.)

da, *adv.* There. "*Da* he!" There he (or it) is.

dogged, *part.* Darned. "Ah'll be *dogged*!"

don't guess, *v. phr.* Don't think. "Ah *don't guess* so." ("Ah guess so" is not used.)

dunnah, *adj.* More thoroughly cooked. "This-sheeah biscuit is *dunnah*."

evils, *n. pl.* Goblins; evil spirits. "Bineys and *evils*."

few, *a.* Not much; a little. "Give me a *few* potatoes (masht potatoes in the dish), please."

like five hundred, *adv. phr.* Very fast. "We certainly was goin' *like 500*!"

fix, *v.* To get ready. "Ah was jes' *fixin'* tuh go."

full up, *adj. phr.* Completely full.

fuss, *v. i.* To pick quarrels. "Daddy done tole me when ah staaahted tuh scooah (school) that ah mussn' *fuss*, an' ah abided by it."

gin, *v. t.* To give. "*Gin* it toe me."

gine, *v. i.* Going. "Iah *gine*; yo *gine*?"

go by, *v. phr.* = **come by**:—used only in future tense: "Won't yŏ *go by*?"

great dane a mawnin! *interj. phr.* Goodness gracious (great-day-in-the-morning). Sometimes shortened to "*great dane*!"

gun, *n.* Shot gun. "Mister Fred took a *gun*; Mister John took a rifle."

hants (hænts), *n. pl.* Ghosts. "The *hants* an' evils 'll getcha!"

he, *pron.* It. "Wheah's thu shuvva (shovel)?" "Heah *he*!" (here it is).

horn (hon), *v. t.* To gore. "That caow mought *hawn* yo."

hiah, *interj.* Hello! (How-are-you?)

horse (hos), *n.* Gelded horse. "A *horse* and a mare."

huccum, short for *how come*. "*Huccum* the branch so high?"

kill, *v.* To hold a (hog) killing. "We *killed* on last week."

love, *v. t.* To hug. "Baby *love* Sis hahd."

might-'a could, *v.* Might have been able to. "Ah *might a could* found aout."

mouth-harp, *n.* Mouth-organ, harmonica.

nairy, *adj.* Not a one. "Ah aint got *nairy* a apple."

nemmind. Short for *never mind.*

night, night, *interj.* Goodnight:—among children.

on, *prep.* "*On* yesterday"; "*on* last week."

'ot dog, *interj. phr.* Whoopee! a mild oath.

pappy, *n.* Father. Wheah's yo' *pappy*?

peeg, *n.* Pig. "Ah'm gwine tuh call them *peegs.* Pee-ee-g, pee-ee-eg, pe-e-o-o-e-eg!"

poke-salad, *n. phr.* A kind of greens.

pop-cracker, *n.* Firecracker.

prong, *n.* Crutch (of a slingshot). "Ovah neah thuh branch yo' kin find a *prong* foah my graveh-shootah" (gravel-shooter).

right smart, *adv. phr.* Very much, very. "Giv me *right smart* gravy; Ah'm *r. s.* hahngry."

risin', *n.* Boil. "What's thu mattah with yo' lim?" "Ah got a *risin'* on mah ankle."

rise on, to have the, *v. phr.* To be taller than. "Ah'v got the *rise on* yo!"

sho, *adv.* and *adj.* Sure. "*Sho'* is col(d)."

shoo-enough, *adv.* Real, genuine. "Pappy'l gettchoo a *shoŏ-enuf* gun!"

soople-jack, *n.* Jumping-jack.

spattehboahd, *n.* Dashboard (of a vehicle).

stahb, *n.* Stake. "Yo' aint pulled up nairy a *stahb,* yit." [*Stave?—Ed.*]

sto, stoah, *n,* Store. "Ceceh, yo' don't p'onounce yo' 'ahs' at aw! Yo' say '*sto*' foah '*stoah*'!" (Cecil, you don't pronounce your r's at all! You say "*sto*" for "*stoah*"!)

stop in, *v. phr.* To come into the house a while on passing by. "Won't John William an' Miss Mamie *stop in* an' wawm?" (—and get warm).

study about, *v. phr.* To have in consideration. "Ah'm not *studyin' 'bout* that!"—implying that there are more important things.

suit, *v. t.* To be convenient to. "Hit don't *suit* me toe go."

thank yo' foah, *v. phr.* Please serve me to–. "*Thank yo' foah* some damsons!"

'ticalah, *adj.* Particular. "A *ticalah* fren'," (a particular frend).

toleble, *adv.* Tolerable. "Push *toleble* medium hahd."

to-morra week, *n. phr.* A week from to-morrow.

unlikely, *adj.* Threatening (of weather). "Hit's toleble *unlikely.*"

vidjun, *n.* Vision (spiritualistic). If yo' hab a dream an' yo' fo'get it, hit's a dream; but if yo' hab a dream an' yo' remembah hit, hit's a *vidjun.*"

wait on, *v. phr.* To wait for. "Mek haste; don't *wait on* her an' I."

yessuh, *adv.* Yes, sir.

yestiddy, *adv.* Yesterday.

A. P. MAN, JR.

Yancy, Va.

RUSSIAN WORDS IN KANSAS.

There are many German settlers in the central counties of Kansas who emigrated from Russia. Their ancestors left Germany and settled in the valley of the Volga about 1760. During their long stay in Russia their speech remained German. Judge J. C. Ruppenthal, of Russell, Kansas, has collected a list of Russian words current among them in Kansas. I quote his spelling and definitions. For the correct Russian form and meaning I am indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Michael Shapovalov, of the University of Maine.

ambar, *n.* A granary. Russ. *ambar.*

arbus or **erbus,** *n.* Watermelon. Russ. *arbuz.*

brosch, *n.* Land that was once cultivated, but allowed to go back to grass. Russ. *brosh'*, from *brosat'*, to abandon.

cardus, or **kardus,** *n.* A cap, possibly from Carthusian (religious order) and the garb worn by them. Russ. *kartuz.*

gofta, *n.* A short jacket for women. Russ. *kofta.*

kalotsch, *n.* A loaf of white bread, as baked in great outdoor ovens. Russ. *kalach.*

klapot, *n.* A lawsuit, hence, loosely, any trouble or difficulty. Russ. *khlopoty*, nom. pl.; *khlopot*, gen. pl. The word is used in the pl. to mean lawsuit or trouble. The partitive genitive is commonly used in the Russian idiom. The Germans did not recognize the construction and so borrowed that form as the simplest and most familiar. Thus, on poluchil sebě khlopot na golovu, he got (some) trouble on his head.

knout, *n.* A whip. Russ. *knut.*

manischka, *n.* A man's shirt with starched and ironed bosom. Russ. *manishka*, a shirt bosom.

messit, *n.* A mash of bran and shorts to feed to live-stock. Russ. *mèsivo*, from *měsit* to knead.

natschelnik, *n.* A kind of court official. Russ. *nachal'nik*, an official.

nubi, *n.* Some article of wearing apparel, perhaps a fascinator.

pachshu, *n.* A garden plot, or similar small patch of cultivated ground. Russ. *bakhcha.*

papyrus, *n.* A cigarette. Russ. *papirosa*, gen. pl. *papiros.*

parschol, *v. imper.* Go away! Russ. *poshîol*, pret. of *pojti*, go away, used as imper.

parscholista, *v. imper.* Go away! Russ. *pozhalusta*, for *pozhalui*, imper. of *pozhalovat'*, to grant, plus the suffix -sta. *Lit.* grant, please. A formal way to request anyone to begone.

plet, *n.* A wide whip, or riding quirt. Russ. *plet'.*

plodnik, *n.* A carpenter, Russ. *plotnik.*

radnik, *n.* A recruit. Russ. *ratnik.*

samovar, *n.* A tea steeper, or self cooker. Russ. *samovar.*

sedilka, *n.* A bridge or backband on harness of horses. Russ. *sĕdĭolka.*

simlinka or **simlingka,** *n.* A cave or dugout to live in or use as a dwelling. Russ. *zemlianka.*

sotnik, *n.* A constable. Russ. *sotnik.*

steppe, *n.* A prairie. Russ. *step'.*

tulup, *n.* A garment, a great coat. Russ. *tulup,* a fur coat.

G. D. C.

ADDENDA TO THE WORD-LIST FROM THE NORTHWEST.

(D. N., IV, i, p. 26.)

arroya (ârroiyə), *n.* Arroyo.

bandit, *n.* One who hides in the hills and defies the law. Also called **desperado** and **outlaw.**

barrel cactus, *n. phr.* A species of desert cactus of barrel-like shape. The pulp contains a tart moisture which relieves thirst.

batture, *n.* Along the Mississippi River, the space between the levee and the water. "Green grass covered the *batture.*"

beat, *v. t.* In phrases: **to beat (one) out of,** to deprive of by cheating or trickery.—**to beat one's way,** to go by stealing rides on trains.—**to beat up,** to pound or whip severely.

berg, *n.* A town or city. *Slang.*

black, *adj.* Virulent;—in names of diseases, as *black* pneumonia, typhoid, scarlet fever, etc.

black snake, *n. phr.* A short-handled whip with a long lash; used on stages and dog-teams.

bo, *n.* [Short for *hobo.*] Tramp. Also **boo.**

braky, *n.* Brakeman.

broom-tail, *n.* A pony with a short, bushy tail.

buck, *v. t.* To struggle stubbornly against. "He *bucked* the roulette wheel till morning."

buffalo, *v. t.* To cheat; 'bambozzle.' "The traders *buffaloed* the Indians out of their furs." "He's got them *buffaloed.*"

bug, *n.* Bacillus; germ. "They found the bugs in his system all right." [**bugology,** *n.* Bacteriology. *Jocose.—Ed.*]

bull, *n.* Talk which is not to the purpose; 'hot air.' "Hitch the *bull* outside, partner." Also **bull con.** [Cf. **to bull along,** to talk without point; 'drool.' *Student slang.—Ed.*]

cartwheel, *n.* A silver dollar. *Slang.*

chase, *v. i.* [From Fr. *chaise?*] To recline in a chair in the sunshine. *Sanatoriums of Colorado.* "Tubercular patients usually *chase* from 9 to 11 A. M."

chuck, *v. t.* To put away; conceal. *N. W.* "Before the arrival of officers, both sides *chucked* their guns."

coffee-cooler, *n.* A prospector.

coffin tack, *n. phr.* A cigarette. *Slang.* Also **coffin nail.**

come up at, *v. phr.* To amount to:—used in trading.

crawdad, *n.* Crawfish. *Louisiana* and *Texas.*

croppie, *n.* A Southern fresh water fish resembling perch.

dark cloud, *n. phr.* A negro.

deck, *n. Floor.*

desert rat, *n. phr.* A roving prospector for gold. *Southwest.* "Near the poison springs we came upon a *desert rat*, whose bleaching bones witnessed his lust for gold."

dig, *v. t.* To cheat. *Oregon.* Also **gouge.**

ditched, *p. a.* Brought to hopeless straits. "We got *ditched* out there in the jungles."

done, *p. a.* Used redundantly with past participles. "He's *done* delivered the mail. *Texas.* Also **"done did."** "He's *done did* the same thing over again."

drift-fence, *n.* On cattle ranges, a line of fence to keep cattle from straying.

fall over, *v. phr.* To meet; encounter. *Colorado.* "I'll most likely *fall over* him on my way down town."

flier, *n.* A bad fall.

flunky, *n.* In mining and logging camps, a waiter.

fraid hole, *n. phr.* A cyclone cellar.

Frontier Day. At Cheyenne, Wyoming, an annual wild west exhibit, held in the autumn.

get, *v. t. Slang.* 1. To kill, esp. in revenge. "I'll *get* you yet." 2. To understand. "I *get* you."

gig, *v. t.* To cheat. *Kansas.* "Say, didn't you *gig* me a little on the price of that room?"

glory-hole, *n.* In mining, a hole which contains rich mineral deposits. *Southwest.*

go, *v. i.* In phrases:—**to go high,** to ride on top of a train.—**to go up in the air,** to lose self-control from vexation. *Slang.* Also **to go off the handle** or **off one's nut** (i. e., head).

goose, *v. t.* To startle, as by jumping or poking.

gumbo, *n.* A soup of meat, vegetables, and rice. "Chicken *gumbo.*"

heat blanket, *n. phr.* A pocket of dead, superheated air. *S. W.*

high grader, *n.* Among miners, one who works in, or steals, *high grade* metals.

hod, *n.* Pipe. *Colorado.* "Light your *hod* and take five."

hogshead, *n.* An engineer of a locomotive.

hold-up, *n.* A sale at an exorbitant price. *Slang.*

Hungy, *n.* Hungarian. *Penna.*

jungles, *n. pl.* Open country; woods.

knowledge box, *n. phr.* A schoolhouse.

leaded, *p. a.* Among miners, ill from lead poisoning.

Mexicano, *n.* Anyone from Mexico. *S. W.*

nuts over, to be, *v. phr.* To be infatuated or 'daffy' over.

outlaw, *n.* A horse shrewd and vicious from years of running wild.

passer-by, *n.* Anyone walking on the street.

pill, *n.* 1. A ball of roasted opium. 2. A cigarette.

pipe, *n.* In phrases:—**to pipe down,** to hush.—**pipe-down,** *n.* Tattoo. "*Pipe-down* call is sounded at 9 P. M. on board ship.—**to pipe off,** to inform; warn; 'give away.'

pocket-hunter, *n.* A prospector.

port hole, *n.* Window.

pud, *n.* Pudding.

punch, *v. t.* To drive or round up,—used of cattle and tourists.

sand-dab, *n.* Applied to a Pacific Coast fish. *Cal.*

see black, *v. phr.* To suffer the lapses of vision caused by exposure to thirst, heat, and glaring sunlight. *S. W.*

shade, *n.* A negro.

shoot into, *v. phr.* To impart so as to convince. *Col.* "You can't *shoot* that *into* us, young feller."

short change artist, *n. phr.* Applied to ticket sellers, clerks, etc.

skookum-house, *n.* A strong house or jail on an Indian reservation,

smoke one out, *v. phr.* To find and bring from concealment. I'll try and *smoke* him *out* again."

spot, *v. t.* To handicap. "*Spot* engine number ten."

spud, *n.* A potato. *U. S. in general.* "We dug a mess of *spuds* to take out camping."

squaw-man, *n. phr.* Any white that has lived with an Indian woman.

tail, *v. t.* To follow; 'shadow.' "We received orders to *tail* the dynamiters."

tallow pot, *n. phr.* The fireman of a locomotive.

telling off, *part. phr.* Rebuke; 'call down.' "I'll give 'im a *telling off* next time I meet 'im."

tie in, *v. phr.* In surveying, to join or connect up. "We'll run over to the monument and *tie in* this survey."

topside, *adv.* Upstairs.

twister, *n.* A cyclone.

uster could, *v. phr.* Could formerly. "I wish I could get around now like I *uster could.*"

want, *v. i.* To desire to go (in or out). "The dog *wants* in."

wicky, *n.* A teepee. "We made *wicky* up camp by sundown."

BARTLE T. HARVEY.

U. S. Bureau of Entomology,
Colorado Springs, Colorado.

ARIZONA.

[Collected from Stuart Edward White's "Arizona Nights." Many terms show the influence of the desert, as *alkalied, sifted in.*]

ahold of his jerk line, *adv. phr.* Having him well in hand.

air-tight, *n. phr.* A kind of 'grub' (milk?).

alkalied, to be, *v. phr.* To be an Old Timer of the desert.

bad man, *n. phr.* Desperado.
bastos, *n. pl.—saddle-skirts.* [Span. *basto*, pack-saddle.]
bull-dogger, *n.* One who holds down cattle to be branded.
cavallo, *n.* Horse. [Span. *caballo.*]
center-fire saddle, *n. phr.* Single cinch saddle.
chili con.=*chili con carne.*
chuck, *n.* A meal; 'grub.'
chuck-a-luck, *n.* A gambling game.
crawl one's hump, *v. phr.* To kill one (by stealth?).
cut out, *v. phr.* To divide (a drove,)—**cutting pony,** a pony used in 'cutting out.'
dinero, *n.* Money. [Span.]
drag, *n.* Lazy or sickly cattle at the rear of a herd.
drive nails in a snow-bank, *v. phr.* Used with negative in contempt of a poor driver.
dust, *n.*=*gold-dust.*
enough to dust a fiddle, *adj. phr.* Used with negative to denote a very little.
get on the peck (or **prod**), *v. phr.* To assume the defensive.
hang-fire, *n.* Unreadiness to disclose something.
happy as ducks in Arizona, *adj. phr.* Very unhappy.
hard-boiled hat, *n. phr.* Derby?
leather chaps, *v. pl.* Part of a cowboy's outfit.
medicine tongue, *n. phr,*=*gift of gab*, fluency.
oiler, *n.*=*greaser*, Mexican.
pasear, *n.* Excursion; trip. [Span., *pasear*, to walk.]
poco pronto, *adv. phr.* Quickly (?). [*Span.*]
punch, *v. i.* To work as a cowboy.
ranger, *n,* The 'boss' of a cattle range.
ranikaboo, *n.* Caper; prank; 'monkeyshine.'
remuda, *n.* A drove of cattle. [Span., a relay (of horses).]
renig, *v. i.* To back out; 'quit.'
riata, *n.* A lasso.
right there when the gong strikes, *adv. phr.* Ready; 'jolly on the spot.'
saddle-skirts, *n. pl.* A bit at the front of a horse.
sift in, *v. phr.* To arrive. "The gang *sifted in*, looking pretty cheap."
sleeper, *n.* A calf that is ear-marked but not branded.
slicker, *n.* Handkerchief?
Spanish trot, *n. phr.* An easy gait; jog.
two gun man, *n. phr.* A man with a revolver at each hip.
war-bag, *n.* Roll of bedding, etc.
wind devil, *n. phr.* A columnar whirlwind.
zapato, *n.* Shoe. [Span.]

A. P. MAN, Jr.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

I.

The following instances of a change of medial unaccented *ó* to *yů* have recently come to my attention:—

	perculate
interpulate	**perculator**
interpulation	**cupulo** (cupola)
monopuly	**pergula** (pergola)
monopulize	**Romula** (Romola)

The same substitution is sometimes heard in **assimulate** for *assimilate*. The analogy of *manipulate*, *stipulate*, *regulate*, *formula*, and the like, is responsible for the change, which is psychological rather than phonetic.

II.

Another type of "stretch form" from that noted in DIALECT NOTES, IV, i, 52–53, is illustrated by the following pronunciations, which show shift of emphasis to and protraction of the initial syllable. It is not enough to say that these forms illustrate a type of improper recessive accent. In the mouths of some speakers their first syllables are literally "stretched out".

bo-quet	**fi-nances**	**I-talian**
de-fects	**ho-tel**	**ne-cessities**
de-tails	**i-dea**	**re-cess**
e-vents		

III.

Some instances of the transposition of syllables, supplementing those mentioned in DIALECT NOTES, IV, i, 51–52 (as *sockdolager* from doxologer, *hoppergrass*, *peckerwood*) are **pillercat** for catterpillar and **flutterby** for butterfly in the usage of children.

A German-American acquaintance reports that her brother said consistently, as a child, **Brotbutter** for Butterbrot, **Kuchapf** for Apfelkuchen, **Botebrief** for Briefbote, and **Mannwitt** for his surname, Wittmann. Her small nephew says with apparent unconsciousness **Usch** for Schuh, **Schif** for Fisch, and **Geipapa** for Papagai.

LOUISE POUND.

University of Nebraska.

DIALECT IN EASTERN VIRGINIA AND WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

In an article entitled "The Work of the American Dialect Society," which appeared in DIALECT NOTES, vol. 2, pp. 269–277, it is said: "We need to know not that a word is dialectal in the East, or West, or South, but in some one State, and some part of that larger division. We need glossaries of words used in eastern Massachusetts, in northern Ohio, in New York City and vicinity, rather than general lists for larger divisions of the country." Such glossaries are exactly what the English Society has been publishing for twenty years. There is but one such, I believe, for any State in the Union, that for Virginia, prepared by Mr. B. W. Green of Richmond. Students of dialect will be glad to learn that Dr. Green published in 1912, a year and a half before his death, a new and enlarged edition of his book, called *Word-Book of Virginia Folk-Speech*. It was privately printed and was a labor of love. Though it contains many words that can hardly be called peculiar to Virginia or to any other State, it is indispensable to the student of Virginia dialect, especially the dialect of the tide-water section.

Another valuable contribution to dialect study in the South is the chapter headed "The Mountain Dialect" in Mr. Horace Kephart's *Our Southern Highlanders* (N. Y., 1913). The words and expressions culled in these twenty-eight pages were gathered at first hand by Mr. Kephart, whose interesting and informing book won for him the Patterson Cup, an annual award made by the State Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina. A summary of this chapter, by words, would make a needed addition to DIALECT NOTES. Such a summary could be supplemented here and there by comparison with "The Speech of the Mountains," which is Chapter XVII (eleven pages) of Miss Margaret W. Morley's *The Carolina Mountains* (Boston, 1913).

C. ALPHONSO SMITH.

University, Va.

AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY

Report of Treasurer for year ending Dec. 31, 1913.

GENERAL FUND.

1913			
Jan.	1.	Received from Prof. Krapp, balance from 1912	$224.12
		To membership fees and sale of D.N.	297.06
			$521.18

PERMANENT FUND.*

Jan.	1.	To Balance from Prof. Krapp	$247.68
Mch.	8.	To Contribution from E. S. Sheldon	1.00
			$248.68

PAID.

Jan.	21.	R. Taylor, Index to D.N., Vol III	$ 25.00
Feb.	4.	The Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Co., acct. of D.N. III, viii	200.00
"	7.	125 stamped envelopes	2.63
"	8.	Travel to Bangor	.20
"	8.	Postage and envelopes	3.09
"	15.	Printing annual circulars	2.12
"	24.	Postage	1.00
Mch.	24.	The Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Co., bal. of D.N., III, viii	149.38
Apr.	21.	W. E. Mead, boxes, carting, and postage	6.10
Aug.	25.	The Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Co., 50 copies D.N. Vol. I, plates i and vii	40.02
Dec.	29.	Postage	3.53
"	29.	Treasurer's percentage @ 5%	14.85
			$447.92
Dec.	31.	Cash on hand	73.26
			$521.18

CASH ASSETS DEC. 31, 1913.

General Fund, Cash	$ 73.26
Permanent Fund, on deposit	248.68
	$321.94

GEORGE D. CHASE, *Treasurer.*

Orono, Me., Dec. 31, 1913.

*The Permanent Fund has been on deposit at the Bangor Savings Bank during the year.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY.

DECEMBER 30, 1913.

The annual meeting of the American Dialect Society was held at Harvard University on December 30, 1913, with President W. E. Mead in the chair. After a brief address by the Secretary, the report of the Treasurer for the year 1912 was read and accepted.

Some discussion ensued regarding various proposals to accelerate the collection of material, and on the motion of Professor Mott it was voted that the Secretary enter upon correspondence with a view to forming local branches. The Secretary was also able to announce a number of contingent contributions to the endowment fund suggested by Professor Calvin Thomas in 1912.

Regarding the name of the Society and of its annual publication, consideration by the Executive Committee had led to no substitute which it appeared wise to introduce at the present time.

The officers of 1913 were reëlected for 1914.

PERCY W. LONG,
Secretary.

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Adams, Prof. W. A., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Adams, W. P., Silver Hill Pond, S. Lincoln, Mass.
Alexander, C. C., 540 W. 122d St., New York City.
Allen, W. H., The Oxford University Press, New York City.
Angell, Sydney L., 102 W. 123d St., New York City.
Araki, Shigeru, 920 W. 10th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Baker, A. G., 6 Cornell St., Springfield, Mass.
Barnes, N. Waring, DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana.
Baum, P. F., A.M., 40 Kirkland St., Cambridge, Mass.
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Blume, C. A., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Bolwell, Robert G. W., 2021 E. 22 St., Cleveland, Ohio.
Bowditch, Prof. C. P., 111 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
Bowen, Prof. B. L., Ohio State University, Columbus, O.
Bradsher, Dr. E. L., 2505 White's Ave., Univ. of Texas, Austin, Texas.
Brandt, Prof. H. C. G., Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.
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Childs, F. L., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Clark, Prof. E. F., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Collitz, Prof. H., Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
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Crumb, D. S., 5463 Maple Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Curme, Prof. G. O., 629 Colfax St., Evanston, Ill.
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Davis, A. McF., 10 Appleton St., Cambridge, Mass.
Davis, Horace, 1800 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.
Davis, John B., Lock Box 257, Chelsea, Oklahoma.
Denham, Edward, 128 School St., New Bedford, Mass.
Denney, Prof. J. V., Ohio State University, Columbus, O.
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Flom, Prof. G. T., 611 West Green St., Urbana, Ill.
Fosnocht, Eddy B., New Haven High School, New Haven, Conn.
Fox, Miss Hannah A., 158 Riverdale St., West Springfield, Mass.
Gaston, Prof. C. R., 215 Abingdon Road, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Geddes, Prof. J., Jr., Boston University, Boston, Mass.
Grandgent, Prof. C. H., Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Green, Prof. H. E., Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
Hamilton, Dr. Alexander, 72 Howard Park Ave., Toronto, Canada.
Haney, Prof. J. L., Central High School, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hardy, Prof. Ashley K., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Hart, Prof. A. B., 19 Craigie St., Cambridge, Mass.
Hart, The Rev. C. E., 33 Livingston Ave., New Brunswick, N. J.
Hart, Prof. J. M., Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Hawes, C. H., College St., Hanover, N. H.
Hempl, Prof. G., Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford Univ., Cal.
Hersey, F. W. C., A.M., 61 Oxford St., Cambridge, Mass.
Hervey, Prof. W. A., Columbia University, New York City.
Hills, Prof. E. C., 12 College Place, Colorado Springs, Col.
Holbrook, Dr. Richard T., Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Howard, Dr. W. G., Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Howe, Prof. W. D., Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.
Hoyt, Prof. Prentiss C., Clark College, Worcester, Mass.
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Husband, Prof. R. W., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

Jackson, Prof. A. V. W., Columbia University, New York City.
Jagemann, Prof. H. C. G. von, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Johnson, Prof. H., Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.
Kelly, Paul H., 20 Cheapside, London, E. C., England.
Kenyon, John S., Butler College, 5339 Univ. Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
Kidder, C. G., 27 William St., New York City.
King, Dr. E. P., 55 Vernon St., Providence, R. I.
Kittredge, Prof. G. L., Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Klaeber, Prof. F., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
Krapp, Prof. G. P., Columbia University, New York City.
Lane, W. C., Librarian, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Lanman, Prof. C. R., Harvard University, 9 Farrar St., Cambridge, Mass.
Lawrence, Prof. W. W., Columbia University, New York City.
Leonard, Prof. A. N., Bates College, Lewiston, Me.
Libby, C. T., Portland, Me.
Licklider, Prof. A. H., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Lloyd, John Uri, 224 W. Court St., Cincinnati, O.
Long, F. P., El Modena, Cal.
Long, Dr. Percy W., L 19, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Lord, Prof. G. D., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Lyon, Prof. D. G., Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
MacCracken, Prof. H. N., Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
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Manly, Prof. J. M., University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Matthews, Prof. Brander, Columbia University, New York City.
McCrea, Prof. N. G., Columbia University, New York City.
McLaughlin, Prof. W. A., 644 S. Ingalls St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Mead, Prof. W. E., Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.
Mendez, Dr. José M., Hotel Astoria, Rue de Presbourg, Paris.
Merritt, E. P., 343 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.
Moore, Prof. J. B., Columbia University, New York City.
Mott, Prof. L. F., College of the City of New York, New York City.
Neef, Prof. F. J. A., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Neilson, Prof. W. A., Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Newell, Miss E. M., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Noble, Prof. Charles S., Iowa College, Grinnell, Ia.
Northup, Prof. Clark S., Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Padelford, Prof. F. M., University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
Palmer, Rev. F. L., Stillwater, Minn.
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Payne, Prof. L. W., University of Texas, Austin, Tex.
Pearl, Dr. Raymond, Orono, Maine.
Penniman, Vice-Provost J. H., University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
Perrin, Prof. M. L., Boston University, Boston, Mass.

Perry, T. S., 312 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.
Phelps, Mrs. von R., 70 West 49th St., New York City.
Potter, Prof. A. K., Brown University, Providence, R. I.
Pound, Prof. Louise, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.
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Primer, Prof. S., University of Texas, Austin, Tex.
Prince, Prof. John D., Sterlington, Rockland Co., N. Y.
Raggio, Prof. Andrew Paul, University of Maine, Orono, Me.
Read, Prof. W. A., 338 Lafayette St., Baton Rouge, La.
Richards, Prof. Alfred E., New Hampshire College, Durham, N. H.
Robinson, Prof. F. N., Longfellow Park, Cambridge, Mass.
Robinson, Scott, Encyclopædia Britannica, 120 W. 32d St., New York City.
Rudolph, Miss Adelaide, 2024 East 115th St., Cleveland, O.
Ruppenthal, Judge J. C., Russell, Kan.
Savage, Howard J., L 14, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Schlutter, Dr. O. B., 45 Barbour St., Hartford, Conn.
Schneider, Louis, Clinton, Mo.
Scott, Roderick, Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.
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Shearin, Prof. H. G., Transylvania Univ., Lexington, Ky.
Sheldon, Dr. C. C., 49 N. Common St., Lynn, Mass.
Sheldon, Prof. E. S., Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Shepard, Prof. W. P., Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.
Sim, Prof. J. R., College of the City of New York, New York City.
Skidmore, Prof. Mark, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.
Slosson, Mrs A. T., 83 Irving Place, New York City.
Smith, Prof. C. Alphonso, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.
Smith, Prof. J. H., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Snow, C. A., 50 Ames Building, Boston, Mass.
Spanhoofd, Prof. E., St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.
Stoddard, Dean F. H., New York University, 22 W. 68th St., New York City.
Stratton, Charles E., 70 State St., Boston, Mass.
Taylor, Dr. Rupert, Livingstone Hall, Columbia University, New York City.
Thomas, Prof. Calvin, Columbia University, New York City.
Thornton, Mr. Richard H., 8, Mornington Crescent, London, N. W., England.
Thurber, C. H.. 29 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Todd, Prof. H. A., Columbia University, New York City.
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Tufts, Prof. J. A., Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H.
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Upson, Mrs. Henry S., 10908 Magnolia Drive, Cleveland, O.
Van Name, A., 121 High St., New Haven, Conn.
Viles, Prof. G. B., 855 Bridge St., Lowell, Mass.
Vos, Prof. B. J., University of Indiana, Bloomington, Ind.

Warren, Prof. F. M., Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
Webster, J. Rowe, Little's Block, Cambridge, Mass.
Webster, Dr. Kenneth G. T., Gerry's Landing, Cambridge, Mass.
Werner, Prof. Adolph, College of the City of New York, New York City.
Wheeler, Pres. B. I., University of California, Berkeley, Cal.
Wheeler, Prof. J. R., Columbia University, New York City.
White, Dr. A. C., Cornell University, 424 Dryden Road, Ithaca, N. Y.
White, F. B., St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.
Whittemore, Dr. C. E., 10 Remington St., Cambridge, Mass.
Wilkins, Prof. F. H., Hispania Hall, 601 W. 156th St., New York City.
Wilson, Prof. Charles Bundy, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.
Wood, Prof. F. A., University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL BRANCHES.

The membership of local branches now being formed in several states to facilitate the collection of dialect material under the guidance of district secretaries is withheld until the branches shall have given indication of some permanence. The present district secretaries are requested to report early in each academic year the status of the local branches and such work as is being undertaken. It is desired also that material so collected be forwarded to the Secretary not later than May 15th, as well as individual plans for seeking collections during the summer vacations.

The Secretary solicits correspondence with philologically trained scholars who are interested in forming additional local branches.

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DIALECT NOTES

Volume IV, Part III, 1915

A WORD-LIST FROM VIRGINIA.

The exact locality from which the following word-list is taken is that part of the Clinch Valley, Scott Co., Va., between Dungannon on the east and Ft. Blackmore on the west, tho naturally it is fairly representative of the whole county.

The actual collecting covers a period of several years, intermittently prosecuted in consequence of long absences from this district. As fully as might be, the words have been collected from word of mouth. I have corroborated the list here given, going over almost word for word with my mother, Mrs. P. M. Dingus, who has lived all her life in this valley. Prof. A. J. Wolfe, now Principal of the Big Stone Gap High School, also a native of this region, has carefully gone over the list with me. In cases of doubt the entry has been discarded.

Located in the mountainous part of Southwestern Virginia, far removed from the main ways of travel, this valley had, until about 25 years ago, as the nearest railroad point, Bristol, 40 miles away. In recent years several railroads have been built in or thru this county, so that now with the new educational awakening and the influence of the "furiner" the younger generation is leaving off and forgetting (or never learning) what was universal usage less than a generation ago.

A few observations about certain distinctive phases of pronunciation or of usage seem in place:

VOWELS.

â is pronounced ae in closed syllables: aent (aunt), caef (calf), haef (half).

a at end of a word becomes obscure i or e: Sêri (Sarah), Hanni (Hannah), Alphi (Alpha).

Closed *e* becomes i: kittl (kettle), git (get), stid (stead); so also -es of the plural when pronounced as separate syllable=iz: horsiz (horses), postiz (posts).

e and *i* standing before m or n in the same syllable (i. e., forming a closed syllable) are pronounced exactly alike, as i: impty (empty), ginerl (general); cf. also (m)any, pronounced (m)ini—perhaps due to effect of umlaut. *ê* becomes i in like situation in many words: slick (sleek), tit (teat).

o(r) often has the same sound as a(r): *what* and *hot*; *are* and *or*; *farmer* and *former*.

o becomes ɔ in closed syllables followed by two or more consonants or a long voiced consonant: lɔg (log), dɔg (dog), tɔsl (tassel).

ô in unaccented syllables at the end of words (with the spelling *–o* or *–ow*) becomes regularly *–er*, in which the *r* is always heard, even if it is indistinct: (po)tater (potato), (to)baker (tobacco), minner (minnow), feller (fellow), winder (window).

ɔ becomes ae in a few words: haent (haunt), dʒaenders (jaundice).

oi becomes ai in closed syllables: penny-rail (-royal), bail (boil), haist (hoist); exceptions are soil and toil.

û never has the iû-sound in words preceded by l: blû (blue), illûminate, revolûtion; iû is heard in new, due, etc.

CONSONANTS.

b is sometimes developed out of final voiceless p, when in accented syllable: cabm (captain), Babtis (Baptist).

d is lost regularly after liquid or nasal: lan (land), an (and), ôl (old), wail (wild). This may be carried over to the following word, if it begins with a vowel: John an dai (John and I).

g is not heard in unaccented syllables in the combination -ing: mornin (morning), nothin (nothing), runnin (running), somthin (something), often sumpm̥.

m final after l is vocalized: elum (elm), filum (film), Wil-hel-um (Wilhelm) as family name.

n in article is (1) either lost entirely: a elephant, or (2) joined to the nex word: a nôl man (an old man). In case of final n-sound standing before a word beginning with n, only one long n-sound is heard: brañiû (brand new).

r is not heard in bust (burst), peəssel (parcel), kus (curse), sometimes hɔs (horse), often silent in unaccented syllables, with loss of entire syllable: tolәbl̥ (tolerable), considәbl̥ (considerable). However, there is here usually a compensatory lengthening of the adjacent syllable.

s is retained at the end of many adverbial expressions: anywheres, any ways, sideways, bǎkards (backwards), forards (forwards), somewheres, nowheres. *s* final after a vowel or voiced consonant is pronounced soft(z): postiz (posts).

t final is sometimes dropped: Babtis (Baptist), tôs (toast), pôs (post), but pôs-tiz, pl. Again it is added especially after an -s sound: (a)crɔst (across), twaist (twice), wunst (once), clift (cliff), sermont (sermon): voiced in pârdner (partner).

th(ð) is lost in whether=whâr, whër, often voiceless in with=wiþ, or dropped entirely, as, he came wi' me; but is heard as a voiceless þ in *drought* (drouþ) and height (haiþ).

There is an undoubted tendency to avoid harsh difficult consonant combinations: *asked* becomes *ast*, or axt; even ask is often pronounced eəs or eəx with prolongation of the consonant sound; nests pronounced nes-tiz.

There is also a strong tendency to pronounce consonants at end of word with the following word when it begins with a vowel. Cf. French *liaison*:

wi-ðout (without), a-nôl-dêg (an old egg), bê-kovn (bake oven); final consoments are sometimes joined to beginning consonants, resulting in a blending or leveling: fi-*ʃ*ɔk (fish hawk), dôn-t*ʃ*(i)ū (don't you), yɔl (you all).

SYNTAX.

a is always spoken (tho without accent) before the present participle when used in making the progressive tense forms, as also other verbal uses of this participle: He is a-singin'. Don't you hear him a-laughin'? He's been gone a-fishin' all day. Often with past part.: Ef he'd a-knowed; ef he'd a-come.

Compound words sometimes exchange places: peckerwood (woodpecker), side-burns, everwho, everwhat, everwhich, everwhere.

Double negative is very common, is often felt as an emphatic negation, but not always. A triple negative, very emphatic, is not uncommon, or even four negative words in the same sentence. I ain't seen nobody 'roun' here at no time. He didn't say nothin' to nobody (nuther); nobody ain't got nothin' out o' yore chist (nuther).

The Christian name of the wife is often joined to that of her husband and she is thus referred to by her neighbors. Mary Floyd is the wife of Floyd McConnell. Pop Sam: Pop is familiar for Mary and here means that she is the wife of some man whose Christian name is Samuel.

The modal *may* is rarely used except in the phrase—mêbi, me-bi (maybe), which has lost practically all of its verbal significance and is about equivalent to *possibly, probably. Can* takes the place of *may.* Can Mary and me go play? However, *might* is in use.

The simple future tense is formed in all persons and numbers without distinction by the auxiliary *will. Shall* is used, but connotes something additional, as compulsion, necessity, etc.

No distinction is made, save in a very few instances (set phrases), between the past tense form and past participle of strong or irregular verbs. If they are different, then they are used interchangeably, tho, of course, in individual cases one or the other form may be regularly preferred. E. g., *ran* and *written* are not in use at all; *been* and *gone* are never used as past tense forms, but *went* is either past tense or past participle.

Present participles used attributively are compared as other adjectives: *a runnin'er horse, singinest girl, grown upest, worn outest.*

The objective form of the personal pronoun is regular in predicates: It is me, him, her, them. Likewise this same objective form is used when the subject is compound: Me and John, me and him (him and me not used). In such instances the verb is more often singular, third person. If, however, the subject is simple, the nominative form is used.

Those is very rarely heard either as pronoun or as adjective, tho *that* is common. Its place is supplied by *em* (hem, um, 'm), as pronounced in the objective case; *them* or *they* in nom. as subject; *them* in predicate and as pronominal adjective. *Whom* is not used; *who* takes its place either as nominative or objective.

A preposition never stands before an interrogative or a relative pronoun.

Double comparison in adjectives is frequent, as *more hotter.*

The third person singular present of verbs may always be used with any kind of subject (singular or plural, simple or compound), except I, you and we. We *was*, is correct, we *is*, not; I *is* never heard; you *is* scarcely, tho you *was* is common.

There is a tendency to make *you all* (often pronounce yol) a collective plural of you. However, the verb, except in present tense, is generally singular both with *you* and *you all*. *You all* has a possessive form: You all's turkeys was in our wheat field yisterday.

The following words of quantity or measure do not ordinarily have a plural form, especially if preceded by a numeral word: bushel, pound, foot, head, mile, pound, cord (wood measure), kind, dozen, gross, pair, year.

The following words are thought of as plurals: measles, mumps, (mo)lasses, ashes, license, cheese.

Prepositions of place are freely used adverbially, i.e., without an object.

a. Used for *on*, as '*a* purpose'; for *have*, as 'he would *a* come'; for *ye*, as 'look *a* here'; and superfluously, as '*a* many a time.'

agin. Variant of *against*, conj., 'by the time that.' "*Agin* I can do that, he will be gone."

airn, *pro.* Not one. See *nairy*.

all the, *phr.* The only, as '*all the* friend I've got.'

all wool and a yard wide, *adj. phr.* First-class; genuine.

ambeer, *n.* [*amber*, from the color?] Tobacco spittle.

antny-over, *n.* [From *Anthony?*] A game played by throwing a ball to and fro over a building.

appearantly, *adv.* Apparently.

appintedly, *adv.* Assuredly; positively. "I *appintedly* aint goin' to do it."

arn, *n.* Iron.

arthurs, *n. pl.* Authors:—the card game.

ashy, *adj.* Provoked; angry. "What are you looking so *ashy* [pale with rage?] about?"

at oneself, *prep. phr.* In good health. "He has not been *at hisself* for several weeks."

babe, *n.* Used as a pet name for a lad. The youngest son, though grown, is often called the baby.

bachelor's button, *n. phr.* A wooden peg used as a button.

back, *v. t.* Address (a letter).

backer, *n.* Tobacco.

bad-man, *n.* The devil. Also, *black-man*, *buggar-man*.

bad off, *adv. phr.* Poor; also, sick.

bad-place, *n.* Hell.

bag, *n.* Udder. Also **sack.**

bar (bâr). Short for *barrow*.

basket dinner, *n. phr.* Lunch brought in baskets to an "all-day meetin'," a religious service lasting through the day.

bat, *v. t.* To wink; to shut the eyes.

battle, *n.* A beetle (for battling clothes). "The washwoman broke the *battle* handle."

beatenest, *superlative.* Finest; very exceptional.

bidaciously, *adv.*=*bodaciously.*

big, *adj.* Senior. Cf. LITTLE.

big-house, *n.* The living rooms of the family apart from the smaller kitchen, especially rooms where company is received.

big Ike, *n. phr.* A self-important person.

big one, *n. phr.* An incredible story; whopper. "Now tell us a *big un,* the biggest 'n you know."

big road, *n. phr.* A public drive-way.

blabber, *n.* and *v.* Babble; chatter.

blackman, *n.* A kind of game among boys.

blade, *n.* Wife. "My old *blade's* been sick now goin' on a week."

blindman, *n.* Blindman's buff.

blinky, *adj.* Blink:—of milk.

blow, *n.* Boaster. "That feller is nothing but a big *blow.*"

boar-cat, *n.* Tom-cat.

boar-hog, *n.* Boar.

boat-tide, *n.* A freshet sufficient to float laden boats.

bobble, *n.* Slight mistake. "He made only one little *bobble.*"

bow, *v. i.* To collide at the 'bow,' or front part (of a raft).

bran fire new, *adj. phr.* Absolutely new.

bread-wagon, *n.* Thunder clap. "I heard a *bread-wagon* this morning."

brinnel. Brindle.

buck, *n.* Ram. *Ram* is considered vulgar.

bud, *n.* Often used instead of the Christian name. "Uncle *Bud's* a comin' to our house."

bugger, *n.* 1. Bogie. 2. Terms of endearment to a child. 3. Dried nasal mucus. 4. A louse.

bull pen, *n.* A kind of ball game.

bumfuzzled, *adj.* Confused.

by, *prep.* In mild imprecations used merely for emphasis, as *by* Dad, Drot, George, Golly, Gonny, Gosh, Hawker, Shot.

calcilate, *v. i.* To calculate; plan; intend.

calico, *v. i.* To pass one's time with ladies; 'fuss.' "He's out a *calicoin'* every Sunday."

cap-bang, *v. i.* To explode slowly; of a gun.

carpet, *n.* In *on the carpet*; in the field to get married.

cat, *n.* Fish; as blue, channel, or mud *cat.*

chance, *n.* Quantity; number. "We made a great *chance* of apple butter this year."

change, *v. t.*= *alter,* to castrate.

cheat, *n.* Darnel.

chimbley corner law, *n. phr.* Self-made law.

choose, *v. t.* To desire; care for:—usually negative in declining food. "I wouldn't *choose* any."

Christmas gift, *n. phr.* Used as a greeting on Christmas morning. Whoever says it first may claim a present in return. "I got your *Christmas gift.* Now what are you goin' to gi' me?"

chug full, *adj. phr.= chock full.*
chunky, *n.* A fish like but smaller than the "red-horse."
clean out, *v. phr.* In the imperative,—go at once.
clever, *adj.* Generous.
come by, *v. phr.* To come to have :—of inherited traits.
come in, *v. phr.* To calve.
come through, *v. phr.* To be converted ; to get religion.
come up, *v. phr.* In the imperative,—urging a horse to start.
coon-footed, *adj.* Having toes turned out. Cf. *pigeon-toed.*
coo-sheep, *interj.* A call to sheep. Also *coo-sheepy, coo-nan, coo-nannie.*
corcus. Variant of *caucus.*
corn-shucking, *n.* A social gathering to husk the corn.
corn-wagon, *n.= bread-wagon* ; thunder clap.
corruption, *n.* Pus.
craw, *n.* Has entirely replaced *crop.*
cream-pitcher, *n.* The hog perch (?): often called *hog-molly.*
cut a shine, *v. phr.=cut a dash.*
dad-burn, *interj.* A mild expletive equivalent to *blame it, blast it.*
devilish, *adj.* Given to jesting or twitting.
devilment, *n.* Roguish fun.
dike, *n.* and *v.* Display in dress.
dirt-dobber, *n.* A wasplike insect.
disciver. Variant of *discover.*
Dod drot, *interj.* A mild oath. Also *drot.*
dog-arns, *n. pl.* Fire irons.
dog-foot, *n.* Orchard grass.
doggoned, *part.* Perhaps from "(*a*) *dog on* (*you*)!"
double-foot, *n.* A gait of a riding horse.
double-tree. See *single-tree.*
down, *adv.* Ill.
drag, *v. t.* To tease ; twit.
dremp, *pret.* Dreamed.
dreckly. Short for *directly.*
dry-grins, to have the, *v. phr.* Said of one sorely teased but striving to smile.
drug, *pret.* and *part.* Dragged.
druv, *pret.* and *part.* Driven.
enduring, *adj.* Livelong. "He stayed the *endurin'* day."
ever, *adj.* Every.
everwhich, *pron.* Whichever.
eye, *n.* In games,— a (second, third, etc.) lease of life after being 'dead,' (that is, forced to retire).
fambly. Variant of *family.*
far (fâär), *n.* Fire.
favorance, *n.* Resemblance (of features).
Febiary. Variant of *February.*
fillup. Variant of *fillip.* The latter is not heard.

fire-board, *n.* Framework around a fire-place, usually a shelf.

flash in the pan, *n. phr.* A failure: referring to flint lock guns failing to discharge.

fold, *n.* and *v.* Foal.

fool-headed, *adj.* Foolish.

foot-adze, *n.* Adze.

fore-part, *n.* The early part; as, the *forepart* of the day.

forid. Variant of *forward,* impudent.

forty 'leven. Any indefinitely large number. "About *forty 'leven* bumble bees took after me."

founder, *v. t.* To overfeed.—*v. i.* To overeat.

fraction, *n.* A little. "Step a *fraction* closter."

French harp, *n. phr.* A harmonica.

fresh, to become, *v. phr.* To calve.

froe, *n.* A wedge-shaped broad blade of iron for riving shingles.

fur, *n.* Furrow.

furriner. Variant of foreigner.

galloping fence, *n. phr.* A fence of rails set in the ground at about forty-five degrees, crossing each other at the opposite end. Such fences were formerly used on steep hills.

gamblin' stick, *n. phr.* A gambrel.

gaps (*geəps*), *n. pl.* A disease of young chickens.

gardeen. A variant of *guardian.*

garden sass, *n. phr.* Vegetables for the table, grown in the garden.

gears, *n. pl.* Harness.

gee-miny, *interj.* Possibly from *Jesu, Domine.*

gee-stick, *n.* A stick or pole fastened to the bit of the "off" horse (on right) and then to the "lead" horse (on left) in such a way that the "lead" horse guides.

gipsen snow, *n. phr.* A slight snowfall. A peculiar people scattered over the mountainous parts of southwestern Virginia, eastern Kentucky, and eastern Tennessee, said to be a mixture of Indian, Negro, Portuguese and Anglo-Saxon in varying proportions, and having many of the racial traits of the Indian; the men lead a hunting, fishing, roving life—have often the name Gibson (pron. Gipsen). The expression is well known. The above is *my* guess at the origin. The word *gipsey* is not heard.

givey, *adj.* Soft; moist:—of earth.

gizzard, to have sand on one's, *v. phr.* To have courage.

gnat's heel, to a, *prep. phr.* Precisely.

go halvers, *v. phr.* To share equally.

gom, *n.* and *v.* State of uncleanness from dirt, oil, etc.,—applied to machinery as well as hands and face. "See your hands, what a *gom* you're in!" "Yes, I'm all *gommed* up."

Good-man, *n.* God.

goody, *n.* Toothsome, especially sweet food, as butter, jelly, kernels of nuts. "I ain't got no *goody* on my bread."

goody, *interj.* A child's exclamation of delight.

goozle. Variant of *guzzle.*

hard row of stumps, in a, *prep. phr.* In a bad way.

hen-flint, *n.* Chicken dung.

hickory, *n.* 1.=*switch.* 2. Gait; as, a good *hickory,* a rapid gait.

high-lonesome, *n.* Debauch; spree.

histe. Variant of *hoist.*

hog killin' time, *n. phr.* 1. A cold snap. 2. A highly enjoyable time.

holler-horn, *n.* A mythical disease among cattle, supposedly cured by boring a hole in the horn.

hope, *pret.* Helped.

hot-pepper, *n.* A kind of ball game.

hull-gul, *n.* A kind of guessing game.

i. The local sound is sometimes *i*, as itch (it*ʃ*); sometimes *ai*, as join (jain).

infare, *n.* A reception to bride and groom given by the groom's parents.

ingern, (*iŋərn*) *n.* Onion.

ivy, *n.* Mountain laurel.

Jack-in-the-bush, *n.* A guessing game.

jack-leg, *adj.* and *n.* (One) poor in quality; as, a *jack leg* lawyer. [From analogy with *blackleg*?]

jice (jais). Variant of *joist.* Also **jiste.**

Jinewary. Variant of *January.*

jint (jaint). Variant of *giant, joint.*

job. Variant of *jab, n.* and *v.*

kapoodle, *n.* Group; crowd.

keer, keerful. Variants of *care, careful.*

keg (kaeg), *n.*

kicks, *interj.* In game of marbles for the accidental stopping of a "man," especially by an opponent, the player cries out "*kicks*"! "*kicks*"! and thus wins the right to have his "man" go on to the place, where it presumably would have gone, had it not been interfered with.

king bee, *n. phr.* The queen bee.

knee high to a duck, *adj. phr.* Very short.

knock (a)round, *v. phr.* 1. To pay court to. 2. To wander about.

know B from bull's foot, *v. phr.* Used with a negative to imply dense ignorance.

knucks, *n. pl.* 1. An iron or brass weapon worn on the knuckles. 2. =*knuckle,* a game at marbles.

lasses. Short for *molasses.*

last button on Gabe's coat, *n. phr.* The last of anything.

lay by, *v. phr.* To finish the cultivation of with plow, hoe, etc.

lay off, *v. phr.* 1. To plan; intend. "I've been a *layin' off* all summer to come to see you." 2. To make furrows for planting grain in.

leave. Variant of *lief, adj., leaf, v.*

leben. Short for *eleven.*

lift, *n.* In *on the lift,* sick or very weak. "Old Pide [name of cow; pied?] is about on the *lift.*"

light-bread, *n.* Ordinary bread made with yeast, distinguished from biscuit.

light in, *v. phr.* To begin work vigorously. "*Light in* and help me peel these apples."

like to have, *v. phr.* To lack little of or come near (doing something). "He *liked to a* fell into the river."

line out, *v. phr.* To read (hymns) from the pulpit, one or two lines at a time.

liquish, *n.* Licorice.

little, *adj.* Junior. "I saw *little* Pat yesterday." Pat weighs 250 pounds, and has six children. His father, under normal size, is called Big Pat.

loft, *n.* The second story of a house; upstairs.

log-rollin', *n.* A gathering of neighbors to roll logs for burning on uncultivated land.

loudge. Variant of *lounge.*

long shot, or **sight, not by a,** *phr.* Decidedly not.

low-lifed, *adj.* Lacking in self-respect; despicable. "That *low-lifed* vagrant can't come into my house."

lumber, *n.* Loud noise. Also *lumberment.*

maddick, *n.* Mattock.

maladder. Variant of *mulatto.*

male, *n.* Bull.

male-hog, *n.* Boar.

malungeon, *n.* One of a race of people in southwestern Virginia and eastern Kentucky and Tennessee said to have partly Indian blood. See *Gipsen snow.*

mark, *n.* A cutting of the ear (of hogs, sheep, cattle) for identification,—of various kinds:

under-bit, a triangular cut from the lower side.
over-bit, the same from the upper side.
slit or **split,** one straight in from the tip.
swallow-fork, a narrow angular cut of the tip.
(smooth) crop, the tip cut square off.
half crop, the tip cut half off
hole, a circular piece cut from the middle.

marvel, *n.* A marble.

masterest, *superl. adj.* Greatest; 'awfulest.'

meller-bug, *n.*=*mealy-bug.*

middle-man, *n.* The marble in the center of the ring.

milk-cow, *n. phr.* Milch cow.

million, *n.* Melon.

mince, *v. i.* To eat slowly and daintily.

mislick, *n.* A false blow.

mortases, *n. pl.* Tomatoes.

mountain boomer, *n. phr.* One from the outlying districts; an uncouth person.

mountainous (mauntênĭus), *adj.*

mourners' bench, *n. phr.* A bench near the altar where 'mourners' may kneel.

mowing-blade, *n.* Scythe.

mumlin-peg, *n.* Mumble-the-peg,—a game.

mushyroom, *n.* Mushroom.

nail, *v. t.* To grab ; seize. "As he went to strike me, I *nailed* 'im."

narn (*neərn*). Contraction of *nairy one.*

nairy, *adj.* Not any ; not the least. "He wouldn't help *nairy* bit."

nake (nêk). Variant of *neck.*

near cut, *n. phr.* A short by-way. Also *nighcut.*

necked. Variant of *naked.*

needcessity, *n.* Necessity.

neighborhood road, *n. phr.* A by-way,—distinguished from a public road.

nero, *n.* Zero. "The thermometer went down to *nero* last night." [Cf. *naro*, as used in poker, for *nothing.* "I got four kings : what you got ?" "I got a *naro.*"—*Ed.*]

nest, *n.* The dissyllabic plural *nestiz* is still heard.

never, *adv.* Intensive for *not.* "I *never* saw him to-day."

new-ground, *n.* Virgin land prepared for cultivation.

nicker, *v. i.* [Variant of Scot. *nicher.*—*Ed.*] To whinny.

non't. Variant contraction of *do not.* "I *non't* know."

norate, *v. t.* To talk of as a piece of gossip. "It is *norated* around that Bill and Sallie's a-goin' to get married."

no sir-ee Bob, *phr.* Emphatic for *no*,—sometimes with the addition of *tail.*

notion, to (one's), *prep. phr.* So as to suit or please one. "He's not doin' that *to my notion.*"

notionate, *adj.*=*notional*, given to hobbies, impulses, or whims. "He's such a *notionate* man. He says one thing and in five minutes changes his mind and does another."

nubbin killer, *n. phr.* Thunder :—because the rain develops the nubbin into a full grown ear of corn. *Facetious.*

numbrell'. Variant of *umbrella.* Also *numberell.*

nut, *n.* In *pl.* testicles.

obliged (*ôblitfd*), *part. adj.*

odds, *n. pl.* In *odds is the difference*, either (or any) is equally satisfactory (or unsatisfactory).

of, *prep.* 1. Used redundantly with verbs, especially present participles following *keep.* "He kept a runnin' of, (botherin' of, a-callin' of, scoldin' of, etc.). 2. In *the matter of* used for *with.* "What's the matter *of* him ?"

old, *adj.* 1. Junior. Cf. *little.* 2. In *ol(d) fiel(d)*, land long under cultivation. 3. In *old man*, used without sense of disrespect. 4. In *ol(d) Ned*, beef.

oncet. Variant of *once.*

one, *pred. adj.* Used after alternatives. "I had to hide or get caught, *one.*"

orphant. Variant of *orphan.*

out, *n.* In *poor out,* weak effort without success; *purty out,* blunder; matter of embarrassment or annoyance.

out an' out, *adj.* or *adv. phr.* Utter; absolute; complete. "An *out an' out* falsehood." "You're *out an' out* wrong."

paddle, *v. t.* To spank.

pallet, *n.* A quilt or blanket spread on the floor as a bed.

palm (*paem*), *n.*

panter, *n.* Variant of *panther.* Pron. peənter.

pappy, *n.* Diminutive of *pap,* father.

parboil (*peər-bail*), *v. t.*

parcel (*pæsəl*), *n.*

parsley (*pɒs'li*), *n.*

partridge (*paetridʒe*), *n.*

pass, *v. t.* In *to pass the time o' day,* to exchange greetings, as between neighbors.

paster, *n.* Variant of both *pastern* and *pasture.*

patchin' *n.* In *not a patchin',* by no means equal or comparable (to). "Slick Jim's coon dog's not a *patchin'* to mine."

peach leather, *n. phr.* Peaches crushed, spread out, and dried.

peach tree tea, *n. phr.* Punishment with a peach tree switch. *Facetious.*

pearten, *v. t.* Used with *up.* 1. To seem more lively. "The old man *peartened* up about ten o'clock for a few minutes." 2. To go more briskly. "We'll have to *pearten* up, or night will get us."

peckerwood, *n.* Woodpecker.

pedigree, *n.* Biography. "He's give us his whole *pedigree* from childhood on."

peth, pethy. Variant of *pith, pithy.*

petition. Variant of *partition.*

phlegm (flîm), *n.*

piece, *n.* A short, indeterminate distance. "Go a *piece* with him.

pinchers, *n. pl.* Has completely replaced *pincers.*

pineblank. Variant of *pointblank.* Also *paimblank.*

plank, *n.* A thin piece of sawed timber.

play smash, *v. phr.* To make a great blunder; do a thing wholly wrong. "Well, now you've *played smash.*"

plug ugly, *adj. phr.* Said of a very ugly man, not genteel. [Applied more commonly to an 'ugly customer.'—*Ed.*]

plum peach, *n. phr.* The clingstone peach.

poke easy, *n.* A lazy, slow person.

pomper. Variant of *pamper.*

pon. Aphetic for *upon.*

pon. Variant of *pawn, pond.*

post, *n.* Dissyllabic *pl., postes, archaic.*

pretty, *n.* Any little thing of value, esp. a toy. "I wouldn't take a *pretty* for that." Also *pritty* and *purty.*

prong, *n.* A branch of either a tree or a river.

proper, *adv.* Properly, especially correctly. "Talk *proper* before your teacher."

pully-bone, *n.* Wishbone.

puny, *adj.* Not in good health,—antonym of *peart*.

purse (*pɔs*), *n.*

purt, purty. Variants of *pretty*.

quality folks, *n. phr.* People of high social status.

quates, *n. pl.* Quoits. Also **quakes.**

quair (*queər*). Variant of *queer*.

quick, *v. t. Horse shoeing.* To drive a nail into the *quick*.

quile. Variant of *coil*, *n.* and *v.*—**quile up,** become quiet.

quilting party, *n. phr.* Quilting bee.

quop (*kwôp*), *interj.* Call to a horse. Also **quopy, quoby, quowa** (*kwô-wâ*).

rafter, *n.* One who works on or helps make a raft.

raft tide, *n. phr.* Tide sufficient to float rafts.

raft-tie, *n.* A slender pole which fastens the logs of a raft by wooden bolts.

raggedy, *adj.* Ragged. [Familiar in New England in the song: "Ain't 'e a nice old *raggedy* man".—*Ed.*]

rain pitchforks, *v. phr.* To pour with extreme violence. [Used in New England.—*Ed.*]

raise, *v. t.* To arouse so as to hold communication with. "I called loud at the house but I couldn't *raise* anybody." [Transferred from the sense used in hunting.—*Ed.*]

raise sand, *v. phr.* To make a great disturbance.

raisin', *n.* Rearing; 'bringing up.'

range cattle, *n. phr.* Cattle that graze in a range, generally in uncleared mountain lands.

Rannel grass, *n. phr.* Reynold's grass. [?Randall.—*Ed.*]

rare. Variant of *rear*, *v. i.*

rassel, Variant of *wrestle*.

rathers, *n. pl.* Choice; preference. "State your *rathers*."

rations, *n. pl.* Food:—without reference to amount.

recomember, *v. i.* Contamination of *recollect* and *remember*.

render, *v.* To melt down animal fat into lard-tallow: used exclusively in this sense.

retch. Variant of *reach*, *n.* and *v.*

ribet. Variant of *rivet*.

ride Shank's colt, *v. phr.*=*ride Shank's mare*.

rifle. Variant of *raffle*.

rigamarow. Variant of *rigmarole*.

rinch. Variant of *rinse*, *v.*

rip and stave, *v. phr.* To rage and scold about.

rise of, the, *n. phr.* (Slightly) more than. "It's *the rise of* three miles to the mill."

roach, *n.*=*cowlick* (of hair).—*v.* To comb the hair so that it stays fixed.
roas'n year, *n.* [From *roasting ear.—Ed.*] Any dish made of green corn.
rock, *n.* Any stone.
rogue, *n.* Applied to animals that break through or jump fences.
roly-hole, *n.*=*knucks,* a game of marbles.
root hog or die, *phr.* Look out for yourself or die.
rosum. Rosin.
rotten, *v. i.* To rot. "My taters are *all-a-rott'nin.*'"
roun' (*raeun*), *n.* Rung (of a ladder).
roundin's. See *take roundin's.*
rue back, *v. i.* To 'back down' from a bargain.
run-an'-go, *n.* A run before leaping.
run-an'-walk, *n.* The gait of a riding horse.
run down, *v. phr.* To subside. "The river's *run down* this morning."
run with, *v. phr.* To associate habitually with.
sack, *n.* Has replaced *bag.*
sager, *n.* A would-be wise man.
sallet, *n.* [Variant of *salad.*] Greens.
salt, *adj.* Replaced by *salty.*
sass, (*seəs*), *n.* [Variant of *sauce.*] 1. Sauce. 2. Vegetables for the table. 3. Pertness; impudent talk.
sassafac, (*seəs i faec*) *n.* Sassafras.
seəssage. Variant of *sausage.*
seəsser. Variant of *saucer.*
Saturday (*seə-œ-er-day*), *n.* eə is pronounced long.
saw, *interj.* [Variant of *so.*] Command to a cow to stand still during milking.
saw on (one's) gourds, *v. phr.* To snore.
scads, *n. pl.* Quantities (of money). Characterized in the *Standard* as "Western."
scamp, *v. t.*=*graze,* to touch lightly in passing. "That rock *scamped* my hat."
scarce (*skês*), *adj.*
scat, *interj.* Said not only to a cat, but when one is about to sneeze.
school butter, *n. phr.* Used as a term of reproach to school children. "A man hollered out *school butter* to us and we grabbed him and giv' him a good duckin'."
scotch for (one), *v. phr.* To help out. "I'll *scotch for* you, if you need me."
screatch (*skrîtf*), *v. i.* [Variant of *screech?—Ed.*] To creak. "The door *screatched* so loud on its hinges I woke up."
scringe, *v. i.* To cringe. Marked in the *Standard* "Prov. Eng."
scrutch (*skrûtf*), *v. i.* To crouch.
seed, *pret.* Used for *saw, seen,*—**seen** is often used for *saw.*
self (*sef*), *pron.*
service (*sâr-vis*), *n.*
set. Variant of *sit.*

setch. Variant of *such*. Also **sitch.**

settlements, *n. pl.* The older communities.

shackelty, *adj.* Loosely held together; run down. "Uncle Wesley's *shackelty* old mill."

shares, on the, *prep. phr.* Applied to tenure of land by payment of a fixed share of profits. Sometimes **on the halves** (*haəvz*).

she, *pron.* Used in reference to boats, guns, pistols, river, weather.

shet, shettle. Variants of *shut, shuttle.*

shifty, *adj.* Industrious and successful.

shingle, *n.* and *v.* Cut; clip (of hair). "Bill *shingled* me."

shoemake (*ſû-mêk*). Variant [by folk etymology ?—*Ed.*] of *sumach.*

shoo, *interj.* Used not only to chickens but to sheep.

shore, shorely. Variant of *sure, surely.*

shorts, *n. pl.* 1. *Middlings*, side of bacon. 2. The coarse, glutinous parts of ground wheat.

shur (*fĕr*). Variant of *shear.*

sideburns, *n. pl.*=*Burnsides*, a cut of the beard.

sight unseen. Used as in Kansas. Cf. Vol. IV, Pt. 21, p. 112.

since Hec was a pup, *phr.* For a long time.

single-tree, *n.* [Variant of *swingletree.*] Used exclusively for *whiffletree.*—**double-tree,** for two horses.

sinkfiel(d), *n.* Variant [by folk etymology] of *cinquefoil.* Marked by the *Standard* as "Eng."

sis. Shortening of *sister*, used as a substitute for the Christian name. "We're a-goin' to see Aunt *Sis* Monday."

six and seven, same old, *phr.* 'Same old' routine, story, etc.

skeet, *n.* and *v.* Skate. "*Skeet* roun' the ocean in a long summer day." *Favorite song.*—Also **skoot.** [? Connected with *scoot.*—*Ed.*]

skift. Variant of *skiff.*

skift, *n.* A thin layer of snow.

skileton. Variant of *skeleton.*

slop, *n.* Kitchen refuse; swill.—*v. t.* To feed swill to. "Have you *slopped* the hogs." "No; they ain't no [there is not any] *slop.*"

snack, *v. i.* To eat a *snack*, a light, hurried lunch.

soap-grease, *n.* Entrails and other parts of a slaughtered animal used to make soap.

soft peach, *n. phr.* The freestone peach.

song-ballet, *n.* A song or ballad.

sook, *interj.* Call to cattle at feeding time. Sometimes **sook-calf(y), swook(y), swook-calf(y).**

soot (*sụt*), *n.*

soo-y (*sû-i*), *interj.* Used in urging on hogs. Also **su-boy.**

sot. Variant of *sat.*

sow-belly, *n.* Side-bacon. Marked by the *Standard* "Sailors' slang."

sow-cat, *n.* A she cat.

spar (*spâr*). Clipped form of *sparrow.*

spare, *v. t.* To lend. "Can you *spare* me some coffee for breakfast?"

spec, *v. i.* Clipped form of *expect.*

spit (or **split**) **fire new,** *adj. phr.*=*bran fire new* (also in use here).

square (sometimes *skwâr*). Felicitous variant of *esquire*, as a title given to a justice of the peace. "*Square* Moore tried the case."

squirrel (*skwĕrl*), *n.*

squush. Variant of *squash*, *v. t.* and *i.*

stable-horse, *n.* Stallion.

start, *adv.* Stark, as *start* naked.

steeple. Variant of *staple.*

stink base. A game at running bases.

stob, *n.* A stake. Marked by the *Standard* "Scot."

stob, Variant of *stab*, *v.*

stone bruise, *n. phr.* Any bruise on the sole of the foot.

store-house, *n.* A house where merchandise is sold. Marked by the *Standard* "obsolete."

stove up, *part. phr.* Stiff from overwork. "That horse is mighty bad *stove up.*"

study. Variant of *steady.*

such a matter, *adv. phr.* Thereabout. "Bill was here an hour ago, or *such a matter.*"

suddently. Variant of *suddenly.*

sugar camp, *n. phr.* An orchard of sugar maples. Also **sugar orchard.**

sugar tree molasses, *n. phr.* Maple syrup.

swag, *v. i.* To sag. Marked by the *Standard* "obsolete."

swiome (*swâi-ôm*), *n.* A swinging around to the side. "The log came roun' in a *swiome* an nearly knocked my head off."

swook. See *sook.*

tailor, *v. t.* In games=*whitewash.*

taken, *pret.* Took.—**takened,** taken.

take out, *v. phr.* Used as a request at table to help oneself to food in a dish.

take roundins, *v. phr.* In marbles, to change positions with reference to the ring or another taw.

take up, *v. phr.* Begin. "The teacher *took up* school at eight o'clock."

tanter, *n.* Tantrum.

tase, *n.* and *v.* Taste.

tat, *n.* A small amount.

tear up Jack, *v. phr.* To make a great commotion. "The boys were just *tearin' up Jack* when the teacher come."

teeny. Variant of *tiny.*

tell. Variant of *till.*

tell goodbye, *v. phr.* To bid goodbye.

terrapin (*teəripin*), *n.*

terrible (*tĕr'-rble*), *adj.*

they, *adv.* There. "*They's* lots o' berries over in the big field."

think for, *v. phr.* To think; suppose. "It's harder than you *think for*."

thrash, *n.* An eruption of the mouth (in children).

three shakes of a dead sheep's tail, in, *prep. phr.* A very short time.

titty, *n.* Breast milk. [Also heard in New England.—*Ed.*]

toad frog, *n. phr.* Toad.

tolable. Short for *tolerable.*

tomor. Short for *tomorrow.*

tooth dentist, *n. phr.* Dentist.

tough, *v. t.* In *tough it out*, keep on to the end under difficulties. "Well, now you've started, you must *tough it out.*"

tower. Variant of *tour.*

town ball, *n.* Of two kinds—**straight-town** and **round-town**—according to the position of the bases.

trim, *v. t.* To castrate.

troft, *n.* Trough.

tromp. Variant of *tramp.*

tuckin' com', *n.* A comb used in fastening up the hair.

turn of the night, *n. phr.* Passing midnight. "We heard you slip in towards the *turn of the night.*"

turn (one) go, *v. phr.* To set free; to turn loose.

turn out, *v. phr.* Of land, to let (it) lie fallow.

twang, *n.* Tang. Marked by the *Standard* "Dial. Eng."

twist (*twaist*). Variant of twice.

u. 1. Pronounced *û* (as in *foot*) in *bulk, bulge.* 2. Replacing û with the sound *ŭ* (as in *but*) in *hoof, took.* 3. In *un-*, often pronounced *o* (as in *not*) as in *untie, uneasy.*

unthoughted, *p. a.* Thoughtless.—**unthoughtedly,** *adv.*

vigrus (*vaĭ'-grəs*), *adj.* [Variant of *vigorous.*] Angry; vicious:—of animals or humans. "That dog looked *vigrus* at me and I got afraid."

volunteer, *n.* A plant growing without being purposely sown. "The *volunteer* oats was good."—*v. i.* To grow as a 'volunteer.' "So much wheat *volunteered* that I let it stand."

warnet (*wârnet*) *n.* Walnut.

warnt. Short for *warrant.*

weepin' (*wĭ'-pin*). Variant of *weapon.*

whar (*hwâr* and *hwur*). Variant of *where*; short for *whether.*

whet, *n.* Turn or 'spell' of work. Marked by the *Standard* "Prov. Eng."

whetrock, *n.* Whetstone. Cf. *rock.*

which from t'other, *phr.* With *tell, know*, etc., in comparing things closely alike. "Them twins 'so much alike, you can't tell *which from t'other.*"

whoopin' hide. Variant of *whoop and hide*, a children's game.

whopper-jawed, *adj.* Having very large (usually distorted) jaws.

whup. Variant of *whip.*

widder. Variant of *widow*, and used also in the sense 'widower.'

wood's colt, *n. phr.* Bastard.

worm-fence, *n.* A rail fence built in zigzag fashion, one rail lying over another.

worm-rail, *n.* The bottom rail of a worm fence.

wrop. Variant of *wrap.*

wust (*wɔst*). Variant of *worst.*

yahoo, (*yê'-hú*), *n.* An uncouth backwoodsman.

y'all (*yɔl*). Short for *you all.*

yaller, *n.* [Variant of *yellow.*] The yolk of an egg.

yan, yanner. Variant of *yon, yonder.* But *over yonder* retains the *o* sound and signifies 'in Heaven.'

yarb, yerb. Variants of *herb.*—**yerb-doctor,** *n.* One who compounds simples from plants, roots, and seeds he gathers; a quack.

yisteday, yit. Variants of *yesterday, yet.*

yo (yô). Variant of *ewe. Ewe* is not heard.

yore, yorn. For *your, yours.*

zacly (*zaek'-lí*). Variant of *exactly.* Also **zactly.**

L. R. DINGUS.

Richmond, Va.

TERMS OF DISPARAGEMENT IN AMERICAN DIALECT SPEECH.

Introduction.

I

The following pages are intended to present a companion study to Miss E. L. Warnock's "Terms of Approbation or Eulogy in American Dialect Speech" published in *Dialect Notes*, Vol. IV. Pt. 1 (1913). As with terms of eulogy, words used in condemnation or abuse fall into certain more or less well-established patterns, and reveal certain easily distinguishable tendencies and characteristics. The tendency in folk-speech toward disparagement seems to be somewhat stronger, however, than the tendency to eulogize; hence, the material available for analysis is even more abundant in the former instance than in the latter.

The chief sources for the collection of material for this study have been much the same as those utilized by Miss Warnock, namely: (1) *Dialect Notes*, abbreviated in the following lists as *D. N.*; (2) Bartlett's *Dictionary of Americanisms*, 1896 (*Bart.*); (3) Farmer and Henley's *A Dictionary of Slang and Colloquial English* (*F.–H.*); (4) Thornton, *An American Glossary*, 1912 (*Thorn.*); (5) Current newspapers and periodicals; (6) oral sources, especially the usage of students at Nebraska Wesleyan University and at the University of Nebraska. The material collected is representative, it is believed, and yet the lists prepared are far from exhaustive. At no time would a complete or final list be possible;—this because of the intrinsic fluctuation and instability of the terms themselves. Epithets once popular are constantly passing out of usage, and new epithets are constantly arising and finding favor; nor is it likely that this process will ever end.

II

Interesting are certain points of contrast or divergence in the results of Miss Warnock's analysis of terms of eulogy, and those presented in the following survey and analysis of terms of disparagement. Some of the most salient of these differences are here briefly indicated.

(1) In the creation of terms of eulogy the part of speech oftenest employed is the adjective, i. e., descriptive terms are in high favor. In terms of disparagement the favorite part of speech is the noun; it is the substantive epithet which is most popular.

(2) In terms of eulogy there is a distinct tendency toward extension or enlargement of simple terms. A monosyllable is often extended to various polysyllabic forms, as *peach* to *peachy*, *peacherine*, *peachagulu*, *peacharamaroot*. In terms of disparagement the tendency is on the whole toward telling monosyllables, i. e., toward terseness or brevity, rather than toward elaboration or extension.

(3) Some stock sources of comparison, less strikingly noticeable in lists of terms from folk-eulogy, are animal life (*cur*, *mule*), tree or vegetable life (*nut*, *prune*, *lemon*, *lime*, *quince*, *bean*), and similarly. These classes of terms are abundantly illustrated below.

(4) In terms of disparagement there is a somewhat stronger tendency toward the use of figurative expressions or metaphor. Some of the metaphorical terms revealed are very telling. Examples are:—

Clod-hopper, *poke-nose*, *fire-eater*, *sass-box*, *pen-pusher*, *bad egg*, *long-fingered*, *thin-skinned*, *lemon*, *pill*, *dig*, *grind*, *scab*, *small potato*, *rubber-neck*, *boot-licker*, *buttinski*.

(5) Favorite topics for eulogy, as shown by Miss Warneck's lists, are food and clothes. Not so with terms of disparagement. Perhaps seventy-five per cent of the latter have reference to persons rather than to things. Some especially frequent subjects of disparagement, to which attention may be directed, are the following:—

(*a*) personal appearance, as *spindle-shanks*, *pie-face*, *rough-neck*, *bare-bones*, *long shanks*, *knock-kneed*, *lantern-jawed*, *etc.*

(*b*) mental gifts or capacities, as *nutty*, *cabbage-head*, *dippy*, *daffy*, *batty*, *woozy*, *mutton-head*, *etc.*

(*c*) the intoxicated, as *soused*, *tight*, *half-seas over*, *boozed*, *corned*, *pickled*, *soaked*, *tanked*, *etc.*

(*d*) the countryman or rustic, as *clod-hopper*, *hayseed*, *hay-reub*, *rube*, *barn-door savage*, *greenhorn*, *jake*, *bumpkin*, *way-back*, *etc.*

Survey of Terms of Disparagement

I

NOUNS

As already pointed out, the noun is the part of speech oftenest employed in terms of disparagement. The following grouping makes clear the chief classes to be distinguished and the relative popularity of these classes. Among the words listed are many coinages; but these are relatively fewer than among terms of praise. Especially interesting are the groups first noted.

1. ANIMAL NAMES

ape, a foolish person who imitates. "Don't make such an *ape* of yourself. Just be natural." In general usage.

baboon, term of abuse. "You're a regular *baboon*." (*F.-H.*)

bear, a surly person. "Don't be such a *bear*."

camel, a great, hulking fellow. "That *camel* came gangling into the house." (*F.-H.*)

cat, a mean, cunning woman. "If I had an old *cat* like that for my mother, I'd do something desperate."

cattle, a term of contempt. "The *cattle* had a regular stampede on the carnival grounds last night." (*F.-H.*)

coon, a peculiar old fellow. "Did the old *coon* deal out two dollars a day to you from the White House?" (*Thorn.*)

cow, a dull young man; an awkward girl. "If that *cow* doesn't stop riding around on me I am going out of the game." *D. N.*, II, 138. Usage widespread.

cub, an awkward, silly girl; an uncouth boy. "Spending one's time with *cubs* isn't ideal." (*F.-H.*)

dog, hound, cur, tyke, yellow dog; terms of disparagement. "Be gone, you *dog*."

donkey, a foolish person. "You don't mean to say you're the *donkey* to provoke a duel." Meredith's *Diana of the Crossways*, p. 32.

ferret, a keen and sly individual. "They called detective No. 7 the *ferret*." Used in Nebraska.

fice, fiste, fyst, a worthless dog. "A bench legged *fiste* is a small dog of the bull dog type." (*Thorn.*) *D. N.*, II, 234.

fox, a sly person. "You had better watch the old *fox*." In general usage.

goat, *n.* A butt. In general use.

gopher, a boy thief. "There are two or three *gophers* that menace our town." (*F.-H.*)

muskrat, term of disparagement. "I am afraid you're a *muskrat* yourself." W. Lisenbee, *The Colonel's Experiment*.

mink, a treacherous person. "She's a *mink* that needs watching."

mule, an obstinate person. "*Mule* that he is, he refused to take any part in the program."

pig, hog, epithets for the slovenly or the grasping. "You dirty *pig!* Get up and wash your hands."

porpoise, large, ungainly fellow. "Jones, the *porpoise*, furnished entertainment for the crowd."

pup, puppy, purp, a vain fop. "The dirty *pup!* Don't waste your time with him." (*F.-H.*)

rat, a renegade. "Get out of here, you dirty *rat!*" (*F.-H.*)

skunk, a vile, good-for-nothing person. "I'd like to get hold of that Beverly guy for a minute—the *skunk!*" (*Bart.*) *Sat. Eve. Post,* May 17, 1913, p. 30.

tigress, a treacherous woman. "Merdith calls Diana a *tigress.*"

weasel, a mean, greedy or sneaking fellow. "That old *weasel* would take the last cent Davis's widow has. (*F.-H.*)

2. NAMES OF BIRDS OR FOWLS

bird, a fast man, woman or horse. "Clippendale is certainly a *bird.*" (*Bart.*) In contemporary usage as term of eulogy.

gander, a gawky person. Used especially in this phrase. "Bruno is a great gawking *gander.*" *D. N.*, II, 298.

goose, a stupid, thoughtless person. "You big *goose!* You ought to have known better than to try."

hen, an over-officious woman. "The old *hen,* our landlady, insisted on going with us as a chaperon. I call that nerve."

jay, a simple, frivolous person. "Isn't she a *jay?* She doesn't act like a mother at all." Also used in about the same meaning as "hayseed."

parrot, one who imitates. "Melvin is a regular *parrot.* He can't do anything except what Max does."

popinjay, a fop. "Why you dratted *popinjay!* If ever in all my born days I wanted to take a man and wipe up the airth with him, it's right here and now." Porter, *The Harvester,* 1913, p. 518. (*F.-H.*)

rooster, a lascivious man. "He's a regular old *rooster.*" *D. N.*, III, 364.

3. OTHER NAMES OF LIVING CREATURES

bat, foolish, thoughtless person. "Crazy *bat!* Can't you understand? Now listen." "There are *bats* in your belfry." *D. N.*, III, 60.

bug, stupid person; a "swell." "He thinks he is a big *bug.*" *D. N.*, II, 25.

clam, sneaking fellow. "He's a regular *clam.*"

fish, a person easily fooled. "Such a *fish!* He might at least keep his eyes open." *D. N.*, II, 35.

hornet, disagreeable, cantankerous person. "The old *hornet!* Don't go to his office any more. Let him learn to be civil."

lobster, uncomplimentary term applied to one who is awkward and unsociable. "If that long, lean *lobster* of a Lord William wants to toss off his change, let him." *Sat. Eve. Post,* March 21, 1914, p. 15.

moth, a prostitute. "There is always a candle for a *moth* like Mrs. Ryan." (*F.-H.*)

sardine, a simpleton. "Answer it yourself if you can. I am no *sardine*." (*Thorn.*)

snail, a very slow person. "We'll have to wait for Edith. She's such a *snail*."

snake, snake in the grass, a term of contempt. "Benedict Arnold was a *snake in the grass*."

tadpole, insignificant person. "Don't pay any attention to that *tadpole*. He's not worth your time."

wasp, a person, stinging and under-handed. "Ye little *wasp!* howled Redmond." *Sat. Eve. Post*, Sept. 27, 1913, p. 19.

worm, a cheat. "You'll never get any rent out of that *worm*."

whale, large person; unreasonable lesson. "Didn't you think that lesson was long?" "It was a *whale*. I worked three hours and won't get Q." College slang.

4. MONOSYLLABIC NOUNS

bean, term of disparagement. "I want that darn *bean* of a M——— to stop calling me 'honey.'"

beat, a worthless, idle fellow.

b'hoy, a town rowdy. "The *b'hoys* meet at a dram-shop every Saturday evening." (*Thorn.*)

bloak, bloke, drunkard; a simpleton.

> "No health, no strength, no life in smoke,
> No power to keep alive;
> It nips the bud of many a *bloke*
> Before he's thirty-five."
>
> —*Nebr. State Journal*, March 18, 1914.

boob, stupid fellow. Short for *booby*. "Oh, you big *boob*, come on."

brick, term of disparagement. "He was a *tough* brick and received credit for any broken windows in the neighborhood." Also a term of eulogy.

bum, tramp. "Two *bums* came in on the freight tonight." In common usage.

can, head. "I'll bust your *can*, if you don't look out."

case, a queer or difficult character. "This sister of mine is a pretty rapid little *case*, I can tell you." Mrs. H. B. Stowe, *Dred*, Chap. XV. (*Thorn.*)

chump, injudicious person. "Nebraska showed they were *chumps* when it came to rooting." College slang.

clack, idle talk. "I do get mighty tired of your *clack*." (*F.-H.*)

coot, a ninny. "But Satan was not such a *coot* to sell Judea for a goat." (*Thorn.*)

cove, peculiar, eccentric person. "What's the matter with the old *cove?* Did he jump his bond?"

crank, an eccentric person." "In this age Major Jackson would have been called a *crank*." *Southern Hist. Soc. Papers*, p. 44, XVI.

crumb, an insignificant person. "That man is a *crumb*."

culch, rubbish. "That's nothing but *culch*." *D. N.*, IV, 1.

cuss, a fellow.

dig, an over-diligent student. "There goes the *dig*, just look! How like a parson he keeps his book!" (*Bart.*)

dub, a weakling; a bluff. "The State called Johnson a big *dub*, but he got there just the same." College slang.

flip, a person loose in morals. "That little *flip* will give him a merry chase, I'm thinking." *D. N.*, III, 311.

gad, an idle woman. "The old *gad*! She would do well to stay at home and take care of her child."

gap, mouth. "Shut your *gap*."

gas, empty talk.

gawk, an awkward fool. "Who's that *gawk* coming up the street?" In general usage.

geek, geke, person lacking animation. "That *geek* won't jump at all. Just backs off. He's the limit of a center."

gink, a sissy. "That's the stuff! You don't want that *gink's* ring." *Sat. Eve. Post*, March 17, 1913, p. 9.

grind, a student who sacrifices all for study. "Mary is a regular *grind*."

gum, humbug. "Now this was all *gum*; Sam couldn't read a word." (*Thorn.*)

gump. a simpleton. "The big *gump*! He hasn't any sense." (*Thorn.*)

guy, vague term of contempt applied to boys or men. "That *guy* has no notion what he is trying to do." [In Mass. without contempt.—*Ed.*]

ham, slow, awkward base ball player. "He was a perfect *ham* running around the diamond."

hoax, fraud. "He's nothing but a *hoax*. You can never depend on him."

hunk, a country fellow. "He's a lazy *hunk*." "Old lazy *hunks*! Get out of my way." *D. N.*, I, 65.

Ike, crazy Ike, an uncouth fellow. "The crazy Ike didn't know enough to tip his cap when I introduced him to mother." In general usage.

It, a word of contempt expressing that one is something less than a human being. "The big It sneezed right in my face and never said a word." *D. N.*, II, 42.

jade, an inconsistent woman. "That *jade* was left alone by her neighbors." Common in Nebraska.

jake, a greenhorn. "He's no *jake* even though he did come from a Nebraska farm."

lime, slightly harsher term of disparagement than "lemon." "She's a regular *lime*." College slang.

minx, contemptuous name for woman or girl. "The little *minx* had better go home and behave herself." (*F.-H.*)

moke, about the same meaning and usage as *mutt*, or *boob*.

mope, a dullard. "I wish I knew how to arouse the *mopes* in my school." (*F.-H.*)

muff, awkward fellow. "He was a *muff* to miss the ball when the bases were all full." Baseball vernacular.

mug, face. "That *mug* of his would stop an eight-day clock." *Sat. Eve. Post,* March 14, 1914, p. 11.

mutt, a stupid or dense-minded person. "What I am afraid of is of a lot of *mutts* rushing in." *Sat. Eve. Post,* March 21, 1914, p. 16.

nut, undesirable person. "Quite aptly he has gone to Brazil, the land of *nuts.*"

pill, a bore. "He was just a *pill* so far as attendance on work was concerned." Common usage.

plug, a worthless horse.

poke, a worthless fellow. "Did you pick up any fellows? A few *pokes,* not much." (*Thorn.*)

prig, a female cad. "Helen is what I call a *prig,* and you're almost as bad."

prude, an over-particular girl. "She is so narrow about everything. In fact she's a *prude.*"

prune, in about the same usage as "lemon." "That girl is certainly a *prune.* She's fierce."

puke, a Missourian; a mean, contemptible fellow. "The suckers of Illinoy, the *pukes* of Missouri, and the corn-crackers of Virginia." (*Thorn.*)

quince, about the same meaning or usage as *lime.*

rip, a reprobate; a screw of a horse. "You old *rip*! I'll whip you until you know enough to stand still."

root, nose. "Jane, how came that scab on your *root*?" Montana.

rot, nonsense. "Once your work is in demand the editors will pay you $1,000 for any kind of *rot* you care to send them." *Sat. Eve. Post,* Sept. 27, 1913, p. 18.

Reub, rube, local name for rustic. Shortened from Reuben. "On the Fourth of July the *Reubs* all come to town."

runt, a term of contempt applied to an old man or woman. "Isn't Mr. Matthews a *runt* of a man?" (*F.-H.*)

sass, impudence. "I don't have to take your *sass.*" In general usage.

scab, strike-breaker. "Miners in fatal affray because of epithet '*scabs*' hurled at strike-breakers." *Nebraska State Journal,* March 9, 1914.

scrub, any mean or ill-conditioned person or thing. "Do you think I would care what a little *scrub* like her would say?"

shack, a vagabond. "Her father was a poor drunken *shack* away down in Bottle town." (*Thorn.*)

simp, shortened from simpleton. "I'd not let a little *simp* like that worry me." In general usage.

skate, a mean, dishonest person; an old horse. "He doesn't give the old *skate* enough to eat." *D. N.,* III, 89.

skite, cross, miserly man. "Old man Smith is a regular *skite.*" *D. N.,* III, 547.

slink, a contemptible fellow. "I despise a *slink.*" (*Thorn.*)

slob, a disagreeable fellow. "He's such a *slob* you don't dare say anything to him."

slouch, a disagreeable, careless fellow. "I wouldn't allow the old *slouch* around my house." *D. N.,* I, 62.

snide, a mean, dishonest person. "The big *snide*! I'll never trade with him again." (*Thorn.*)

snip, insignificant personage. "Are you going to let a *snip* like Addie think you care, Goldie?" *Sat. Eve. Post*, May 17, 1913, p. 9.

snitch, one who is petty, mean. "You are a *snitch* not to let me have it." *D. N.*, III, 547.

squash, a vacillating person. "I say you are a *squash*, but I hardly think you have that much backbone."

squirt, one who fails in recitation. (Yale) College slang.

stiff, big stiff, quarry *stiff*, uncouth person who is self-opinionated. "The *big stiffs* are just bluffing." *Sat. Eve. Post*, March 8, 1913.

wap, a person defective in discretion. Much the same meaning and usage as *mutt*, or *moke*.

yap, a low person unworthy of his position. "Don't mind him, he's nothing but a *yap*." *D. N.*, I, 427.

5. AGENT-NOUNS IN *-ER*

beefer, a fault finder. "If I don't quit such talk you'll think I am a regular *beefer*.

bleeder, one who exacts money from another. "I was talkin' to a fellow who owns horses in town and she says he's a *bleeder*." *Sat. Eve. Post*, March 21, 1914, p. 17.

blower, a braggart. "General Grant was one of the *blower* generals." (*Thorn.*)

bluffer, one who pretends to know what he does not. "He either knew his lesson or he is a first-class *bluffer*." College slang.

borer, a drummer. "What is a *borer*? Why that is an animal on two legs, has brass in his face, iron in his nerves and railroad tickets in his pockets." *Congressional Globe*, May 20, 1854, p. 893. (*Thorn.*)

bounder, a vulgar, well-dressed man. "He belongs to the nobility, but he's nothing but a *bounder* as we well know."

bummer, a worthless, lazy fellow. "'Pon my word I'm no *bummer*." (*Thorn.*)

burner, a swindler. Probably peculiar to Philadelphia.

codger, an odd person. "He's an old *codger*." *D. N.*, III, 117.

faker, a thief. "Two *fakers* are sleeping in the cooler tonight." (*F.-H.*)

floater, a vagrant. "Twenty-five per cent of the inmates of the Nebraska prison are *floaters*." *Lincoln (Nebraska) Evening News*, Feb. 4, 1914.

geezer, stingy or peculiar man. "The old *geezer* wouldn't let us play ball in his pasture."

goner, gone coon, gone goose, one past recovery. "He's a *goner* if God don't put in a special hand." Habberton, *The Barton Experiment*, p. 121. (*Bart.*)

goster, gosterer, a domineering person. "My husband might better be a *gosterer* than a drunkard." *D. N.*, I, 331.

heeler, a political fellow ready to do dirty work.

knocker, a fault finder. "'And them dames are two classy *knockers*,' reported the child Tanguay truthfully." *Sat. Eve. Post*, March 21, 1914, p. 15.

loper, a worthless, intrusive fellow. "One doesn't need to talk to him fifteen minutes to find out he is a *loper*." *D. N.*, I, 383.

mootcher, moocher, moucher, hanger on at a saloon. "Lang's saloon is *mootcher's* headquarters." (*F.-H.*)

mucker, murker, a bounder. "Her brother is a *mucker*." (*F.-H.*)

palaverer, a flatterer. "I can't believe what he says 'cause he's such an old *palaverer*."

piker, one who can't be depended upon. "You're no *piker*. I'll say that for your mother." *Sat. Eve. Post*, March 8, 1913, p. 8.

rounder, a loafer. "There are never any *rounders* at Dreamer's store." *D. N.*, III, 154.

skinner, a cruel teamster. "There are always some Mexican *skinners* around the quarries." Also *mule-skinner*.

sluffer, one who fails to do his work. "We sit back in *sluffers'* row and have a gay old time." College slang.

slugger, a deceitful cad. "I'll keep my eye on that *slugger* every time."

snorter, a stentorian braggart. "He's a *snorter* when he's riz." *Knick. Mag.*, XIX, 66. (*Thorn.*)

sucker, greenhorn; a mean, low fellow. "Let this William guy make a *sucker* of himself but don't you blow any of your coins." *Sat. Eve. Post*, March 21, 1914, p. 17.

whippersnapper, person of no consequence. "The judge never looks at such *whippersnappers* as we." *D. N.*, III, 593.

6. NOUNS IN *-Y*

doxy, slovenly woman. "I can't blame Stewart for trying to get a divorce from his *doxy*." *D. N.*, I, 415.

flunky, one who fails. College slang. "I bore him safe through Horace and saved him from a *flunkey's* doom." (*Thorn.*)

fogey, fogy, fogay, foggi, old, eccentric person. "That old *fogey* is ten years behind the times." (*F.-H.*)

gawney, awkward person. "You awkward *gawney!*" *D. N.*, III, 411.

gilly, a simpleton. "You *gilly!* Didn't you know mustard would burn your tongue?"

goney, gonus, a simpleton. "That ar' sheriff was a *goney*." (*Thorn.*)

goody, goody-goody, an insipid, harmless person; a school boy's taunt. "*Goody, goody* gout! Shirt tail out." *D. N.*, I. (*Thorn.*)

mummy, idiot. "He sat there like a *mummy*." In general usage.

ninny, a whining, foolish individual. "Come on and do your work. Don't be such a *ninny*."

noddy, noddie, a simpleton. "He's such a *noddy*." (*F.-H.*)

roudy, rowdy, an uncouth person. "Edna is a regular *rowdy*. It's too bad her mother lets her run the streets."

rummy, rum, weak-minded person. "Just see all them *rummies* a goin' to church."

silly, a *silly* person. "Go do it yourself, you *silly*." General usage.

smarty, Mr. Smarty, a smart Ellick (Alec). "Father Haystacks got up in the air at the ball game and called the umpire *Mr. Smarty*." *D. N.*, III, 350.

7. OTHER DISSYLLABIC NOUNS

blister, an extortioner. "Here's Mrs. Grind now—rooms to let—good rooms, but the dowager's a *blister*." *Yale Lit. Magazine*, XX. (*Thorn.*)

caboose, any small place. "In his *caboose* of a post-office I found electioneering interferences." *Congressional Globe*, Appendix p. 343. (*Thorn.*)

cackle, idle talk. "Jüdging from reports the meeting of the Ladies' Aid is nothing but *cackle*." (*F.-H.*)

crobate, a poor stiff person or horse. "I'd rather walk than ride behind an old *crobate*."

dago, South European working man, especially an Italian or Spaniard. "The *Dagos* are a great pest." (*Thorn.*) From *Don Diego*.

dingbat, a fool. "The boss called Ralph a *dingbat* because he made fun of him."

dodunk, a stupid, simple person. "Lloyd was the biggest *dodunk* I ever knew." *D. N.*, I, 387.

fizzle, a failure. "His life was a grand *fizzle*." (*Thorn.*)

flummox, in colleges applied to a poor recitation. "I went *flummox* this morning in German." (*Bart.*)

fribble, a trifler. Used in Carrick's *Miss in Her Teens*. (*F.-H.*)

fungus, an old man. "Pat, an Irish *fungus*, lives in that little shack." (*F.-H.*)

galoot, a raw young soldier. "The eyes of the *galoots* started out of their heads and they vamoosed the ranch, I can tell you." Mrs. Custer, *Tenting on the Plains*, 1888, p. 49. (*Thorn.*)

hobo, a tramp. "The tramp's name for himself and his fellow is *hobo*, plural *hoboes*." (*Thorn.*)

hoodlum, a young rough. "All the boys to be trained as polite loafers, street hounds, *hoodlums* and bummers." (*Thorn.*)

lobscouse, an awkward, hulking fellow. "I am glad my brother isn't a *lobscouse* like you." *D. N.*, I, 383.

lummox, an uncouth boy. "The big *lummox* forgot to take his hat off when he came in." *D. N.*, I, 62.

mugwump, political term of disparagement.

nimshi, foolish fellow. (Rare.) "Why any *nimshi* can jump across that little creek." *Tale of New Hampshire*, p. 60.

numskull, numbskull, stupid fellow. "Miss Jay had the *numbskulls* lined up on the front row today."

peanut, an insignificant person. "You *peanut*!"

skeezicks, a mean, contemptible fellow. Used by Bret Harte in the sense of a shiftless fellow as title of a story. *D. N.*, I.

slummock, a dirty, untidy woman. "What can you expect of a girl with a *slummock* for a mother?" *D. N.*, I, 383.

8. POLYSYLLABIC NOUNS

balderdash, bladerdash, nonsense. "Stop your *balderdash*." (*F.-H.*)

balloonatic, one who brags. Blend of *balloon* and *lunatic*. "If the visiting team had won the basket ball game we would never have heard the last of it. It's such a *baloonatic*." (*F.-H.*)

ballyhoo, exact meaning unknown. "Some famous bonehead plays have been pulled in this city, but no council ever equalled the record of the present commissioners in turning loose a crowd of tent show freaks and *ballyhoo* artists and pop corn sellers on the principal street, only a short distance from the retail business center, and inviting them to do their worst." The [Lincoln) *Nebraska State Journal*, June 3, 1915.

blatherskite, a blustering, talkative, or frivolous person. "That Edna Smith is the worst *blatherskite* I ever laid eyes on."

flamdoodle, flapdoodle, empty talk. "However, *flapdoodle* frequently is more interesting than something sensible." *Nebraska State Journal*, Febr. 15, 1914.

gazabo, a blundering, or officious person. "I went down to church and some *gazabo* directed me to the wrong place." *D. N.*, III, 544.

laverick, a contemptuous term for a stranger. "Go to the door. Some *laverick* is out there." *D. N.*, I, 390.

ragamuffin, ragged or disorderly person. "Comb your hair and clean up. You look worse than a *ragamuffin*."

rapscallion, rascallion, rabscallion, a worthless wretch. "Her father was a *rapscallion* you must remember." (*F.-H.*)

scalawag, skalawag, rascal. "He's been makin' love to my Goldie—the *scalawag*!" sobbed Mrs. Dailey. *Sat. Eve. Post*, May 7, 1913, p. 30.

tenderfoot, a newcomer to a comparatively newly settled region; an inexperienced person. "They took him for a *tenderfoot* out west and everywhere they gave him the ha! ha!"

tenderloin, disreputable part of the city.

9. NOUNS SHOWING REDUPLICATION OR ABLAUT.

chitter-chatter, chatter-chitter, nonsensical talk. "Just listen to the *chitter-chatter* of those silly girls." (*F.-H.*)

fuddy-duddy, a mature man lacking masculinity. "He's an awful old *fuddy duddy*." *D. N.*, III, 244.

gibble-gabble, giffle-gaffle, nonsense. "I'm mighty tired of that *gibble-gabble*." (*F.-H.*)

harum-scarum, flighty person. "No one but a *harum-scarum* would run down Main Street just for effect."

hocus-pocus, hokey-pokey, a cheat. College slang.

> "Hocus-pocus, Nebraska Brown,
> What you goin' do when the ball comes round?
> What you goin' to say?
> What you goin' to pay?
> Can't get a goal till the judgment day?"

riff-raff, poor, illiterate class. "With the carnival comes the *riff-raff* of the city."

rimble-ramble, nonsense. "I should think college students could carry on a sensible conversation and leave such *rimble-ramble* alone." (*F.-H.*)

shilly-shallying, irresolution. "Stop your *shilly-shallying* and tell us what you are going to do."

slang-whanger, careless talker. "He thought the most effective mode would be to assemble all the *slang-whangers* (editors)." (*Thorn.*)

sneakins-meakins, a mean person. "She called me a *sneakins-meakins*." *D. N.*, I, 211.

10. COMPOUND NOUNS.

(1) Epithets having *head* (*pate, skull*) as the last element.

addle-pate, -brain. -cove, -head, a dullard.

big-head, one having an inflated opinion of himself.

block-head, one lacking in intelligence. "Sit up straight and think a little, you *block-head*."

bone-head, witless person. "That foreman is a regular *bone-head*. He's only fit to drive niggers."

cabbage-head, a fool. "Such a speech! Another *cabbage-head* busted." (*F.-H.*)

calf's-head, a stupid fellow. "He doesn't act as though he were anything but a *calf's head*." (*F.-H.*)

chowder-head, a stupid person. "Math class is no place for *chowder-heads*." *D. N.*, II, 424.

dead-head, -beat, a cheat. "On the Little River road they don't allow no *dead-heads*." *Knickerbocker Mag.*, XLIV, 96. (*Thorn.*)

dough-head, a fool. "How that *dough-head* made a frat is more than I can tell." (*F.-H*)

fat-head, a senseless fellow. "They took him for a *fat-head*, but after his heady work in debate he won in the oratorical contest."

flat-head, a greenhorn. "Anything that *flat-head* would say, wouldn't faze me." (*F.-H.*)

hot-head, an impetuous person. "Dave was always such a *hot-head* that I am not surprised he's been killed."

leather-head, block-head. "Don't know that, do you, *leather-head*?" *D. N.*, III. 246.

lunk-head, an ignoramus. "You old *lunk-head*, I must congratulate you." (*Thorn.*)

muddle-head, a dolt. "All teachers have had a time teaching that *muddle-head*." (*F.-H.*)

mullet-head, a stupid person. "If I were she, I wouldn't waste my time on that *mullet-head*." *D. N.*, III, 583.

mutton-head, mut-head, slow, stupid fellow. "He's too much of a *mutton-head* to make good on the gridiron." (*Bart.*). (*F.-H.*)

noddy-pole, -pate, -peake, -head, simpleton. "My sister likes the country but she gets so tired of trying to make anything of the *noddy-heads*." (*F.-H.*)

puddin'-head, block-head. "You *puddin' head*! You blunder-buss!" cried Granny. Porter, *The Harvester*, 1913, p. 518.

pumpkin'-head, punkin'-head, a dullard. "It was all over before that *pumpkin'-head* of a Gotlieb knew anything about it." (*F.-H.*)

putty-head, a fool. "That *putty-head* never does anything." *D. N.* III, 16.

sap-head, -pate, -skull, foolish person. "What an old *sap-head* I am!" Porter, *The Harvester*, 1913, p. 559.

sheep's-head, block-head. "Two heads are better than one, if one is a *sheep's-head.*"

simblin'-head, a simpleton. "Did you ever see such a *simblin'-head* as I am?" *D. N.*, III, 156.

sore-head, a disgruntled person. "Omaha's captain was a *sore-head.*" Often used by college athletes.

swelled head, conceit. "Most Sophomores have the *swelled-head* bad." In general usage.

(2) Epithets based on other parts of the body.

bone-yard, a poor horse. "That old *bone-yard* ought to be killed." *D. N.*, III, 70.

bare-bones, a skinny person. "Old *bare-bones* went gangling down the street." (*F.-H.*)

blue-beards. "They have been in company of *blue-beards* who are ragged, dirty, brawling, brow-beating monsters." (*Thorn.*)

cock-brain, a light-hearted, foolish person. "To my notion about twenty-five per cent of the youths are *cock-brains.*" (*F.-H.*)

clam-face, about the same as *pasty face.*

gray-beard, an old man in contempt. "Most *gray-beards* are fogy in their ideas." (*F.-H.*)

lazy-bones, a loafer. "Year in and year out that *lazy-bones* hangs around the livery barn."

long-shanks, ungainly person. "There comes *long-shanks* across the fields. Making good time too."

lumber-heels, a lazy fellow. "That must be a *lumber-heels* coming up the walk." *D. N.*, I, 398.

moose-face, a rich, ugly-faced man. "Old Squire Seman is a regular *moose-face.*"

moss-back, a fogy. "Referring to a *moss-back* a brakeman said: 'Why, he's still knitting socks for the soldiers.'" *Sat. Eve. Post*, Dec. 15, 1913, p. 6.

pie-face, a person slow, stupid, or lacking stability of character. "The old *pie-face* wouldn't heat our rooms."

poke-nose, unpleasantly inquisitive person. "That woman is such a *poke-nose.*"

rack-of-bones, a skinny person or animal. "G—— is nothing but a *rack-of-bones.*" (*F.-H.*)

red-neck, an uncouth countryman. "The hill-billies came from the hills, and the *red-necks* from the swamps." *D. N.*, II, 520.

rough-neck, uncouth, rude person. "He's an awful *rough-neck*." *D. N.*, IV, 11. (*Thorn.*)

rubber-neck, one who cranes his neck in curiosity.

spindle-legs, -shanks, long-shanks. "At school the girls always called me *spindle-shanks*."

(3) Compound agent-nouns in *-er*.

baggage-smasher, porter. "The Boston hackman is a wholly different man from the *baggage-smasher* of Babel." E. E. Hale, *Ingham Papers*. (*Thorn.*)

beach-comber, one who lives by plunder along the seas. "The Pacific is lined with *beach-combers*." Reported from California in DIALECT NOTES.

butt-ender, a rowdy. (Local.) "Gentlemen assembled under the delicate designation of *butt-enders* in Brooklyn." (*Thorn.*)

clod-hopper, -crusher, country bumpkin." I wouldn't be seen going down our alley with that *clod-hopper*." (*F.-H.*)

coffin-dogger, a cigarette fiend. "The trouble I ever had in school was with two little *coffin-doggers*." *D. N.*, II, 28.

counter-hopper, a cad. "You know this town is full of *counter-hoppers* that go around and tell every girl they meet they are moving picture actors." *Sat. Eve. Post*, March 14, 1914, p. 13.

fire-eater, a swaggerer. "He's a regular *fire-eater*." (*Thorn.*)

four-flusher, impudent person. "Who gave that *four-flusher* permission to meddle in my private affairs?" *Sat. Eve. Post*, March 14, 1914, p. 14.

frat-sucker, one who makes unusual efforts to be admitted into a fraternity. *D. N.*, III, 136. In common usage.

gospel-shooter, -shark, a preacher. "We have a new *gospel-shooter* in our burg." *D. N.*, II, 38.

grade-grabber, a grind. "I only get G plus, but then I am no *grade-grabber*." College slang.

hash-slinger, waitress. "Do you know Helen is a *hash-slinger* out in Wyoming?"

ink-jerker, -slinger, -spiller, -waster, a scribbler.

moon-raker, a block-head. "I don't see how a *moon-raker* such as he can ever expect to earn an A. B." (*F.-H.*)

muck-worm, -grubber, a miser. "A *muck-worm* never has many friends." (*F.-H.*)

mud-slinger, a slanderer. "Don't be a *mud-slinger*. You might soil your hands." (*F.-H.*)

pen-pusher, -driver, a clerk or writer. "He earned his first real wages as pen-pusher for the World-Herald."

pill-smoker, cigarette fiend. "Thomas has become a *pill-smoker* too."

pill-thrower, a doctor. "I would call that *pill-thrower* if I had a sick cat to cure."

punkin-roller, a country man. "He's a *punkin-roller*, a regular hill-billy." *D. N.*, III, 9.

rhyme-slinger, poet of little repute. "We have more rhyme-slingers than great poets today." (*F.-H.*)

sap-sucker, a term of contempt. "I'll pay you back, you old *sap-sucker*, you." *D. N.*, III, 154.

wind-jammer, -bag, an incessant frothy talker. "My mother-in-law was a *wind-jammer*."

(4) Miscellaneous Compounds.

back-number, a 'has-been.' "So far as the University of Chicago is concerned, Dr. Cook is now a *back-number*." *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jan. 20, 1910.

balloon-juice, empty talk. "He lets loose more *balloon-juice* than Ty Cobb fans." *D. N.*, II, 32.

bag-pipe, chatterbox. "After pay day, Pat is a regular *bag-pipe*." (*F.-H.*)

bear-box, faculty's place in chapel. "The *bear-box* is full this morning." *D. N.*, II, 32.

black-sheep, a scapegrace. "There's always a *black-sheep* in every family." In general usage.

blue-cat, hobo, young. "It won't be long until that *blue-cat* comes into his own."

blunder-bus, an awkward individual. "'You puddin' head! You *blunder-bus!*' cried Granny." Porter, *The Harvester*, 1913, p. 518.

boot-lick, -licker, one who curries favor. "There are two *boot-licks* in our class." (*Bart.*) *D. N.*, III, 573. College slang.

bug-a-boo, undue fuss. "Why do you make such a *bug-a-boo* of nothing?" (*Thorn.*)

buttinski, meddler. "She wants to know too bad. She's what I call a *buttinski*."

chatter-box, -basket, -bones, -cart, incessant talker. "You are such a *chatter-box* and never say anything either." (*F.-H.*)

cheap-skate, a stingy, shoddy person. I'd rather pay my fifty cents than be a *cheap-skate*."

clam-trap, mouth. "Otis shut up his *clam-trap*—like Otis—sly dog." (*Thorn.*)

clap-trappery, nonsense. "If that isn't *clap-trappery*, I never heard it."

cloudesley-shovel, awkward person. "It's time big *cloudesley-shovels* like you were getting up and doing something." *D. N.*, III, 542. Brought to Nebraska from a Wyoming ranch.

coffin-nail, -tack, cigarette. "Don't trifle with *coffin-nails*, boys. You can't afford it." *D. N.*, II, 28.

copy-cat, imitator. "That girl is a regular *copy-cat*."

corn-juice, low-grade whiskey. "They were sittin' on barrels and histin' in *corn-juice*." Bret Harte, *Prosper's Old Mother*. (*Thorn.*)

cow-college, agricultural college. *D. N.*, IV, 10.

cross-patch, ill-natured person.

"*Cross-patch*, draw the latch
Sit by the fire and spin."

do-little, -nothing, an idle person. "Every New England village, if you think of it, must have its *do-nothing* as regularly as it has its schoolhouse." Mrs. Stowe, *Old Town Folks*, Chap. IV. (*Bart.*)

double-dutch, unintelligible speech. "It was all *double-dutch* to me. I didn't understand a word of it." (*F.-H.*)

fish-story, improbable tale. "That's a *fish-story*, but mine's a true one." (*Thorn.*)

fop-doodle, a fool. "My aunt married the worst little *fop-doodle* I ever saw." (*F.-H.*)

fraid-cat, a coward. "I wouldn't be such a *fraid-cat*."

fuss-budget, a person who makes undue fuss about anything. "You're the worst old *fuss-budget* I ever saw."

gaol-bird, jail-bird, an incorrigible rogue. "Grant Ball is a little *jail-bird*. He's been to the reform school twice." (*F.-H.*)

glum-pot, an ill-tempered person. "My grandfather was an old *glum-pot*. The children all had to toe the mark." (*F.-H.*)

green-horn, -head, a simpleton. "I wouldn't let that hurt me. Don't you know he's a *green-horn*?"

grub-pile, a summons to a meal. "He hollered '*grub-pile*'!" Montana.

has-been, anything antiquated or out of date. "The *has-beens* all show up at commencement time."

hay-rube, -seed, countryman. "I like to go to the Fair and watch the *hay-rubes* stand around and take it all in." *D. N.*, II, 40.

hell-cat, a mean, spiteful person. "He's a regular *hell-cat* and he is always kicking up a fuss." *D. N.*, III, 319.

ice-wagon, awkward fellow. "He's a regular *ice-wagon*."

ivory-dome, a dullard's head. "His actions are proof of his *ivory-dome*."

job-lot, poorest of anything. "You're nothing but a *job-lot*." Common in Nebraska.

louse-cage, hat. "Here's your *louse-cage*. I don't want it."

low-life, a person of no "class" or prestige. See the *Potash and Perlmutter* stories, by Montague Glass.

milk-sop, molly-coddle. "He's too much of a *milk-sop* to play basket ball."

muck-spout, a foul-mouthed person. "Nothing taints boys' minds like the *muck-spouts* on the street corners." (*F.-H.*)

mud-hooks, feet. "Get your big *mud-hooks* out of the way!"

mud-sill, a workman, common laborer. "Early in the morning the Havelock cars are crowded with *mud-sills*."

night-bird, -cap, -hawk, -hunter, -walker, a thief or harlot. "Those *night-hawks* ought to be taken up and sent home if they don't know enough to go." (*F.-H.*)

off-ox, a cross-grained fellow. "My grandfather was always an *off-ox*." (*F.-H.*)

pea-pickin', a faded, sickly person. "She looks like the last of *pea-pickin'*." (*Bart.*)

petticoat-affair, -government, female rule. "I am decidedly opposed to *petticoat-government.*" (*F.-H.*)

plug-ugly, a rowdy; a term of reproach for a nag. "It was the city of Baltimore from whose midst the *plug-uglies* claim to hail." (*Thorn.*) (*D. N.*)

rattle-trap, a loquacious person; a broken-broken conveyance. "Most folks would'nt go down a back alley in a *rattle-trap* like that."

returned empty, a term of disparagement applied to missionaries. "Too many are *returned empties* standing on the side-track of humanism."

road-louse, a Ford automobile. "There comes a *road-louse.*" Common in Nebraska [and in the East.—*Ed.*].

rough-scuff, lower classes. "It is wonderful the progress he has made. Two years ago he was part of the *rough-scuff*, now he's manager." *D. N.*, III, 17.

sass-box, impudent child. "That little *sass-box* told me to go to grass." *D. N.*, III, 198.

shack-back, -bag, -rag, vagabond. "It's a tax upon the city to support so many *shack-backs.*" (*F.-H.*)

ship-jack, a contemptible person. "Who are they but mangy *ship-jacks*, half-baked upper crusts?" Judd, *Richard Edney*, p. 218.

slow-poke, a slow person. "Ella is such a *slow-poke*, I don't like to go with her." *D. N.*, I, 211.

snow-ball, jeering appellation for a negro "Let *Snow-ball* shine your shoes." *D. N.*, III, 218.

spit-fire, a hot-tempered person. "I don't know her, but I can tell by those black eyes that she is a little *spit-fire.*'

sputter-budget, -bridget, fuss-budget. "Don't be such a *sputter-budget*! Come and put it on."

stick-in-the-mud, slow, inert man. "Come, old *stick in-the-mud* and give us a lift." In general usage.

tag-tail, a hanger on. "Mary is such a *tag-tail* that none of the girls like her." Taunt of school children.

tarbucket, same meaning as *tag-tail.* The terms are often used together. "A *tarbucket tag-tail.*"

tommy-rot. bosh and nonsense. "I am tired of such *tommy-rot.* I wish you'd be serious just once." (*F.-H.*)

tough-nut, bad character. "That kid is a *tough-nut.*" *D. N.*, II, 383.

turn-coat, -tail, a deserter. "Benedict Arnold was a *turn-coat.*" (*F.-H.*)

way-back, one who is old fashioned. "It was written all over us that we were in Western terms 'waybacks from *wayback.*'" Mrs. Custer, *Following the Gindon*, p. 261.

wharf-rat, a prowler about wharves. "*Wharf-rats* menace so many seaports." (*Bart.*) (*F.-H.*)

11. NOUN PHRASES

back country man, illiterate man. "The boatman knew by his dialect and dress that he was a *back country man.*" W. G. Simms, *The Wigwam and the Cabin*, p. 22, 1845. (*Thorn.*)

bad egg, -hat, lot, penny, a rascal. "Nigger Bill is evidently a *bad egg.*" (*Thorn.*)

bag of bones, tall, thin person. "If she would eat enough, she wouldn't be a *bag of bones.*" (*F.-H.*)

bump on a log, odd-shaped and lifeless being. "Miss Finley sat like a *bump on a log* while the others yelled their heads off."

chin music, idle talk. "He attempts to amuse them with his *chin music.*" *Journal of Discourses,* V, p. 101. (*Thorn.*)

crooked rib, a cross-grained wife. "Folks say that John has a *crooked rib.*" (*F.-H.*)

end seat hog, one who selfishly keeps end of seat in public places. "It's surprising how many *end seat hogs* there are in our church."

gone coon, gone goose, any one past recovery. "I thought for a moment I was a *gone coon.*" (*Bart.*)

lame duck, staggerer; an incompetent. "They contemptuously called him a *lame duck* because he was almost blind and couldn't steer straight."

lick and a promise, scant care. "I am going to give my hair a *lick and a promise* this morning."

old stick, slow, stupid person. "Don't stand there like an *old stick.*" (*F.-H.*)

nigger heaven, gallery of a theatre. "Let's rush *nigger heaven* tonight." (*Thorn.*)

sad bird, some one of little account, worthless, or unscrupulous.

shakes, no great, mediocre person or thing. "He's no such *great shakes* even if he is the president's son." *D. N.,* I, 211.

slick citizen, an unprincipled fellow. "He is a *slick citizen.*" *D. N.,* I, 96.

small fry, inferior people. "She's one of the *small fry.*" *D. N.,* III, 19.

small potatoes and few in a hill, a person lacking generosity and breadth of mind. "He's *small potatoes and few in a hill.*" *D. N.,* III, 200

smart Aleck, smart Elec or **Ellick,** conceited fellow. "I saw at least a score of *smart Alecks* relieved of their surplus cash." Beadle, *The Undeveloped West,* p. 140.

soft soap, flattery, profuse talk. "Use *soft soap* liberally and you'll get your way."

stack of bones, poor, skinny horse. "Why doesn't he feed that *stack of bones?*" *D. N.,* III, 95.

II

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives constitute the second largest group of terms of disparagement. Favorite suffixes in their formation are *-y* (as over against *-ious, -ous, -us* for eulogistic terms) and *-ing, -ish, -ed.* Prefixes are rarely employed; compare the popularity of *hyper-, super-,* etc., in terms of eulogy. A large percentage of attribu-

tive terms imply the mental deficiency or incapacity of the person characterized,—*hen-headed*, *pin-headed*, etc. Others are derived from human attributes, as *long-fingered*, *thin-skinned*, etc.

I. ADJECTIVES IN *-ED*

befuddled, confused. "Mary was so *befuddled* she couldn't do a thing."

bloated, intoxicated. "Isn't it a shame that that sweet little woman must live with a *bloated* man?"

boozed, see above. "All the Mexicans at the quarry were *boozed* Saturday night." Colloquial.

cluttert, cluttered, in disorder. "The dining room is so *cluttered* up we'll sit out here in the kitchen."

corked, drunk. "Pretty well *corned* and up to anything; drunk as a lord and happy as a king." (*Thorn.*)

cracked, crazy. "She's *cracked*." (*F.-H.*) In general usage.

crooked, fraudulent. "I have heard folks say before that he is *crooked*."

fogged, intoxicated. "He walks like he might be *fogged*." (*F.-H.*)

jagged, drunk. "That poor man is pretty well *jagged*." (*F.-H.*)

jiggered, not sound minded. "Well, I'll be *jiggered*! I never dreamed of such a thing." *D. N.*, I, 389.

locoed, crazy, "He's *locoed*.." *D. N.*, IV, 27.

miffed, angered. "The little girls get terribly *miffed* when you tease them." Colloquial.

pickled, drunk. "Heinz is *pickled* again." Popular song. *D. N.*, III, 15.

piped, intoxicated. "The engineers were all *piped*." *D. N.*, IV, 11.

primed, same meaning as *piped*. "Those quarry men get *primed* about every night."

soaked, same meaning as *piped*. "It's a pity to see a young boy *soaked*.

soused, very drunk. "They all got *soused*." *D. N.*, IV, 12.

tanked, intoxicated. "He's *tanked* all right. See how he walks."

2. ADJECTIVES IN *-ISH*

boorish, grumpy like a sorehead. "He dresses well, but he's too *boorish* to get along with the fellows."

mopish, stupid. "Some folks are so *mopish* they don't half enjoy life." (*F.-H.*)

mulish, stubborn. "She is so *mulish*, I can't do anything with her."

peckish, easily offended. "I am afraid to tell her what I think. She's so *peckish*." *D. N.*, I, 392.

picayunish, mean, contemptible; over-particular. "Don't be so *picayunish*. Someday you'll be glad to wear a coat as good as that."

puppyish, impertinent. "Anyone as *puppyish* as he ought to be taken down a notch." (*F.-H.*)

rakish, dissolute. "To see such *rakish* boys makes my heart sad."

roynish, coarse. "I won't notice such *roynish* insinuations." (*Thorn.*)

snippish, haughty. "A *snippish* girl is anything but lovable." (*Bart.*)

uppish, haughty. "Did you ever see a girl as *uppish*?" Colloquial.

3. ADJECTIVES IN *-ING*

gangling, moving clumsily. "A long slab-sided, *gangling* fellow from the Western reserve." C. Matthew's *Writings*, I, p. 20. (*Thorn.*)

gawning, awkward. "*Gawning* fellows have no attraction for me." *D. N.*, III, 411.

guzzling, drinking to excess. "Saturday night the town was just lousy with *guzzliny* Mexicans." Colloquial.

hulking, bulky and ungainly. "That great *hulking* fellow sat right down on my hat."

pindling, weak or sickly. "He was a *pindling* baby." *D. N.*, IV, 5.

sozzling, shiftless. "Don't be so *sozzling*." *D. N.*, III, 547.

4. ADJECTIVES IN *-IOUS, -OUS, -US*

bumptious, arrogant. "English people think Bernard Shaw is *bumptious*."

cantankerous, cantankerate, cantankersome, ill-natured. "There's not a more bitter, *cantankerous* road in all christendom." (*Thorn.*)

obstroperous, obstropulous, unmanageable. Variants of *obstreperous*. "Boys are too *obstroperous* for me to do anything with them." *D. N.*, I, 68. (*F.-H.*)

rambunctious, ferocious and disorderly. "He was a *rambunctious* old turnip." For variants see (*F.-H.*) and (*Thorn.*)

rantankerous, unruly, mean. "They never had such a *rantankerous* nigger to deal with." J. C. Harris, *Tales of the Home Folks*. *D. N.*, III, 362.

savagerous, strong and savage. "The strongest man in Kentucky and most *savagerous* at a tussle." Bird, *Nick of the Woods*, I, 96. (*Thorn.*)

scandiculous, blend of *scandalous* and *ridiculous*. "This hat looks *scandiculous*." *D. N.*, III, 546.

tetchus, irritable. "You're mighty *tetchus*." *D. N.*, I, 66.

5. ADJECTIVES IN *-Y*

barmy, empty-headed. "It makes me tired to listen to such *barmy* folks." (*F.-H.*)

batty, foolish. "She is *batty*." *D. N.*, III, 60.

beefy, stout. "I am a *beefy* person who has a stomach, and I am thankful for it." *Sat. Eve. Post*, March 14, 1914, p. 4.

biggity, sophisticated. Negro term. "You needn't act so *biggity*."

bosky, intoxicated. "He gets awful *bosky*." (*F.-H.*)

brassy, impudent. "Hasn't that Johnnie Blood a *brassy* face?"

breezy, noisy; conceited, "He's too breezy."

briggetty, smart and forward. "He's too *brigetty* to get along with his playmates." *D. N.*, I, 385.

budgy, see *bosky*. (*F.-H.*)

buggy, confused and simple. "He's *buggy*, sure as you live." Colloquial.

cakey, foolish; below par. "This composition sounds *cakey*." (*F.-H.*)

chaffy, full of banter. "I don't enjoy reading *chaffy* stories." (*F.-H.*)

chesty, egotistical. "The man has gotten wonderfully *chesty* since he became governor." Colloquial.

chinchy, stingy. "We agents think the Security Mutual's *chinchy* but I reckon it's a good thing for the policy holders." *D. N.*, III, 130.

chippy, of questionable character. "Those Scott girls are *chippy*." *D. N.*, I, 414.

chumpy, lacking judgment. "I was *chumpy* last night." *D. N.*, I.

clatchy,=*clatty*. *D. N.*, III, 542.

clatty, confused. "How *clatty* this room is." *D. N.*, III, 61.

crumby, unfair, little-minded. "That referee was *crumby*." Colloquial.

daffy, crazy. "She is daffy about the stage."

dingy, batty. "He's *dingy*." *D. N.*, III, 550.

dinky, inferior. "Isn't that a *dinky* little house." Colloquial.

dippy, shallowminded. "Smith is *dippy* over that girl."

dotty, crazy. "You act as if you had gone *dotty*." Colloquial.

dowdy, poorly dressed and slouchy. "I think Prof. B——'s wife is *dowdy*."

dumpy, sad; ill. "The sweet and good-natured 'Saturday Review' has *dumpy* misgivings upon the same point." (*Bart.*)

Dutchy, slovenly. "Those little kids always look so *Dutchy*." *D. N.*, II, p. 139.

easy, one lacking stability. "He is such an *easy* mark." Colloquial.

fishy, dubious of person; unsound of things. "That story sounds *fishy*." In general usage.

fisty, cross. "This cow is *fisty*." *D. N.*, I, 371.

fitty, fitified, eccentric. "She's so *fitified* I hardly know how to get along with her." *D. N.*, III, 79.

flashy, empty; showy. "Mary is a *flashy* girl, always doing things for show." (*F.-H.*)

footy, small, simple-minded. "I wish there weren't so many *footy* girls." *D. N.*, I, 330.

freaky, peculiar and frivolous. "She's so *freaky* I never know what she may do next." Colloquial.

Frenchy, light-headed and frivolous. "I don't like *Frenchy* girls." *D. N.*, II, 37.

frousty, stinking. "This cellar smells *frousty*."

frowy, ill-smelling. "That skeleton is *frowy*." *D. N.*, IV, 4.

gaby, gabbey, gabby, talkative, boorish. "It doesn't take long to get tired of a *gabby* woman." (*F.-H.*)

grouchy, stingy; sullen. "Don't be so *grouchy*!" *D. N.*, I, 61.

grouty, sulky. "Most ennybody have their grouty spells." (*F.-H.*)

grumpy, surly. "The *grumpy* old hen won't let us whisper a bit." School slang.

hazy, stupid with drink. "He walks as though he were slightly *hazy*."

heady, drunk; opinionated. "That fellow is *heady* since his father was elected president." (*F.-H.*)

hornety, irritable. "The general got as *hornety* as all nature at this." Downing, *Letters*, p. 126.

huffy, angry. "Don't get *huffy*." Colloquial.

iky, impertinent. "He gets *iky*." *D. N.*, III, 142.

leary, leery, drunk; uncertain. "I feel *leery* about the outcome."

logy, heavy and dull. "He's a *logy* preacher." (*Bart.*)

looney, silly. "You're that *looney* sort of a chap that lives over yonder." Bret Harte, *Heiress of Red Dog*, p. 93.

magotty, whimsical. "Miss Smith is a *maggoty* old soul." (*F.-H.*)

measly, contemptible; ill-sorted. "Those *measly* cows got out and have been in the corn fields all night." (*F.-H.*)

moony, moppy, drunk. "Her father is *moony* most of the time." (*F.-H.*) Colloquial.

mouldy, old-fashioned or worthless. "I call that a *mouldy* offer."

muggy, see *moony*.

mussy, disordered and dirty. "Your dress looks *mussy*." Colloquial.

nutty, lacking in mental capacity. "He's *nutty*." *D. N.*, II, 47.

ornary, onery, onnery, inferior. Contraction of ordinary. "He is an *onery* cuss." "That's a mighty *ornery* horse." *D. N.*, III, 63. (*Thorn.*)

peaky, peeky, sickly. "She is looking *peaky* from a cold but otherwise well." (*Bart.*)

pernickity, persnikity, pernicketty, over-particular. "Fern is more *persnikity* about her clothes than either of the other girls." Colloquial. See also *D. N.*, I, 62.

pesky, plaguy. "These *pesky* flies are eating me up." (*Thorn.*)

pokey, dull; slow; small. "That's the way we girls studied at school except a few *pokey* ones." Mrs. Stowe, *Dred*, I, 138.

primpy, finical. "If she wasn't so *primpy*, she'd be a better student."

prissy, a cross in meaning between *precise* and *sissy*. "She is a *prissy* girl." Colloquial.

putchiky, pudjiky, putchy, sullen. "Mary is acting a little *pudjiky* to-day." *D. N.*, III, 64, 546.

raggy, same as crumby. "The umpire was *raggy*." *D. N.*, I, 423.

rocky, dissipated, or worse for wear. "You look sort of *rocky*."

runty, surly. "He's as *runty* as they make 'em." (*F.-H.*)

rusty, out of date; dull. "He was from the farm. So the name '*Rusty*' stuck to him all the school year."

rutty, old-fashioned. "I am so *rutty* in music technique." Colloquial.

sappy, simple and silly. "That *sappy* mutt isn't worth powder to blow him up." (*F.-H.*)

sassy, impudent. "You'll be *sassy* one too many times, my boy."

scabby, contemptible. "That was a *scabby* trick." In general usage.

scaly, shabby. "It was a *scaly* trick your friend played on you." *D. N.*, I, 393.

scrappy, quarrelsome. "That's a *scrappy* looking dog." *D. N.*, I, 424.

scrawny, thin or ill-made. "A *scrawny* dog like that ought to be killed." (*F.-H.*)

scutty, term of derision used by Kipling in *The Courting of Dinah Shadd*, 1. See also *D. N.*, II, 146.

seedy, shabby. "My coat looks *seedy*, but I can't get a new one this spring." Colloquial.

shoddy, cheap and careless. "That overcoat looks *shoddy*."

skimpy, stingy. "A number of low *skimpy* houses relieved now and then by a more pretentious building." *D. N.*, II, 147.

slimy, vulgar. "He's just as *slimy* as can be." Colloquial.

slippery, sneaking. "He's a little *slippery*."

snifty, petty; mean. "That was a *snifty* trick." *D. N.*, III, 65.

snippy, haughty. "The doctor's wife is *snippy* sometimes." (*Bart.*)

snitchy, stingy. "You are *snitchy*." *D. N.*, III, 547.

snivy, contrary. "You are *snivy* and acting snitchy." *D. N.*, III, 547.

spicy, quick-tempered. "He's *spicy*" Colloquial.

spunky, irritable. "If I had a kid as *spunky* as that I'd whip him." *D. N.*, I, 343.

stringy, slovenly. "I look *stringy*." *D. N.*, II, 149.

tacky, common; below par. "My composition sounds *tacky*." Colloquial.

tetchy, irritable. "Don't be so *tetchy*." *D. N.*, I, 66.

waddy, queer; mean. "That *waddy* old cove took the last cent she had." *D. N.*, II, 69.

windy, noisy, talkative. "*Windy* Johnson always has something to say." Colloquial.

wrathy, angry. "This kinder cornered me and made me a little *wrathy*." (*Thorn.*)

wuzzy, confused; mean. "I feel *wuzzy*." *D. N.*, I, 427.

6. ADJECTIVES SHOWING REDUPLICATION OR ABLAUT

fiddle-faddle, trifling. "I don't like to waste my time with anything so *fiddle-faddle*." (*F.-H.*)

hanky-spanky, underhanded. "I should think a man like him wouldn't stoop to such *hanky-spanky* business." (*F.-H.*)

helter-skelter, in disorder. "Things in our room are *helter-skelter*."

higgeldy-piggeldy, askew. "Your skirt is on *higgeldy-piggeldy*." In general usage.

highty-tighty, hoity-toity, quarrelsome. "If you'd take a nap you wouldn't feel so *highty-tighty*." Colloquial.

hob-nob, at random. "Your books and clothes are always *hob-nob*." (*F.-H.*)

namby-pamby, easy-going; over-nice. "Don't you hate a *namby-pamby* fellow? Nothing is more disgusting." Invented by Dean Swift.

piggy-wiggy, selfish. "This *piggy-wiggy* world." Meredith, *The Egotist*, Chap. 42.

rowdy-dowdy, vulgar and blackguardly. "Every one who lives around there is *rowdy-dowdy*." (*F.-H.*)

rufty-tufty, boisterous and indecent. "There were no *rufty-tufty* boys in my school." (*F.-H.*)

whipple-de-whoppledy, in utter confusion. "Things are *whipple-de-whoppledy* in this house." *D. N.*, III, 388.

whisky-frisky, flighty, maggoty. "She is too *whisky-frisky* to make a good wife." (*F.-H.*)

wishy-washy, changeable. "I wish John wasn't so *wishy-washy* so one would know where to find him." Colloquial.

7. MISCELLANEOUS ADJECTIVES

afloat, drunk. "With back teeth well *afloat*." (*F.-H.*)

brash, impetuous. "Stranger thar's as *brash* as a new hound in a b'ar fight." (*Thorn.*) See *D. N.*, I, 384.

bum, in poor condition. "My watch is *bum*" (or "on the *bum*").

doggondest, intensive of doggoned. "You're the *doggondest* kid I ever seen." *D. N.*, III, 543.

fierce, disagreeable or below par. "Isn't the wind *fierce?*" "That's a *fierce* looking hat." Colloquial.

fool, foolish. "He almost killed his *fool* self playing basket-ball."

fresh, impudent. "You're altogether too *fresh*." Colloquial.

gawkward, gawky. Blend of *gawky* and *awkward*. "The *gawkward* boys from the hills are at the Fair." *D. N.*, IV, 43.

grum, surly. "Alan bolted his food in *grum* silence." Harben, *Abner Daniel*, p. 256. (*Thorn.*)

punk, below par. "My lesson is simply *punk*. I only studied half an hour." College slang.

ramshackle, worn out and inadequate. "When I travel I don't want to ride on a *ramshackle* train nor a leaky ship." Colloquial.

slum, mean; dirty. "He played me a *slum* trick, but I'll get even with him." *D. N.*, I, 75.

snide, mean. College slang originally. "Contractors never performed a *snide* job." (*Thorn.*)

soft, silly. "Earl is so *soft*." Colloquial.

sprung, tipsy. "He reckoned they were a bit *sprung*." Mrs. Stowe, *Dred*, I, p. 87. (*Bart.*)

tight, stingy; drunk. "Can a man be considered a loose character who comes home *tight* every night?" (*Bart.*)

yellow, cowardly, inferior. "A particular individual had turned *yellow* in some previous game." Colloquial.

8. COMPOUND ADJECTIVES

acre-foot, big-footed. Rare. "Look at that *acre-foot* nigger." *D. N.*, III, 285.

bible-backed, round-shouldered. "We might become somewhat round-shouldered and *bible-backed*." (*Thorn.*)

blow-hard, boastful. "The Oregonian of last week has a *blow-hard* article on the subject." (*Thorn.*)

bracket-faced, ugly. "She's *bracket-faced*, but I like her just the same." Colloquial.

brass-faced, impudent. "It takes a *brassy-faced* person to sell tickets at a show, and sis is that."

bug-house, wrong; crack-brained. "He's gone *bug-house.*" *D. N.*, III, 72.

butter-fingered, clumsy. Largely confined to baseball players. "If Holmes had not been *butter-fingered,* the visiting nine would have been minus that victory."

butt-headed, obstinate. "He's as *butt-headed* as an ole mule." *D. N.*, III, 295.

chicken-hearted, hen-hearted, cowardly. "Come on! don't get *chicken-hearted.*"

corn-fed, large and clumsy. "Those fellows are *corn-fed.*" Colloquial.

dad-binged, -blamed, -fetched, -gasted, -goned, -rotted, -snatched, used in euphemistic imprecations. "Those *'dad-gasted* sheep were in the corn-field all night." (*F.-H.*) *D. N.* 574, 76, 575.

ding-batty, imbecile. "That fellow is *ding-batty.*" *D. N.*, III, 542.

dough-baked, deficient in intellect. "Is that *dough-baked* fellow running for senator again?" (*F.-H.*)

forty-jawed, excessively talkative. "No wonder Miss Mann is not married. She's *forty-jawed.*" (*F.-H.*)

Friday-faced, gloomy. "Why so *Friday-faced?* Trouble must have been brewing." (*F. H.*)

gee-whackerjawed, askew. "Your hat is *gee-whackerjawed.*" *D. N.*, III, 544.

half-baked, lacking in judgment. "I believe that girl is *half-baked.*" Colloquial.

half-cracked, lacking in intelligence. "Look at that girl's outfit. She must be *half-cracked.*"

hatchet-faced, peaked-faced. "Miss M..... is *hatchet-faced.*" In common usage.

hen-headed, brainless. "That *hen-headed* cuss can't do anything you tell him." *D. N.*, III, 578.

jelly-fish, very common. "Maud is only a *jelly-fish* girl." *D. N.*, II, 142.

knock-kneed, clumsy. "Old Flora was *knock-kneed* when she tried to trot." (*Bart.*)

lantern-jawed, unduly thin. "People as *lantern-jawed* as she ought to hide." (*F.-H.*)

lily-livered, cowardly. "I can't imagine Captain Warkworth as being *lily-livered.*" (*F.-H.*)

long-fingered, lightfingered, epithet for a thief. "Johnnie is *long-fingered.*" Colloquial.

lop-lolly, careless and slouchy. "Mrs. Ward is a *lop-lolly* creature." *D. N.*, I, 398.

low-down, mean. "Poll Ann is *low-down.*" *D. N.*, III, 400.

low-lived, mean and contemptible. "How can he be so *low-lived?*" *D. N.*, III, 224.

maggot-headed, -plated, whimsical. "That *maggot-headed* old cuss is a puzzle." (*F.-H.*)

mutton-headed, stupid. "Those *mutton-headed* Sophs imagined they deserved first place on college nights." College slang.

no-account, no-'count, worthless. "Where did you raise that *no-account* horse?" Colloquial.

one-horse, paltry. "They've had *one-horse* shows at the Orpheum all week." See also (*Thorn.*)

pig-headed, obstinate. "That boy is a *pig-headed* little wretch."

pin-headed, little-brained. "The *pin-headed* floorwalker asked the clerk for a date and was turned down flat." *D. N.*, III, 357.

scatter-brain, giddy. "That *scatter-brain* girl will put more than one grey hair in her mother's head." Colloquial.

skew-gee, -jaw, woggly, -wottemus, awry, twisted. "Your tie is on all *skew-gee.*" *D. N.*, III, 64.

slab-sided, having long, lank sides. "He was what is usually called a tall, *slab-sided* Virginian." Paulding, *Letters from the South*, II, 122. (*Thorn.*)

slip-shod, -slop, careless. "Prof. B's daughter is so *slip-shod.*" (*F.-H.*)

slough-footed, clumsy. "He's terrible *slough-footed.*" *D. N.*, III, 94.

smart-Alecky, -Ellicky, conceited. "I can't bear that *smart-Alecky* Shepherd boy." (*Thorn.*)

spindle-legged, -shanked, spindly-legged, tall and unduly thin. "He's always been such a frail, *spindle-legged* little fellow." Colloquial.

thin-skinned, hypocritical. "The whole family is *thin-skinned.*" (*Bart.*)

tin-pan, tin-panny, inferior. "The girl in the flat above pounded on that *tin-pan* piano until midnight." *D. N.*, III, 382.

topsy-turvy, in disorder. "Won't you clean out the book-case? It's all *topsy-turvy.*"

tow-headed, unkempt. "Get that *tow-headed* waif off the street." (*F.-H.*)

wabble-jawed, likely to fall to pieces. "A *wabble-jawed* wagon." *D. N.*, III, 67.

wap-jawed, askew. "That skirt hangs *wap-jawed.*" *D. N.*, III. 548.

wapper-jawed, crooked. "The curtain is *wapper-jawed.*" *D. N.*, I, 63.

wee-waw, whee-jaw, askew. "Your hat is *wee-waw.*" *D. N.*, IV, 6.

white-livered, cowardly. "*White-livered* men won't go to Mexico just now." Colloquial.

whocker-jawed, whopper-jawed, womper-jawed, askew. "A *whocker-jawed* skirt." *D. N.*, III, 67, 548.

yellow-livered, see *white-livered.*

9. ADJECTIVE PHRASES

all mops and brooms, drunk. "He is all *mops and brooms* tonight." (*F.-H.*)

asleep at the switch, oblivious of responsibility; not alive to opportunities. "The net player was *asleep at the switch* and never saw the return."

balled up, sadly confused. "When I got up to debate, I was all *balled up.* Couldn't think of a thing to say." In general usage in Nebraska.

cheap John, in poor taste; vulgar. "That was a *cheap John* show." *D. N.*, III, 74.

crazy as a bed bug, as a loon, insane. "When the snake struck at her she went *crazy as a bed bug.*" *D. N.*, III, 206. (*Thorn.*)

cross as a bear with a sore head, as a badger, as Sam Patch, very irritable. "Your as *cross as a bear with a sore head.*" *D. N.*, III, 132.

down in the bushes, in hard luck. "Bill is feeling a little *down in the bushes* today." *D. N.*, IV., 26.

dumb as a deep sea oyster, very dull. Lloyd was as *dumb as a deep sea oyster.*" *D. N.*, III, 575.

fly up the creek, foolish. "She's a *fly up the creek* sort of a girl." *D. N.*, II, 313.

full as a fiddle, tick or **lord,** badly intoxicated. "I have seen the Hale boys *full as ticks* more than once." *D. N.*, III, 80.

half seas over, same as above. (*F.-H.*)

hill of beans, not worth a. "He didn't amount to *a hill of beans* as a citizen." Harben, *The Georgians*, p. 76.

homely as a hedge fence, as a stump fence built in the dark, ugly. Also **homely as a mud fence, homely enough to stop a clock, to fade a carpet.** "Her face is as *homely as a hedge fence.*" *D. N.*, III, 412.

homely enough to sour milk, to stop a train, very ugly. "The governor may be smart, but he's *homely enough to sour milk.*" *D. N.*, III, 190.

kilter, or **kelter, out of,** out of order. "If the organs of prayer are *out of kelter*, how can we pray?" Barrow, *Sermons*, VI. (*Bart.*)

milk and water, wishy-washy. "Having brought on such a character, can you become *milk and water* in the treatment?" (*Thorn.*)

N. G., no good, of no avail. "The bells, boys and engines tried to get up a fire last night, but it was *N. G.*" (*Thorn.*)

not worth a notch on a stick, absolutely worthless. "Most men are *not worth a notch on a stick.*" *D. N.*, III, 352.

off one's chump, -your base, flighty. "You're *off your base.*"

off one's nut, drunk. "He's *off his nut.*" (*F.-H.*)

on the bend, on a bender, on a spree, same as above.

over the bay, intoxicated. "He was *over the bay* last night." *D. N.*, I, 398.

slow as molasses in January, very slow. "The janitor is as *slow as molasses in January.*" Colloquial.

stuck up, conceited. "The *stuck up* thing!" *D. N.*, III, 66.

three or four sheets in the wind, intoxicated. "He's *three or four sheets in the wind* very often." (*F.-H.*)

toot, on a, on a spree, drunk. "O. R. gets *on a toot* every week."

whack, out of, out of order; irritable. "You're all *out of whack* today. Didn't you sleep well last night?"

wrong in the upper story, foolish. "Any one reading *Man Alive* the first time would insist that Innocent Smith was *wrong in the upper story.*"

III

VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS.

Simple verbs are employed with relative infrequency. There seems to be less tendency towards the disparagement of action or state of being than toward the employment of some type of epithet. Expressions involving verbs are fairly abundant; but these have had less attention from collectors of folk-speech than has been given to individual words and phrases, and they show especial instability.

1. VERBS

beef, treat roughly; wrangle noisily. "*Beefing* is Anne's special talent."

bounce, eject summarily. "Gibson *bounced*; a blackmailer kicked out." *Washington Republican*, 1/28/82. (*Thorn.*)

bully-rag, abuse or scold vehemently. "Here they can't come and pick a feller and *bully-rag* him so." Mark Twain, *Tom Sawyer*, p. 118. (*Bart.*

cackle, talk idly or loudly of petty things. "If she worked more, she would have less time to *cackle*." (*F.-H.*)

crawfish, back out. "He will *crawfish* out of it." *D. N.*, I, 64.

daw, play the fool. "Most men have but one talent; the Irish tapster had two—a talent to *daw*, and a talent to drink."

fizzle, fail. "Blamed if every giggle I tried to make didn't *fizzle* out into a regular whine." C. H. Smith, *Bill Arp*, p. 43. (*Thorn.*)

hog, take more than one's share. "Yes and you let Jack La Rue *hog* sixty feet in one scene." *Sat. Eve. Post*, March 14, 1914. p. 12.

molly-hawk, tease or abuse. "The child was *molly-hawking* the cat all over the floor." *D. N.*, IV, 5.

mux, rumple; to mix confusedly; put in disorder. "Stop *muxin'* that bread! . . . You've eaten enough fur twenty people. I shan't have you *muxing* and gauming your victuals." (*Bart.*) (*Thorn.*)

rag, harass or annoy; revile. "The girls just *rag* Chambers to pieces." Colloquial.

scrap-heap, discard ruthlessly. "When are you going to *scrap-heap* those Kansas City boots?" *Sat. Eve. Post*, March 14, 1914.

side-step, avoid taking a stand; or making a decision. "Mr. Bryan *sidestepped* the county option question that year."

slop over, be unduly sentimental. "George Washington never *slopped over*." Artemus Ward. (*Bart.*)

2. VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

back seat, to take a, to occupy an inferior position. "That extraordinary view will now be relegated to a *back seat*." (*Thorn.*)

bawl out, to, to scold. "Can't a fellow get any new clothes without being *bawled out* for it?" *Sat. Eve. Post*, March 14, 1914.

born under a dark cloud, to be, to always be in hard luck. "That child was surely *born under a dark cloud.*" *D. N.*, IV, 4.

brick in one's hat, to have, to be drunk. "A seedy looking old negro, with a *brick in his old hat.*" *Knick. Mag.*, XLIV, 210. (*Thorn.*)

doesn't know beans when the bag's opened, be stupid. "He *doesn't know beans when the bag's opened.*" *D. N.*, III, 85.

doesn't know enough to pound sand into a rat hole, be ignorant. "Don't consider him for he *doesn't know enough to pound sand into a rat hole.*"

doesn't know split beans from coffee, be stupid. "They *don't know split beans from coffee.*" *D. N.*, III, 85.

get one's goat, about the same as *hoodoo.*

gum the game, delay the game. "Jack's tactics were to *gum the game.*"

hand a lemon, to, to disparage. "An optimist is a fellow who can make lemonade out of the *lemons* that are *handed* him."

hand a piece of cheese, to, same as above. "That was a swell *piece of cheese to hand* the public." *Sat. Eve. Post*, March 14, 1914, p. 12.

have a screw, tile, slate loose, to, light-minded; to be drunk. "I would hate to track that fellow. He must have a *screw loose.*"

have one's tail over the line, to, to be stubborn. "I couldn't do anything with Charley this morning; he *had his tail over the line* about something." *D. N.*, III, 578.

Jim Ham Lewis, to dandify. Newspaper usage. 1914.

kick the bucket, to die.

Lillian Russellize, to beautify, or fake beauty. Newspaper usage. 1914.

little end of the horn, to come out of, to be incomplete. "If I don't get busy I'll be *coming out of the little end of the horn.*"

mulligrubs, to have the, to be ill-humored. "You must *have the mulligrubs.* You look so sour." *D. N.*, III, 351.

oats, to feel one's, to be conceited. "Since Bradley won in that contest he *feels his oats* all right." College slang.

pass in checks, to die. "When the time comes, we all *pass in our checks.*"

play a skin game, to, to be unfair. "Whatever you do don't allow them to say you *played a skin game.*" *D. N.*, II, 60.

Polly-pouts, to have the, to be sulky. "You must *have the Polly-pouts.* Was ist los?" Colloquial.

shoot off his bazoo, to, to boast. "When I came around the corner, Haggard was *shootin' off his bazoo.*"

shucks, to be worth, term of contempt. "The old man ain't *worth shucks.*" *D. N.*, II, 421.

slip a cog, to miss a calculation, or do something indiscreet or foolish.

sneeze every time another takes snuff, to, to follow another in servile fashion. "She *sneezes every time* Mary *takes snuff.*" *D. N.*, IV, 5.

Verbal expressions which imply that the subject characterized is not wholly in his right mind, i. e., is mentally defective, are

especially numerous; also especially subject to changes of vogue. Some specimen expressions which have had popularity are the following:—

"You're off your base," or "off your trolley," "His wires are crossed," "There are bats in his belfry," "There are wheels in his head," "He is dippy in the dream-box."

MARIE GLADYS HAYDEN.

Lincoln, Nebraska.

A WEST TEXAS WORD LIST.

The following list contains only such words and phrases as I myself have often heard. To eliminate error, however, each word has further been verified by various students who were formerly in my classes in the University of Texas. The list itself is brief and represents only a beginning: even now it could have been indefinitely lengthened by adjectival and adverbial phrases; but it seemed best to restrict the list for the most part to substantives and verbs which have largely a local significance or which have not before been noted in *Dialect Notes*.

again, *prep.* Against. "He fell *again* the door."

a-going, *pp.* Participles in *a-* are very common.

airy, nairy, *adj.* Quite common.

anti-goslin, *adv.* Disconcerted; awry. "The news knocked me all *anti-goslin*." "Your hat is on *anti-goslin*."

arbor, *n.* Used by metonymy for "revival meeting."

back East, *adv. phr.* Indefinite phrase referring to any part of Texas east of the speaker, to any of the Southern states (Georgia, Alabama, etc.), but never to the Eastern states. "I'm a-going *back East*" usually means to some point in Texas.

barlow, *n.* Now used for any large pocket-knife. Also **pig-sticker** and **jack-knife.**

batty, *adj., adv.* Foolish, "loony," crazy about (*q. v.*). "He is perfectly *batty*." "I'm *batty* about her."

bean, *v. t.* To hit on the head, or "*bean*."

benighted, *pp.* Overtaken by night. "Before he reached home he was *benighted*."

big stiff, *n. phr.* A clumsy or dull person. Contemptuous.

biscuit turnip, *n.* A watch. Facetious.

blinky, *adj.* Slightly sour. "This milk is *blinky*." Universal.

booze-fighter, *n. phr.* A drunkard. Also **booze-killer.**

bound, *v.* In phrases, "I'll *bound* you he comes," or exclamatory, as "I'll be *bound*." **Guarantee** is also used in the first sense of *bound*: "I'll *guarantee* he comes."

bump, *v. t.* To reject; esp., in college slang to reject a fraternity's "bid."

buzz-wagon, *n.* Popular term for *automobile.*

bay-window, *n. phr.* Exaggerated *embonpoint.*

button, *n.* A fresh fellow. "What a *button* he is!"

cad, *n.* Familiar term of address, similar in meaning to *sport* and *pal.* "Hello, *cad*, where are you goin'?" This word originated from *kid.*

can, *v. t.* 1. To discontinue, or "cut out." 2. To be expelled. "*Can* the rough-stuff" (q. v.). "They *canned* John from the University."

can't. Always, even by educated people, pronounced *keint.*

catawampus (or **wampus**) **cat,** *n. phr.* A virago. "She's a regular *catawampus cat.*"

cellar, *n.* Universal for *storm-house.* Sometimes also called *dug-out,* though the latter is usually one's permanent habitation.

chaparral, *n.* A road-runner (a bird).

chawin' and spittin', *n. phr.* Tobacco:—facetious.

chicken, *n.* Uncomplimentary term for *woman.*

chigger, *n.* The spelling and pronunciation *chigoe* are never used.

Christmas, *n.* Whiskey. "Has this pie got any *Christmas* in it?"

chuck, *n.* Food, or "grub." Used especially by cowmen in the phrase, *chuck-wagon.*

comb one's head, *v. phr.* "Hair" is never combed.

company, *n. pl.* Guests.

complected, *adj.* The usual form. One often hears such expressions as "a *fat-complected* man."

con, *n.* Facetious abbreviation for *consumption.* "You cough like you've got the *con.*"

concern, *v., interj.* 1. To concern, as "It don't *consarn* me." 2. "Dern you," devil take you, as "*Consarn* you! what are you a-doing?"

cotton to one, *v. phr.* To toady. "He is always *cottening* to the boss."

craps, *n. pl.* Ordinary variant for *crops.*

crazy about, *v. phr.* Very enthusiastic about, or fond of (a person or thing).

cuss, *v. i.* To curse.—*n.* A shiftless person.

dad-gum it, *interj.* Used to express surprise or anger. Other variations are **dad-blast it, dad-burn it, dad-bum it.**

daisy, peach, peacherino, pippin, *n.* Terms expressive of great approbation.

dam, *n.* An artificial lake. Cf. *Tank.*

didy, *n.* An infant's diaper.

dike, *v. i.* To dress elaborately.

diggings, *n.* A certain vicinity, or even a certain home.

disremember, *v.* Widely used.

dogy, *n.* A motherless range-calf. The term was invented by a Texas ranchman.

don't care if I do. Emphatic affirmation. "Will you go with me?" "Well, *I don't care if I do.*"

dope, *n.* 1. Inside information, as "What's the *dope* on the ball game?" 2. Drugs, as "He is a *dope*-fiend." 3. Contemptuous name for any article, as "Don't buy any of the *dope* he's selling."

do-se-do, *n.* A figure in square dancing called thus:

> Gentlemen to the centre, ladies hands all,
> Sashshay [*q. v.*] to your partners, *do-se-do,*
> Put on airs, go up-stairs!
> Gentlemen advance, all promenade slow."

duckin', *n.* Duck. "Give me some *duckin'* to make cotton sacks with."

dutchman, *n.* Contemptuous name applied to foreigners or to a native one dislikes.

et. Common pronunciation of *eat*; used also for *eaten.*

extract, *n.* Flavoring. "Have you put any *extract* [e. g., vanilla] in the candy?"

faze, *v.* To embarrass or disturb. "You can't *faze* me."

fem, *n.* Woman:—facetious. Probably originated in college slang [from the French *femme*?].

fist, *n.* Handwriting.

for to do, *inf.* This form of the infinitive is still common.

forninst, *prep.* Against. "That is *forninst* my principles."

forty-two, *n.* A state-wide game (said to have originated in Texas) played with dominoes. The sum of the "counters" (four-one, blank-five, two-three, six-four, and double-five) gives it the name "42."

frat sister, *n. phr.* Universal in college slang. Formed by analogy with *frat(ernity) brother.*

from who laid the chunk, *adv. phr.* Phrase expressing great approval. "She can sing from *who laid the chunk.*"

fry, *n.* Fried meat. "Have some of the *fry*?"

frying-size, *n. phr.* The younger set.

fudge, *v. i.* To cheat, as in croquet or marbles, by moving up the marble or ball.

gahm, *n.* A sticky mess. "You're making a *gahm* out of that candy."

get one on a high horse, *v. phr.* To become enraged, assume airs.

get one's goat, one's tag, *v. phr.* To get the best of one; to disconcert, or reprove severely. "That teacher will *get your goat* (*tag.*)"

go Gallagher, *adv. phr.* In expressions such as—"It's going to rain." "Well, let her *go Gallagher.*"

go Janeing, *v. phr.* To call on girls ("Janes").

goose, *v.* To tickle. **goosey**, *adj.* Ticklish.

grandfather's beard, *n.* The long bushy tendrils of the catclaw bush.

grandma, *voc.* The polite form of address to all elderly ladies.

great Cæsar's ghost, *interj.* Widely used to express surprise.

grunt, *v. i.* To complain.

gun, *n.* This word always means a six-shooter.

hearn tell of, *v. phr.* "I've *hearn tell* of sech."

hen fruit, *n. phr.* Eggs:—facetious, but common.

het up, *adj. phr.* Heated "up."

high-tony, *adj.* Putting on airs.

holding the bag, *adv. phr.* Left in the lurch:—derived from the common game of snipe-hunting.

hone, *v. i.* To long for.

hop-joint, *n.* A saloon.

hopper-grass, *n.* Grasshopper: often heard.

horse-apple, *n.* The Bois d'arc apple.

hotel. Often pronounced *hô-tl.*

hour by sun, *adv. phr.* An hour after sunrise or before sunset.

hunkers, *n. pl.* The knees. "The baby is setting on its *hunkers*."

I hope it rains. The ordinary phrasing.

ill, *adj.* Bad-tempered. Never used in the sense of sick.

ink, *n.* A negro. "We've got a new *ink* for a cook."

jamboree, *n.* A boisterous entertainment.

jedge. The title gratuitously bestowed on any lawyer.

jes' tolable, *adv. phr.* Universal reply to inquiries about one's health.

joint, *n.* An establishment of dubious reputation.

juice, *v. t.* To milk. Formerly very common, this verb is now chiefly used facetiously (as "*Juice*, the heifer") and has been largely displaced by *pail* (*q. v.*)

juice-harp, *n.* The Jew's harp.

keeps, *n.* A game of marbles, in which the player who knocks his opponent's marble out of a certain figure retains the marble.

knucks, *n.* Instruments of brass to fit over one's knuckles and used to inflict knock-out blows.

lick, *n.* Syrup; molasses.

lickety-brindle, *adv. phr.* With great speed; lickety-split.

locoed, *adj.* Crazy. From the loco weed, which makes horses "go crazy." "You act like you were *locoed*."

lookey, *interj.* Look!

make a stab, *v. phr.* To make an effort, usually without hope of success. "I'll *make a stab* at answering you."

maverick, *n.* An unbranded calf. (Named from a Texas ranchman who did not brand his calves. Accordingly, many of them were stolen and branded by other ranchmen. Hence, *Maverick* may also mean a stolen calf.)

measles, mumps, molasses, *n. pl.* These words are always used as plurals. "Pass me those *molasses*."

mind, *v. t.* To watch, to take care of. "While I'm gone, you *mind* the chickens."

misch-ievous. Always pronounced thus or as *misch-ievious*.

molly, *n.* Ordinary term for a *molly-cottontail* (rabbit).

morrall, *n.* A nose-bag, from which horses eat grain while in harness.

mosey along, *v. phr.* To stroll aimlessly.

nigger-head, *n. phr.* A peculiar six-petalled flower whose stamens and pistils form a long and narrow cone.

nigger-shooter, *n. phr.* A sort of sling shot, composed of a wooden handle and two rubber bands ending in a leather "pocket" from which stones are shot. Every boy in Texas is proficient in its use.

nigger-toes, *n. phr.* The Brazil nut.

nuts, *interj.* and *adj.* 1. Expresses incredulity. 2. Foolish, as "He's *nuts*."

onery, *adj.* Insignificant, worthless. "He is an *onery* cuss."

overhalls, *n.* The usual term for *overalls*.

pail, *v. t.* To milk. "Have you *pailed* the cow?" Universal.

peckerwood, *n.* Woodpecker:—universally used.

pep, *n.* Short for pepper, meaning snap, energy, or ginger. "Get some *pep*!"

petered out, *adv. phr.* Completely exhausted. "I'm plum *petered out.*"

pitchture, *n.* Picture.

poke, *n.* A bag, a sack. "Put the candy in a *poke.*"

pone, *n.* A loaf. 'Pone-bread' is corn-bread cooked in individual pieces.

pot, *n.* Very common for *chamber.*

pullin' the badger, *n. phr.* A universal game in which many unfortunate newcomers are humiliated.

punkin, *n.* *Pumpkin* is never used. Often facetious for head.

quails, *n. pl.* Analogous plural. Sometimes one hears **sheeps** and always **deers.**

rabbit-twisting, *n. phr.* The usual name for country dancing, the dancers being called **rabbit-twisters.**

raining cats and dogs, *adv. phr.* An exceedingly heavy rain.

raise Cain, *v. phr.* To reprove severely, to storm with anger.

reading, *n.* A recitation. This is considered very elegant usage, and has entirely displaced the words *recitation* and *speech.* [? From Fr. *lecture.*—*Ed.*]

remblings, *n. pl.* Remnants. "Have you any calico *remblings*?"

rine, rining, *v.* and *pp.* Striking with boards or belts. A form of hazing college students. "Let's *rine* him."

road, *n.* Used indiscriminately for *street.*

roast-nears, *n. phr. pl.* Roasting ears (of corn).

roost, *n.* The "peanut" gallery of a theatre.

rough-house, *n. phr.* Violent commotion. "Those boys are always raising a *rough-house.*"

rough-stuff, *n. phr.* Boisterous conduct. Cf. *can.*

sad bird, *adj. phr.* Contemptuous characterization, as "She sure is a *sad bird.*" *Bird* is here used in the same sense as *chicken* (*q. v.*).

salatarus, *n.* Soda. "You put too much *salatarus* in the biscuits."

sashshay, *v. i.* To bow to one's partner in a figure in a square dance.

sass, *v. t.* To be impudent.—*n.* Impudent remarks.—**sassy,** *adj.* Saucy.

scads, *n. pl.* Large quantities. "*Scads* of money." Also **stacks.**

scout, *n.* In the phrase, "a good *scout,*" to mean a jolly good fellow.

scrumptious, *adj.* Fine, excellent. "This pie is *scrumptious.*"

sheep-sour, *n. phr.* Sheep-sorrel.

shindig, *n.* An entertainment. "Mrs. Brown is giving a *shindig* at her house."

shoot the buffalo, *n. phr.* A game in which the participants sing and dance. The refrain runs:

> "The girls go to school, and the boys act a fool,
> Rally in the cane-brakes, shoot the buffalo."

side-kicker, *n. phr.* Pardner. Originated probably from the idea that a man's revolver was his only *side-kicker,* or friend.

singing, *n.* A musicale. "Going to the *singing* to-night?"

skunt, *pp.* Analogical participle of *skin,* often heard.

sky-wise and crooked, *adv. phr.* Dumbfounded, extremely startling. "It knocked me ———."

snoozer, *n.* 1. The cowboy's name for a sheep-herder. 2. A playfully derogatory term meaning scamp, rascal; as, "Come here, you old *snoozer.*"

social, *n.* An entertainment, a "sociable."

soda-jerker, *n. phr.* A man who dispenses drinks at a soda-fountain.

son-of-a-bitch, *n. phr.* A kind of stew, composed of a conglomeration of vegetables and meats, of which Texas cowmen are very fond. It has no other name.

sour bosom, *n. phr.* Bacon. Very common. A less elegant variant is **sour belly.** Frequently one hears at the dinner-table, "Pass me the **S. B.**"

sparking, *pp.* or *n.* Courting, wooing.

spasm, *n.* Verse. "She is singing the second *spasm.*"

spike, *v. t.* 1. To flavor with wine or whiskey, as "She *spikes* her cakes." 2. To invite one to join something, as "He was *spiked* by the Club."

spuds, *n. pl.* Irish potatoes. Sweet potatoes are usually called **yams.**

squeech-owl, squinch-owl, *n. phr.* Variants of *screech-owl.*

starch, *v. t.* To powder one's face. "Let me *starch* my face before we go."

strip, *v. t.* To milk a cow dry so as to get all the rich, or creamy, milk.

surface-coal, *n. phr.* Cow dung, which is widely used for fuel.

swan, I'll, *v. phr.* I'll swear, or declare.

sweet on one, to be, *adv. phr.* To feel affection for another.

ta ta, *abs. phr.* Good-bye.

tacky, *adj.* Dowdy, not stylish. Universal. "Did you ever see such a *tacky* dress?"

't aint done it, *neg. phr.* Universal among children and common (in facetious use) among adults. "He hit me." "'*T ain't done it*!" (*i. e.*, "I didn't.")

tank, *n.* An artificial lake. "Most west Texas towns get their water from *tanks.*"

tear one's shirt, *v. phr.* To cause great excitement:—expressive of violent emotion.

telescope, *n.* A valise, or suit-case.

terrible as Kempy. Ironical phrase to express bluster without action.

that is often used pleonastically in such phrases as "Because *that* (or since *that*) I couldn't go."

th' evening. This pronunciation of "*this evening*" is common even among educated people. Similar to '*s morning.*

the la grippe. Ordinary tautological phrase. So **Rio Grande River.**

thunder and blue lightning, *interj.* Common.

time, *n.* Hilarious outing; "spree." "We'll have one more *time.*"

tooth-dentist, *n. phr.* Dentist. Common.

tote, *v. t.* To carry, to "pack." "He *toted* the boy into the house."

unbeknownst, *adj.* Without one's knowledge. "*Unbeknownst* to me, he came in." Very common.

watermillions, *n.* Often heard for *watermelons.* Commonly used by negroes. A facetious use has developed in the phrase, "I love them *watermillions,* them *watermillions* smiling on the vine," and a popular song has this refrain.

wax, *n.* Always used for *chewing gum.*

weather, *n.* Bad weather. "Looks like we'll have some *weather* to-day."

well, *n.* Used indiscriminately for *cistern.*

widder-woman, *n. phr.* A universal tautological phrase.

windjammer, *n.* One who "*windjams,*" or talks "hot air."

woman, man, *n.* Wife and husband. Very common, particularly as "my ole *woman,*" "my ole *man.*"

wunst, *adv.* Once.

young uns, *n. pl.* Common, though the words *we-uns* and *you-uns* are rare.

HYDER E. ROLLINS.

The Johns Hopkins University.

COLLEGE SLANG WORDS AND PHRASES

From Western Reserve University.

The accompanying list of college slang words and phrases has been collected from the present speech of students at Western Reserve University. In making this collection, the excellent work of Mr. E. H. Babbitt (Dialect Notes, Vol. II, Part I, 1900) has proved of great and valued assistance. It will be readily noted, upon comparison of various words, that considerable change in meaning has occurred in the last fifteen years. The common tendency seems to be abbreviation; hence, in order to illustrate this point, many terms have been introduced at the risk of repetition. As far as possible, no words have been repeated from Mr. Babbitt's list in which there have been no changes in meanings, with the exception, as noted, of clipt forms.

[The editor has added an asterisk to words personally familiar to him as in student use at Harvard University. Terms already published, as in the New Standard Dictionary, are kept in the society's card index but not here printed.—*Ed.*]

advance, *n.* A new lesson, as opposed to review or continuation of one unfinished.

animal, *n.* 1. Pony, a literal translation. 2. A girl, usually of doubtful repute.

aped, *p. a.* Drunk. "He's *aped* again."

babe, *n.* A pretty girl. "She's some *babe*."

ball-out, *v. i.* To scold; ridicule.—*n.* A scolding. Also **balling-out.**

bat, *n.* [From the sense 'spree'.] 1.* A prostitute. 2. One given to carousing.—*v. i.* To go on a 'spree'; to carouse.

bear, *n.* 1. A man who excels in some particular activity. 2.* A professor who "overworks" his students.

beef, *v. t.* To make an error; to 'bull.' "He *beefed* his recitation."

beef, *v. i.* To complain loudly; to whimper.—**beefer,** *n.*

beef extract, *n. phr.* Milk.

bid,* *n.* Invitation, usually to a dance or to join a fraternity.—*v. t.* To give one a '*bid*.'

binger, *n.* In *to put the binger on* (a person or thing), to finish; prevent: 'squelch.'

blood, *n.* Catsup:—from the color.

blub, *v. t.* To complain of; betray.—Also the familiar *v. i.* = **blubber.**

blubber, *n.* 1. One who talks vacantly. 2. Empty talk; chatter.

blue letter, *n. phr.* A notification of deficiency from the Dean—from the official blue stationery.—**get the blues,** *v. phr.* To receive such a notification.

bluff,* *v. i.* To attempt to recite when unprepared. [Used also as a noun at Harvard.—*Ed.*]

blurble, *v. i.* and *t.* To gush or 'rave' over (anything) enthusiastically. "She *blurbled* the school way up."

bone,* *n.* A dollar.

bone,* *v. i.* To study. [Also as *v. t.* at Harvard: "to *bone* a lesson."—*Ed.*]—**boner,** *n.* A student of steady application.

b. s. Abbreviation of *bovine excrescence*, nonsense, 'hot air.'

bug, *n.* 1.=*bear*, a specialist. [Cf. *big bug.*—*Ed.*] 2. An insane person. [Said to have *bugs*, i. e. whimsical notions, in his brain.—*Ed.*]

bugs, *adj.* Eccentric or crazy. "Don't mind him; he is *bugs*."

bull, *n.* 1. An incredible story. 2.* Stupid talk intended as a 'bluff.' [*Bluff* connotes some energy or cleverness, which *bull* lacks.—*Ed.*]

bull, *v. t.* 1. To make a mistake. "He *bulled* that play." 2. To recite without preparation. "He *bulled* his lesson."

bull, *v. i.* 1. To act clumsily. 2. To lie; to exaggerate. [3.* To recite stupidly and prolixly when unprepared. "Oh, I just *bulled* along."—*Ed.*]

bull-pen, *n.* The dressing room of 'varsity athletes.

bum,* *a.* Of no account; good for nothing.

bum,* *v. t.* To get by begging. "He *bummed* a cigarette."

bust,* *v. i.* To fail in an examination.

button-hole, *v. t.* To monopolize (one's) attention and company. "She's *button-holed* him for the next two dances."

can, *n.*=*water-closet.*

chill, *adj.* Substitute for *cold*, in phrase to **have down chill,** to know thoroughly.

chuck,* *v. t.* 1. To give up, as in drōpping a course or leaving a squad. [Also at Harvard in the passive **to get chucked,** to be 'plucked' or dropped.—*Ed.*] 2. To throw out as bait; try on. "To *chuck* a bluff."

cinch, *n.* Advantage. "We've got the *cinch* on them."

cork-headed, *adj.*=*cocky,* conceited.

coffin, *n.* The watch charm insignia awarded to students prominent in activities:—from the shape of the medal.

coffin-nail, *n.* 1. A cigarette. [From a saying that each cigarette smoked drives a nail in one's coffin.—*Ed.*] 2. A cigarette 'fiend'; one who smokes too much.

cold, *adj.* Plain; clear; certain. "That's *cold* enough."—*adv.* So as to admit of no uncertainty. "I caught him *cold*," i. e., caught him in the act.

come clean, *v. phr.*=*make good.* "He did poorly in his Freshman year, but *came clean* later."

come through, *v. phr.* To succeed, esp. on something required of one.

cow, *n.* Milk.—Also **cow-juice.**

crab,* *n.* An unsociable student.

crammer, *n.* One who studies hard for examinations.

crib,* *n.* One who cheats. "He's a dirty *crib.*"

crib, *v. t.* and *i.* To cheat (in an examination).

crush,* *n.* A strong attachment. [Usually between girls—especially an older and a younger girl. It sometimes becomes violent infatuation leading to reckless expenditure in presents, neglect of all else, and bitter jealousy.—*Ed.*]

crust,* *n.* Forwardness, selfish aggressiveness. [From imperviousness to delicate suggestions or hints.—*Ed.*] "That guy certainly has some *crust.*"

cush (*kûsh*), *n.* Money. [From *cash*?]

cut,* *n.* Unexcused absence from class. [Also at Harvard an hour when no class is held because the instructor 'cut,' i. e., is absent with or without previous notification. "Doc said he was going to give us a *cut* today." Also applied as noun or verb to non-academic appointments.—*Ed.*]—*v. t.* and *i.* To absent oneself from (a class).

darb,* *n.* Something, especially a girl, that is unusually attractive.

dean's prize, *n. phr.* A notice of delinquency. Same as *blue letter.*

dig,* *v. t.* To study. "I'm going to *dig* some German."

dog, *n.* In **put on the dog,** to dress with elaborate care.

doggy, *adj.* Dressy; neat; handsome. [? From Canadian use.—*Ed.*]

drink, *n.* Any large body of water (ocean, lake, etc.).

dry out, *n. phr.* Attending class but reporting oneself beforehand as unprepared.

eat, *v. t.* Usually with *up*, to defeat decisively.

fake, *v. t.* To attempt to recite as if prepared.

fare thee well, *phr.*=*good and all*, completely, to a finish. "I balled him out for *fare thee well.*"

fertilizer, *n.* Incredible nonsense. Cf. *b. s.*

final, *n.* An examination terminating a course. [**The finals, the midyears,** and **the hours** (one hour examinations held about November 1st and April 1st) at Harvard designate also the period of about a fortnight during which these examinations are held.—*Ed.*]

fish, *n.* A gullible person; also used as a vague term of reproach or disapproval. "You poor *fish.*"

flag-rush, *n.* An annual contest of the Freshman and Sophomore classes for the possession of a flag.

flivver, *n.* A hoax; also, a failure.

get,* *v. t.* 1. To understand. "Do you *get* me?" [Cf. Ital. *capite*? —*Ed.*] 2. In games, to attack so as to secure or defeat. "*Get* that right-tackle."

gravy, *n.* The best. "He always gives me the *gravy.*"

hemorrhage, *n.* Catsup. Cf. *blood.*

hog-wrastle, *n.* A modern dance.

honey-house, *n.*=*water-closet.*

hump, *v. t.* and *i.* To study diligently.

jack up, *v. phr.* To tutor (one) weak in studies.

jitney, *n.* A five-cent piece.

junior, *n.* A monthly dance given by members of the junior class.

key man, *n. phr.* One who wins a Phi Beta Kappa *key*; a good student.

kick in, *v. phr.* To pay one's share.

kick-in-the-wrist, *n.* Cf. *shot in the arm.*

k. m. Abbreviation of *kitchen mechanic*, servant girl.

lexer, *n.* A law school student.

local, *n.* A fraternity located in but one college; also, one of its members.

make,* *v. t.* 1. To gain the distinction of membership in (a term, fraternity, etc.). 2. To arrive at on time. "I *made* the six-thirty train all right."

mat, on the, *prep. phr.* Engaged in talk (by summons) with the Dean.

meadow dressing, *n. phr.*=*fertilizer*, q. v.

meat, *n.* One easily overcome or influenced.

medix, *n.* Medical college.

new, *n.*=*advance*, q. v.

nut, *n.* 1. An insane person. 2.* A freakish or stupid person.

nut factory, *n. phr.* Insane asylum.

nuts, *adj.* 1.=*bugs.* 2. Desirous; willing. "I'm *nuts* to do that."

old soldiers' home, *n. phr.* 1.=*water-closet.* 2. An alumni society.

once-over, *n.* A glance.

oodles, *n. pl.* A huge quantity. Marked by the Standard 'Southern U. S.'—Also used adjectively.

O sketlioi. A college cheer, forming the opening words of the Varsity cheer:

> "O, Sketlioi! pompai! Foo, foo, Apolusai!
> Ai ai, ai ai! Rah, rah, Reserve."

The original is in Euripides' "Iphigenia in Tauris," ll. 651–3.

out for, *prep. phr.* Professedly trying to 'make' (a team, club, etc.). "I went *out for* right-tackle."

parlor snake, *n. phr.* One who pays frequent calls on ladies.

pass up, *v. phr.* 1. To let (an opportunity) go by. 2. To refuse to have to do with.—*n.* A failure. "He's a *pass-up.*"

pill, *n.* A cigarette.

pledge, *n.* Acceptance of a fraternity's 'bid' to join; also, a student so pledged!—*v. i.* To accept such a 'bid'.—*v. t.* To receive into the first degree (of a fraternity).

'possum, *n.* The negro errand boy in the college office.

prime, *adj.* Complete; unqualified. "He's a *prime* ass."

queer,* *v. t.* To bring into disesteem as odd or ridiculous: to mismanage so as to spoil. Often used reflexively." I *queered* myself with that prof."

R. The University letter of Western Reserve, worn by athletes, etc.

red, *n.* A freshman: from the *red* hats freshmen are compelled to wear on the campus. Also **red-head.**

ride, *v. i.* To use a 'pony' (literal translation). "Are you *riding* today?"

ripple, *n.* In **make the ripple,** to make money.

rub* in (or **into**), *v. phr.* To administer (a defeat) with more than necessary completeness. "We *rubbed* it *into* them good and hard."

rush,* *v. t.* To show marked attentions to: especially in urging a man to attend college, or inducing him to join a fraternity.

salve, *n.* 1. Exaggeration. 2. An enticing offer.

scag, *n.* Cigarette stub.

scurf, *v. t.* To make fun of; to ridicule.

sew up,* *v. phr.* To make certain of (a place on a team, in a club, etc.).

shoot,* *imper.* Continue; go ahead.

shot-in-the-arm, *n.* A drink of spirits: probably from use of injected stimulants.

sing-out, *n.* [Analogous to *call-out, try-out.—Ed.*] An interfraternity singing contest: a local event held annually.

Sketlioi, *n.* A member of the Sketlioi club, i. e., a non-fraternity man. Cf. *O Sketlioi.*

skin,* *v. t.* To overcome: without reference to cheating. "I *skinned* him a mile."

skin, *v. t.* and *i.* To hurry.

slide along,* *v. phr.* To do just enough to continue without difficulty.

slough, *v. t.* To strike heavily.

smear, *v. t.* 1. To pass (an examination) with ease and a high grade. 2. To defeat; chastise; drub.

soak, *v. t.* To borrow.

Sock, *n.* A member of the Sock and Buskin, the university dramatic club.

sorehead,* *n.* Anyone easily offended.

spiff, *adj.*=*spiffy*: also used, though the Standard labels it 'Slang, Eng.'

spike, *v. t.* To pledge to a fraternity. "The Dekes have him *spiked.*"

splurge, *n.* Impression; 'hit.' "She made a great *splurge* with me."

spring a quiz,* *v. phr.* To hold an unannounced test.

spring day, *n. phr.* A day in commencement week devoted to student exercises.

steed, *n.*=*pony* (literal translation).

step ceremony, *n. phr.* A student exercise held on the college steps.

steps, *n. pl.* Specif., the broad steps and portico of the main entrance, Adelbert Hall.

stick a button, *v. phr.* To pledge a man (to a fraternity).

stiff,* *n.* Cad; fop. "You big *stiff.*"

stiff,* *adj.* Difficult or long (of lessons assigned).

stove, *n.* A smoking pipe.

suck around, *v. phr.* To curry favor, as with an instructor.

suds, *n. pl.* In **make the suds,** to make money.

suf, *n.* [From *soph.*] Sophomore.

toot, *v. i.* To go on a 'toot'; to carouse.

town man, *n. phr.* A student who lives in the city in which the college is located.

toy, *n.* An eccentric character; a comical fellow.

two bits, *n.* A twenty-five cent piece.

U. Abbreviation of *university.*

university night, *n. phr.* An annual event at which all the colleges of the university meet socially.

velvet, on,* *prep. phr.* Employed at an easy job; making 'easy money.'

warp, *v. t.* To beat decisively.

wop, *n.* An ill-bred fellow; boor.
Y. Abbreviation for the college Y. M. C. A.
Yid, *n.* 1. A Jew. 2. A very selfish fellow.

CLIPT FORMS.

ambish. Ambition.
analyt.* Analytical geometry.
barb. Barbarian: meaning, 'non-fraternity man,' as a non-Greek (having no Greek letter).
calc. Calculus.
chap. Chapel.
chem.* Chemistry.
cig. Cigar: meaning also 'cigarette.' Also **ciggy.**
com. Committee.
con. Condition, *n.* and *v.*
coop. Coöperative store. [At Harvard 'the Coop' (*kûp*)].
dent. Dentist: meaning 'student of dentistry.'
dip. Diploma.
doc. Doctor: meaning 'professor of physical training.'
farm. Pharmacy: in the sense 'pharmaceutical student.'
fem. Female: meaning 'girl student.'
fem. sem. Female seminary: meaning 'the College for Women.'
frat.* Fraternity: considered poor taste in fraternity circles.
frosh. Freshman.
grad. Graduate, *n.** and *v.*
grid. Gridiron: meaning (1) football field; (2) a gridiron player.
gym. Gymnasium;* gymnast.
jit. Jitney: meaning 'a five-cent piece.'
lab.* Laboratory.
libe. Library, *n.* and *v.* Meaning as verb 'to study in the library.' "I'm going to *libe* a little."
lit.* Literature: meaning also 'student of literature.'
log. Logarithm: meaning also 'a student excelling in trigonometry.'
math. Mathematics:* meaning also 'student excelling in mathematics.'
matric. Matriculate.
medic. Medical: meaning 'a student of medicine.'
mett. Metropolitan (Grand Opera House).
mon.* Money. [Not exclusively student along.—*Ed.*]
Pan-Hell. Pan-Hellenic (Council)—an interfraternity organization.
pep.* Pepper: meaning 'spirit; aggressiveness.'
pipp. Pippin: meaning 'good-looking girl.'
poly-sci. Political science.
post. Post-graduate (student). Also **post-grad.**
prelim.* Preliminary (test or examination).
prep. Preparatory: used as a verb 'to attend a preparatory school.'
prof.* Professor.

prom.* Promenade: meaning an annual ball given by a class. "Junior Prom." "Senior Prom."
prox. Proxy.
pysch. Psychology:* meaning also 'a student excelling in psychology.'
scope. Microscope.
simp.* Simpleton.
stude. Student.
sub. Substitute, *n.* and *v.*
theolog. Theologian: meaning 'a divinity student.'
trig. Trigonometry:* meaning also 'a student excelling in trigonometry.'
ump. Umpire, *v.*
vet. Veteran: meaning 'an alumnus.'
vocab. Vocabulary.
wiz. Wizard: meaning 'an unusually bright student.'

Words specified by Mr. Babbitt as local to other institutions but heard at Western Reserve, without change of meaning.

anti-frat
bat 1
beast
beat
beef, v. t. & i. 1, 3, 4, 5
belly-wash
bib 2
bid, or biddy 1, 2
biff, v. t. 1, 3
biol.
bluff, n. 2
bluff, v. t. 1, 2
bone 1
boot-lick, n. & v. t.
bow-wow
bugs, n. 2
bum, v. t. 1, 2
bust, v. i.
can
case 2
chump 4
cinch 1, 2, 3
coffin-nail, -tack
cold
college-widow
cooler 1, 3
co-op
cow
cow-juice
crash 1
croak 1, 2, 3
crush 2
crust
Dago 3, 4
dents
dig 1, 3
dip
doggie
dry cut
easy, n. & adj.
fall down 1.
fiend 5, 6
fish 1, 2
foxy 5, 7, 8
freeze 4
fuss, v. i. 2
grand-stand
Greek
horse 6
hot 1, 2, 3
jack, n. & v.
kid 2, 3
k. m.
pipe down
pole
rush, n. 2
rush, v. t. 1, 2, 3, 4
salve 1

screwed 1
skate 2, 3, 4, 5
spiel, n. & v. i. 2
spieler 1, 2
stag
stuff, v. t.
tank 1, 2
tear 1, 2
thick 1, 3
trot 2
wife 1, 2

Words which Mr. Babbitt gives as not local, but which are not heard at Western Reserve.

bleach
blitz
blob, n. & v. i.
blue
blue-skin
bore
calico, adj.
class-baby
demerit
full
junior-ex
monastery
oak
part 1
repeater
salutatory
sawder (solder)
transmittendum
warning

Lost Words.

Words specified in Mr. Babbitt's list as from Western Reserve, but which are not heard there at the present time.

berry, n. 1
bicycle
blind 1
blood 1
bolt, n.
bone, v. 3, 4
bum, n. 1, 2, 3
bust, n. 2
cad
class-cap
cooler
cultivation
drop
Egypt
fish 1, 2
footless
grist
safety
scrub
snag, v. t.

ROBERT BOLWELL.

Western Reserve University,
May, 1915.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Comment on Word-List from Maine, Vol. IV, Part I.

From Lewiston: **hot**, *v. t.*, to heat as "I will *hot* the water."—I have heard this expression used in Devon, England, by an old servant who had lived all her life in a suburb of Plymouth, Devon. "Shall the tart be **hotted up,** miss, or will you eat it cold?" The word was in frequent use "hot the kettle"; "hotting-up," or "hotting" various things.

M. B. HUTCHINGS.

Colonial Cookery Terms.

[The following terms are taken from old recipes preserved in the family of Miss Rogers or collected by her for use in the Chimney Corner Inn, the home of Deacon John Cooper, built in Cambridge in 1657 and now in possession of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.—*Ed.*]

Ammy Dammy bread. A kind of loaf bread. Recipe from Old Salem Tavern.

apply pie. Apple pie.

Banbury tart. A small turnover made with raisins, lemon, and eggs.

bomboons, *n. pl.* Bonbons.

bottom dish. The chief dish at supper, usually a meat pie or tansey, such as would form an entree at dinner. *The Salem Dames Cook Book.*

coffin, *n.* Pie crust: called **long coffin, round coffin,** etc., according to the shape.

comfort apple. Love apple, *q. v.*

cymballs, *n. pl.* Jumbles made with caraway seed and rose water.

diet bread. Sponge cake.

glass off, *v. phr.* To put away (preserves).

journey bread. Johnny bread:—originally so called because Indian corn bread was often carried by travelers.

jumballs. Variant of *jumbles.*

love apple. An apple entirely covered by cloves, which are stuck through the skin. If the apple is perfect, it will be preserved for two or three generations.

make up, *v. phr.* To bake or boil. "Wait until the pye shall *make up,* then you may eat."

nimble cake. A kind of rich pastry usually served like a sandwich with flower butter.

Persian apple. Rhubarb.

piece, *n.* Slip, recipe, etc. "Susan Rogers Piece."

pot liquor. Stock for soup.

purlash. Variant of *pearlash.* Also **perlash.**

riddle cakes. Griddle cakes.

shingles, *n. pl.* Cookies like Tories, cut in oblong pieces of the shape of shingles.

Shrewsbury cakes. Wafers baked on thick sheets of paper and flavored with wine, rose water, and cinnamon.

snickerdoodles. Rich cakes made with raisins and currants.

sword knots. Rich pastry cut in strips and tied like a sash round a sword hilt. Almond paste and various conserves are used.

Tory hearts. Caraway cookies.

Whigs, *n. pl.* Cinnamon cakes.

SUSAN F. ROGERS.

Dorchester, Mass.

Expressions, Chiefly of Whalers, Noted at New Bedford, Mass.

autographer, *n.* A collector of autographs "The high honor Mr. Burns designed to ascribe, when referring to him as 'the Premier American Autographer.'"—L. C. Draper, Essay on Autographic Collections of the Declaration of Independence (N. Y., 1889, p. 63).

black-eyed Susans, *n. pl.* The seeds of the wild licorice (*Abrus precatorius*) indigenous to India, the West Indies, and Brazil. They are round, a little smaller than a pea, light red in color, with a black spot where they were attached to the pods. Mariners used to bring them home for children to play with. Southeastern Mass. Cf. "Guinea-peas." They are also called "Grains de l'Eglise" in Dominica, British West Indies, perhaps because they are sometimes strung for a rosary.

chock, *n.=vier, q. v.*

comb-fashion, *adv. phr.* By *comb-fashion* is meant a crest, from the forehead to the back part "of the head."—Robert C. Sands, *Yamoyden* (note to Canto 1, Stanza IV). In *Writings of* Robert C. Sands, (N.Y., 1835, vol. I, p. 333.) "Then she called for the Mount-Hope men, who made a formidable appearance, with their faces painted, and their hair trimmed up in *comb-fashion*, with their powder-horns and shot-bags at their backs which among that nation is the posture and figure of preparedness for war."—Benjamin Church, *History of King Philip's War*, (Boston, 1716; Newport, 1772; Boston, 1825, p. 17; Boston, 1865, p. 2.)

comoc, *n.* A dish eaten on whale-ships at sea. Hard-tack is put in a bag and pounded till it is about as fine as coarse meal. Then it is mixed with water, till about as thick as hasty-pudding, sweetened with molasses, and eaten with a spoon.

dike-bread, *n.* Bread made, on fishing vessels, with fermented dough. (Cf. *dhigh*, to knead. *Skeat's Etymol. Dict.*)

guinea-peas, *n. pl.=black-eyed Susans, q. v.*, Northeastern Mass. "I wonder what has become of those many, many little 'guinea-peas' we had to play with! It never seemed as if they really belonged to the vegetable world, notwithstanding their name."—Lucy Larcom, *A New England Girlhood*, (Boston, 1890, p. 95.)

jecquirity, *n.* Abrin.

jumby-beans, *n. pl.=black-eyed Susans, q. v.* So called by sailors who come to New Bedford from St. Eustatius, Dutch West Indies, where Jumby is a ghost. (Cf. mumbo-Jumbo.—*Ed.*)

rier, *n.* Whale-ships, fifty years ago and more, went on long voyages, even as long a voyage as for sixty months. On shipboard, casks of the usual height were made, holding from twenty to ninety gallons, rarely ten gallons. One cooper told me a sailor would carry one of these in his arms like a log of wood. They were called *riers*. They were used in stowing at the ends of tiers, etc. [From *rear*?—*Ed.*] They never were made in the home ports; consequently, no cooper or merchant had occasion to write the word, and I have found none of our older citizens who are able to spell it. The last of these *riers* were made, as far as I have been able to find out, on the bark "Josephine" on her voyage of 1898–1901. The captain, to keep the cooper busy, had him make some fifty or sixty of them before they were needed. Only a few were used, for the voyage was a failure, or as one man said: "She was gone three years and only filled her ground tier." It is a rare thing to see a *rier* now-a-days. I last saw one at Fayal in 1911, and had never seen but two before.

riflen, *n.=rift,* a shallow or fording place in a stream; also, rough water indicating submerged rocks. "He did not go near the Head of it, but the Water being very low in the Rivers this Season of the Year, there was so many *riflens*, that retarded his course, and he was obliged to return."—Letter of Enoch Freeman to Lt. Gov. Phips, dated Falmouth, Nov. 1st, 1756. In *Collections of the Maine Historical Society* (Portland, 1909, Second Series, Vol. XIII, p. 46).

sticking Tommy, *n.* A candle stick, simple in construction, made of galvanized iron, used in the holds of fishing vessels from Massachusetts. The base is a cup of the size to hold the butt of a candle. From it a strong sharp pin extends downward, which can be thrust into the deck to hold the candle steadily. A similar pin also extends at right angles from one side of the base, by which the stick can be secured to the skin (inside planking) of the hull when necessary.

woolly, *n.* Among whalemen, a sudden gust of violent wind blowing off shore:—distinguished from a squall, which blows across the sea. It may come in pleasant or rainy weather, generally without warning, and is of short duration. An old whaleman told me he twice experienced these winds. The first time he was in the bark "Spartan," on Sept. 18, 1872, nearly at the entrance of the harbor of Horta, when a *woolly*, blowing off Fayal, without warning, struck the bark, drove her, as a chip, out of her course and across the channel. Had the wind lasted a minute longer the vessel would have

struck the Magdalenas, two huge rocks off the coast of Pico. The second experience was on May 2, 1876, when in the bark "Sunbeam," at nearly the same place. Then the vessel was nearly capsized by the sudden wind. In both instances the *woolly* ceased as suddenly as it began, and lasted it seemed but a few seconds.

EDWARD DENHAM.

New Bedford, Mass.

Terms from the Tennessee Mountains.

The following are a few expressions used in Gatlinburg, Tennessee. The school children use them constantly. As to peculiarities of pronunciation, for instance, they all here put an "h" on where it is not needed; they call *it* 'hit', etc. They always say 'Imma' for *Emma* and 'git' for *get*. They say 'bag' for *beg*. These I give as typical. The short *i* is used for short *e*, short *a* for short *i*. I find it almost impossible to get them to pronounce a short *e*. Neither do they recognize the sound when it is given. A word with short *i* they spell with an *a*. For instance, the children spell the season *Spring* 'sprang.' They have no idea of the use of "a" and "an." It is 'an' table and 'a' apple. Most plurals are pronounced with a clearly syllabic *ĕs*, as *costĕs*, *earnĕs*.

drint, *v. i.* To fade. "The dress *drinted* a good deal." "The *drinted* spots were mostly on the under side."

eye, *n.* Lid (of a stove). "The *eyes* of the stove don't fit."

fall back to, *v. phr.* To revert to (one) as an obligation. "All the things *fell back to* Papa to sell."

fly one over, *v. phr.* To overcome with surprise. "It *flew me* all *over* in a minute." Like the New England "it took my breath away."

hard cold, *n. phr.* Cold in the head.

hit out, *v. phr.* To go (somewhere outdoors). "Somebody must *hit out* there and get chestnuts."

larp, *n.* Gravy.

most, *adj.* Usual; regular. "Any kind Mummy likes; that's the *most* kind I get."

name, *v. t.* To mention. "I told her not to *name* it to me again."

on topside of earth, *prep. phr.* Whatever it may be: intensive indicating range. "He will believe anything you tell him *on topside of earth*" (i. e. 'anything in creation').

pack onto, *v. phr.* To lay the blame of (something) upon (one). "He *packed* my getting sick *onto* my getting dinner."

pick, *n.* Opportunity to choose a name for. "They each got a *pick* on a baby."

pneumonia fever, *n. phr.* Pneumonia.

punchins, *n.* [?From *puncheon*, a board. When putting in potatoes, they take up the boards of the floor.—*Ed.*] A hole under the house, or, in a ditch, covered with boards. "They keep the potatoes in the *punchins*."

right smart, *n. phr.* A considerable amount. "He raised a power and sold a heap and had a *right smart* left."

shut (*fet*) **of,** *part. phr.* Rid of. "He just got *shut of* the horse."

snew, *v. i.* To snow. "It *snewed* yesterday."

snub, *v. i.* To sob. "She was crying and *snubbing*."

sobby, *adj.* Water-soaked. "A *sobby* stick of wood."—Also **sobbed.**

take a fit, *v. phr.* To have (i. e., undergo) a *fit*.

talk to, *v. phr.* To court; woo.

throw off on, *v. phr.* To make fun of; also, to say uncomplimentary things about. "He *threw off on* me something awful when I wore them."

try, *v. t.* To bite. "A copperhead *tried* me."

want, *v. i.* Used without an infinitive following; as, "I *wanted* out; I was *wantin'* home. I'm just a *wantin'* in a higher grade."

MARY O. POLLARD.

Gatlinburg, Tenn.

A Word List from Montana.

The following are some words and phrases used in dialect-speech in the Judith Basin of Montana. [Words marked with an asterisk are personally familiar to me from use in eastern Massachusetts.—*Ed.*]

ary,* *adv.* Any.—**nary,*** *adv.* Not any. "Was up in the mountains a week and got *nary* deer."

barrel of fun, *n. phr.* A good time. "I had a *barrel of fun* when I went to Maccasin."

bean,* *n.* Head. "I'll knock your *bean* off."

beanery, *n.* Depot restaurant. "Let's go down to the *beanery* and get something to eat."

beat it,* *imper.* Go. "*Beat it* while going is good."

bet money, *v. phr.* To be sure. "I'm *betting money* that's Hartgreve."

big medicine, *n.* Danger. "The Indians thought the white men were *big medicine*."

bottle washer, *n. phr.* Assistant cook. "The boss makes that *bottle washer* stand around." [In 'chief cook and bottle washer' familiar since 1895, as used jocosely by an officer in the U. S. Navy.—*Ed.*]

bug, *n.* Desire or 'craze.' "He's afflicted with the fishing *bug*."

bunk shack, *n. phr.* "A sleeping house. "Let's go down to the *bunk shack* and go to bed."

can, *n.* Head. "I'll bust your *can* if you don't look out."

can,* *v. t.* To stop. "Here now, *can* that noise."

coco,* *n.* Short for *cocoanut*, the head. "Look out, Buster, or that will hit you on your *coco*."

crust, *n.* Head. "Look out, boys. You'll fall and break your *crust*."

cut the comedy, *v. phr.* Quit that. "*Cut the comedy*, please."—Also **cut the rough stuff.** [Used in Harvard College in 1911–2 by a student recently returned from Alaska.—*Ed.*]

dashboards, *n. pl.* Feet. "Clean your *dashboards*."

dig up the tomahawk, *v. phr.* To declare war. "The whole Blackfoot tribe *dug up the tomahawk*." [Antonymous to *bury the hatchet.—Ed.*]

dough god, *n. phr.* Biscuit. "I don't care for *dough gods*."

flop, *v. i.* To go to bed. "Boys, it's time to *flop*."—Also, **hit the slats.**

flunkey, *n.* Assistant to a cook. "There's the *flunkey* and his mules on the way to Hobson."

gap, *n.* Mouth. "Shut your *gap*."

give (one) the icy mit, *v. phr.* To reject as a suitor.

give the calf more rope, *imper.* Keep still.

good night, nurse, *phr.* Expression of disgust.

grubpile, *interj.* Summons for a meal. "Then he hollered '*Grubpile*!'"

grease joint, *n. phr.* Eating house. "Let's go to the *grease joint* and get something to eat."

grubstake, *n.* Livelihood; quantity of food. "He got a good *grubstake* last winter."

hardtack, *n.* Biscuit (not applying to ship's biscuit). "These hot days I get tired of *hardtack*."

hashslinger, *n.* Camp cook. "They have two *hashslingers* now."

hit the breeze, hike, trail, *v. phr.=hit the road*, to set off on the road, usually walking. "About ten I hit the *hike*."

hole, *n.* Valley. "Lewis and Clark passed through all these *holes*."

have a hook, *v. phr.* To think. "I *had a hook* you wouldn't make it."

hit the slats, *v. phr.=***flop,** *q. v.*

hunch,* *n.* Presentiment. [Used at Harvard in 1911 by a student who prepared in the southwest; now common.—*Ed.*] "I had a *hunch* we'd beat."

jerk, *v. i.* To skin. "They *jerked* the meat and got dinner."

like a house on fire, *phr.* Vague ironical intensive. "You mind *like a house on fire*."

mess house, *n.* Eating house. "I am going down to the *mess house* to get something to eat."

mud hooks, *n. pl.* Feet. "Get your big *mud hooks* out of the way."

mulligan, *n.* Stew. "This *mulligan* isn't very good."

off the reel,* *prep. phr.* As one 'reels it off.' "Take it from me right *off the reel*."

on the grub line, *prep. phr.* Descriptive of one who always stays for meals. "Stone's never worked and were always *on the grub line*."

outlaw, *n.* A wild horse. "I got an *outlaw* for $55 at Fred Warren's sale." [Defined by the Standard as an adjective.—*Ed.*]

pail, *v. t.* To milk (a cow). "Takes Row half an hour to *pail* old Red."

punk tree, *n. phr.* Tree used in giving signals. "They lit the *punk tree.*"

pull leather, *v. phr.* To hang on to the saddle. "He rode the outlaw without *pulling leather.*"

ride a horse straight up, *v. phr.* To ride a bucking horse. "Can you *ride a horse straight up*?"

root, *n.* Nose. "Jane, how came that scale on your *root*?"

rubber-neck car, *n. phr.* Sight-seeing vehicle." "We saw several *rubber-neck cars* in Yellowstone Park."

salve, *n.* Butter. "Pass the *salve.*"

short bit, *n. phr.* Ten cents. "Gave two *short bits* for that."

sleeps, good many, *n. phr.* Long distance. "It's a *good many sleeps* between here and Mexico."

snort, *n.* Drink of liquor. "Won't you have a *snort*?"

soogan, *n.* [? Variant of *suggan*, bed coverlet. Scot. and Ir.—*Ed.*] Sheep herder's blanket. "When they move, they just roll up the *soogan* and are off."

split the wind, *v. phr.* To go fast. "We'll *split the wind* some if we get there on time."

two bits, *n. phr.* Twenty-five cents. "The show was only *two bits.*"

white-topped schooner, *n. phr.* Movers' wagon. "In May the *white-topped schooners* sail."

woodpile, *imper.* Jump ashore and load. "The captain called '*woodpile*!'"

MARIE GLADYS HAYDEN.

Lincoln, Nebraska.

Semi-Secret Abbreviations.

An argot not of the lower classes is familiar to most parents in the form of spelling words they do not wish young children to hear. Initial letters are sometimes so used. In the nucleus which follows the distinguishing characteristic is similarly that someone present is expected to understand, and someone else not to understand. Therefore, advertising abbreviations, as **f. o. b.**—'freight on board'—belong to another class. Such columns as F. P. A.'s "The Conning Tower" in the N. Y. Tribune and B.L.T.'s "The Linotype" in the Chicago Tribune use stock abbrevations: **w. k.**—'well known'; **w. g. n.**—'world's greatest newspaper.' These are but shortenings of familiar, oft-repeated expressions, ranging themselves with Swift's oddities in the Journal to Stella. Here, however, there is, originally at least, more than a semblance of secrecy. Unlike the secrecy toward children, it is meant, not to safeguard morals, but to baffle such encumbrances as chaperones and rivals or to spare delicate sensibilities.

A. P. A. American Protective (or Protestant) Association.

b. d. t. Back door trot:—explanatory of an insistent 'call of nature.'

b. i. Benevolent individual:—privy name for a possible benefactor.

b. s. Bovine excrescence (Western Reserve: see p. 232).

b. & s. Brandy and soda.

c. y. k. Consider yourself kissed:—epistolary endearment. Also **s. w. a. k.** (sealed with a kiss).

d. f. Damn fool.

d. t's. Delirium tremens.

f. h. b. Family hold back:—signal to refrain from partaking since "Our will became the servant to defect."

f. r. Faculty rusher:—used in girls' colleges.

f. s. e. Family stop eating:—signal when overtly offering a second serve.

f. t. b. Full to busting.

g. b. Grand bounce (discharge from a job).

G. o. k. God only knows:—doctors' term.

g. p. Grateful patient:—physician's term for those who pay by gratitude alone.

h. p. c. o. Hair-pin coming out.

k. m. Kitchen mechanic: designation of the cook or maid-of-all-work. Also **k. b.**, kitchen biddy.

l. your f. Lick your fork.

m. i. k. More in (the) kitchen:—signal that one may accept a further 'helping.' Also **p.** (plenty) **m. i. k.** Also **f. p. i.**, family pitch in.

n. g. No good.

n. o. y. b. None of your business. Also **m. y. o. b.**, mind your own business.

p. d. q. Pretty damn quick. Also **r. s. v. p. d. q.**

q. t. Quiet. "On the *q. t.*, I think she'll do."

r. s. v. p. Rat shows very plainly. *Obsolete.*

S. A. g. Saint Anthony's guide:—placed on envelope to speed them on their way.

s. b. Sour belly (bacon. Cf. p. 229).

s. y. h. See you home:—request to act as a young lady's escort.

s. y. l. See you later:—signal for a clandestine meeting.

t. b. Tuberculosis:—doctor's signal lest the name cause alarm.

t. d. Smoking pipe.

t. l. Trade last:—offer to transmit a compliment in exchange for one.

w. c. 'Water-closet.'

PERCY W. LONG.

Cambridge, Mass.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY, 1914.

The Society met in good numbers at Earl Hall, Columbia University, on December 30th, at 4 P. M., with President Mead in the chair. The announcements of the Secretary and the Treasurer's statement were read and adopted. The Society was found to have 7 life members, 205 annual members with 68 subscribing libraries—an increase not a clear gain because from 50 to 60 had dues in arrears. To the proposed endowment fund the Modern Language Association had pledged $100.00 (for which a vote of thanks was passed), but no further progress in this matter had been attempted because of generally unsettled financial conditions. Formation of local branches had been undertaken in several centers, with warm encouragement from President B. I. Wheeler in California, Professor C. Alfonso Smith in Virginia, Professor J. S. Kenyon in Indiana, and Professor W. A. McLaughlin in Michigan. Results had not yet been forthcoming. To forestall the chief difficulty, lack of ready material and methods for conducting meetings, the Secretary had sent out circulars from the past publications of the Society. Material for publication was found to be plentiful.

As new business three motions, made successively by Ex-President Thomas, were adopted:

1. That beginning with an early issue in October 1915, the Secretary issue *Dialect Notes* semi-annually, if necessary in smaller numbers. The months October and April were suggested.

2. That the Secretary arrange for the meetings a definite program, including if feasible a better hour and a speaker.

3. That the sum of not more than $10 be devoted annually to the formation of the library needful in editing *Dialect Notes* and, later, the proposed *American Dialect Dictionary*.

A nominating committee appointed by the President, and consisting of Professors Thomas, Mott, and one other, reported the names of the officers of the preceding year, who were in due course elected.

PERCY W. LONG,
Secretary.

AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY

Statement of the Treasurer for 1914, up to Dec. 21.

GENERAL FUND.

1914		
Jan. 1.	To Balance from 1913	$ 73.26
	To membership dues and sale of D.N.	244.13
		$317.39

The permanent fund has been on deposit at the Bangor Savings Bank and amounts to $254.49, plus a year's interest at 3½%.

PAID.

1914		
Jan. 31.	Postage stamps	$ .50
Feb. 7.	Postals	2.25
Mch. 7.	Postage	1.00
" 14.	The Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Co.	191.78
	Chas. H. Glass & Co., printing	1.33
Aug. 31.	Stamps	.50
Dec. 21.	Treasurer's percentage	12.20
		$209.56
Dec. 21.	Cash on hand	107.83
		$317.39

CASH ASSETS DEC. 21, 1914.

General Fund, cash	$107.83
Permanent Fund, on deposit	254.49
	$362.32

GEORGE D. CHASE, *Treasurer.*

Orono, Me., Dec. 21, 1914.

MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY.

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Francis J. Child	1889
J. M. Hart	1891
J. M. Garnett	1893
E. S. Sheldon, *ex-Sec.*	1894
C. H. Grandgent	1896
G. L. Kittredge	1897
O. F. Emerson	1898
L. F. Mott	1899
George Hempl	1901
O. F. Emerson, *ex-Sec.*	1906
Raymond Weeks	1910
Calvin Thomas	1911

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(Names of life members are printed in small capitals.)

Adams, Prof. Arthur, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.
Adams, Prof. W. A., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Adams, W. P., Silver Hill Pond, S. Lincoln, Mass.
Alexander, C. C., 540 W. 122d St., New York City.
Allen, W. H., The Oxford University Press, New York City.
Angell, Sydney L., 102 W. 123d St., New York City.
Araki, Shigeru, 920 W. 10th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Ayres, Prof. Harry M., Columbia University, New York City.
Baker, A. G., 6 Cornell St., Springfield, Mass.
Baker, Prof. Franklin T., Columbia University, New York City.
Barnes, N. Waring, DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana.
Baum, P. F., A.M., 40 Kirkland St., Cambridge, Mass.
Belden, Prof. H. M., University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
Benson, A. B., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Bill, Alfred H., Faribault, Minn.
Bird, A. F., Publ., 22 Bedford St., Strand, London, England, care of E. G. Allen & Sons, 12 Grape St., Shaftesbury Ave., London, W. C.
Blackwell, Dr. R. E., President, Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va.
Blake, W. B., P. F. Collier & Son, 416 W. 13th St., New York City.
Blume, C. A., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Bolwell, Robert G. W., 2021 E. 22 St., Cleveland, Ohio.
Bowditch, Prof. C. P., 111 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
Bowen, Prof. B. L., Ohio State University, Columbus, O.
Bradsher, Dr. E. L., 2505 White's Ave., Univ. of Texas, Austin, Texas.
Brandt, Prof. H. C. G., Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.
Brennan, J. J., P. O. Box 215, Haileybury, Ontario, Canada.
Brewster, Prof. W. T., Columbia University, New York City.
Bright, Prof. J. W., Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
Bristol, E. N., 34 W. 33d St., New York City.
Bristol, Prof. George P., Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Brown, Prof. R. W., Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Bruce, Prof. J. D., University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.
Burton, Prof. H. E., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Byerly, Prof. W. E., Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Caffee, Miss Belle, Western State Normal School, Bowling Green, Ky.
Capp, Seth Bunker, P. O. Box 2054, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chase, Miss E., Aspinwall Hill, Brookline, Mass.
Chase, Prof. George D., Orono, Me.
Chaussé, Alcède, Box 304, Montreal, Canada.
Child, Prof. C. G., University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
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Clark, Prof. E. F., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Collitz, Prof. H., Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
Combs, Prof. Josiah H., 624 S. 2d St., Louisville, Ky.
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Crowell, Prof. A. C., Brown University, Providence, R. I.
Crowne, Dr. Joseph V., College of the City of New York, New York City.
Crumb, D. S., 5463 Maple Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Cunliffe, Prof. John W., Columbia University, New York City.
Curme, Prof. G. O., 629 Colfax St., Evanston, Ill.
Dana, Dr. Henry W. L., Columbia University, New York City.
Darnall, Prof. H. J., University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.
Davis, A. McF., 10 Appleton St., Cambridge, Mass.
Davis, Horace, 1800 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.
Davis, John B., Lock Box 257, Chelsea, Oklahoma.
Denham, Edward, 128 School St., New Bedford, Mass.
Denney, Prof. J. V., Ohio State University, Columbus, O.
Dingus, L. R., Richmond College, Va.
Dow, Prof. L. H., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Doyle, H. G., 29 Berkeley St., Somerville, Mass.
Emerson, Prof. O. F., Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.
Emery, Prof. F. P., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Fansler, Prof. Dean S., Columbia University, New York City.
Faust, Prof. A. B., Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Fife, Prof. R. H., Jr., Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.
Fitch, Prof. Edward, Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.
Fitz-Hugh, Prof. Thomas, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.
Flom, Prof. G. T., 611 West Green St., Urbana, Ill.
Fosnocht, Eddy B., New Haven High School, New Haven, Conn.
Fox, Miss Hannah A., 158 Riverdale St., West Springfield, Mass.
Gaston, Prof. C. R., 215 Abingdon Road, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Geddes, Prof. J., Jr., Boston University, Boston, Mass.
Gordon, R. W., 3 Warren House, Cambridge, Mass.
Grandgent, Prof. C. H., Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Graves, Prof. Thornton S., Trinity College, Durham, N. C.
Green, Prof. H. E., Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
Hale, Prof. E. E., Jr., Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.
Hamilton, Dr. Alexander, 72 Howard Park Ave., Toronto, Canada.
Haney, Prof. J. L., Central High School, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hardy, Prof. Ashley K., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Hart, Prof. A. B., 19 Craigie St., Cambridge, Mass.
Hart, The Rev. C. E., 33 Livingston Ave., New Brunswick, N. J.
Hart, Prof. J. M., Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Hawes, C. H., College St., Hanover, N. H.
Hempl, Prof. G., Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford Univ., Cal.
Hersey, F. W. C., A.M., 61 Oxford St., Cambridge, Mass.
Hervey, Prof. W. A., Columbia University, New York City.
Hills, Prof. E. C., 12 College Place, Colorado Springs, Col.
Holbrook, Dr. Richard T., Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Hosic, Prof. J. F., Editor of *The English Journal*, Chicago, Ill.
Howard, Dr. W. G., Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Howe, Prof. W. D., Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.
Hoyt, Prof. Prentiss C., Clark College, Worcester, Mass.
Hunt, Prof. T. W., Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
Husband, Prof. R. W., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Jackson, Prof. A. V. W., Columbia University, New York City.
Jagemann, Prof. H. C. G. von, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Janssi, Bertha E., Russell, Kansas.
Johnson, Prof. H., Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.
Jones, Prof. Virgil L., Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Va.
Joslyn, F. D., Winona, Kansas.
Kelly, Paul H., 20 Cheapside, London, E. C., England.
Kenyon, John S., Butler College, 5339 Univ. Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
Kidder, C. G., 27 William St., New York City.
King, Dr. E. P., 55 Vernon St., Providence, R. I.
Kittredge, Prof. G. L., Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Klaeber, Prof. F., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
Kotz, Dr. Theodore F., Ohio State University, Columbus, O.
Krapp, Prof. G. P., Columbia University, New York City.
Lane, W. C., Librarian, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Lanman, Prof. C. R., Harvard University, 9 Farrar St., Cambridge, Mass.
Laughlin, Prof. Hugh C., 530 W. 123d St., New York City.
Lawrence, Prof. W. W., Columbia University, New York City.
Leonard, Prof. A. N., Bates College, Lewiston, Me.
Libby, C. T., Portland, Me.
Licklider, Prof. A. H., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Lloyd, John Uri, 224 W. Court St., Cincinnati, O.
Lomax, Dean John A., University of Texas, Austin, Texas.
Long, F. P., El Modena, Cal.
Long, Dr. Percy W., Warren House, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Lord, Prof. G. D., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Loring, Miss K. P., Pride's Crossing, Mass.
Loveman, Leonora, 12 Concord Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
Lowes, Prof. John L., Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.
Lyon, Prof. D. G., Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
MacCracken, Pres. H. N., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
MacKay, Dr. A. H., Education Office, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
MacLean, ex-Pres. G. E., University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.
Man, A. P., Jr., Yancy, Va.
Manly, Prof. J. M., University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Marvin, Prof. Robert B., Commercial High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mason, J. E., 251 South 44th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Mason, John E., Jr., 251 South 44th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Matthews, Albert, 483 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Matthews, Prof. Brander, Columbia University, New York City.

McCrea, Prof. N. G., Columbia University, New York City.
McLaughlin, Prof. W. A., 644 S. Ingalls St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Mead, Prof. W. E., Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.
Mendez, Dr. José M., Hotel Astoria, Rue de Presbourg, Paris.
Merritt, E. P., 343 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.
Moore, Prof. J. B., Columbia University, New York City.
Mott, Prof. L. F., College of the City of New York, New York City.
Neef, Prof. F. J. A., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Neilson, Prof. W. A., Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Nelson, E. S., 69 Perkins St., Cambridge, Mass.
Newell, Miss E. M., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Noble, Prof. Charles S., Iowa College, Grinnell, Ia.
Northup, Prof. Clark S., Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Padelford, Prof. F. M., University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
Palmer, Rev. F. L., Stillwater, Minn.
Pancoast, Henry S., Spring Lane, Chestnut Hill, Pa.
Payne, Prof. L. W., University of Texas, Austin, Tex.
Pearl, Dr. Raymond, Orono, Maine.
Penniman, Vice-Provost J. H., University of Pennnsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
Perrin, Prof. M. L., Boston University, Boston, Mass.
Perry, T. S., 312 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.
Phelps, Mrs. von R., 70 West 49th St., New York City.
Potter, Prof. A. K., Brown University, Providence, R. I.
Pound, Prof. Louise, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.
Priest, Prof. George Madison, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
Primer, Prof. S., University of Texas, Austin, Tex.
Prince, Prof. John D., Sterlington, Rockland Co., N. Y.
Quick, Herbert, Editor of *Farm and Fireside*, Springfield, Ohio.
Raggio, Prof. Andrew Paul, University of Maine, Orono, Me.
Read, Prof. W. A., 338 Lafayette St., Baton Rouge, La.
Richards, Prof. Alfred E., New Hampshire College, Durham, N. H.
Robinson, Prof. F. N., Longfellow Park, Cambridge, Mass.
Robinson, Scott, Encyclopædia Britannica, 120 W. 32d St., New York City.
Routh, Prof. James, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.
Rudolph, Miss Adelaide, 2024 East 115th St., Cleveland, O.
Ruppenthal, Judge J. C., Russell, Kan.
Savage, Dr. H. J., Yarrow West, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Schlutter, Dr. O. B., 45 Barbour St., Hartford, Conn.
Schneider, Louis, Clinton, Mo.
Scott, Dr. C. P. G., No. 1 Madison Ave., New York City.
Scott, Roderick, Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.
Searson, Prof. J. W., Manhattan, Kans.
Shearin, Prof. H. G., Transylvania Univ., Lexington, Ky.
Sheldon, Dr. C. C., 49 N. Common St., Lynn, Mass.
Sheldon, Prof. E. S., Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Shepard, Prof. W. P., Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.

Sim, Prof. J. R., College of the City of New York, New York City.
Skidmore, Prof. Mark, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.
Slosson, Mrs A. T., 83 Irving Place, New York City.
Smith, Prof. C. Alphonso, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.
Smith, Prof. J. H., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Snow, C. A., 50 Ames Building, Boston, Mass.
Spanhoofd, Prof. E., St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.
Stoddard, Dean F. H., New York University, 22 W. 68th St., New York City.
Stradal, Carrie A., Wakeenay, Kansas.
Stratton, Charles E., 70 State St., Boston, Mass.
Tatlock, Prof. John S. P.. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Taylor, Dr. Rupert, Livingstone Hall, Columbia University, New York City.
Thomas, Prof. Calvin, Columbia University, New York City.
Thompson, E. E., American Book Co., 100 Washington Sq., New York City.
Thorndike, Prof. Ashley H., Columbia University, New York City.
Thornton, Mr. Richard H., 8, Mornington Crescent, London, N. W., England.
Thurber, C. H.. 29 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Todd, Prof. H. A., Columbia University, New York City.
Toy, Prof. C. H., 7 Lowell St., Cambridge, Mass.
Tufts, Prof. J. A., Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H.
Tupper, Prof. F., Jr., University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.
Upham, Prof. A. H., Miami University, Oxford, O.
Upson, Mrs. Henry S., 10908 Magnolia Drive, Cleveland, O.
Van Name, A., 121 High St., New Haven, Conn.
Viles, Prof. G. B., 855 Bridge St., Lowell, Mass.
Vos, Prof. B. J., University of Indiana, Bloomington, Ind.
Warren, Prof. F. M., Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
Webster, J. Rowe, Little's Block, Cambridge, Mass.
Webster, Dr. Kenneth G. T., Gerry's Landing, Cambridge, Mass.
Weeks, Prof. Raymond, Columbia University, New York City.
Werner, Prof. Adolph, College of the City of New York, New York City.
Wheeler, Pres. B. I., University of California, Berkeley, Cal.
Wheeler, Prof. J. R., Columbia University, New York City.
White, Dr. A. C., Cornell University, 424 Dryden Road, Ithaca, N. Y.
White, F. B., St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.
Whittemore, Dr. C. E., 10 Remington St., Cambridge, Mass.
Wilkins, Prof. F. H., Hispania Hall, 601 W. 156th St., New York City.
Wilson, Prof. Charles Bundy, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.
Wilson, Prof. Robert W., 64 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.
Withington, Dr. Robert, University of Indiana, Bloomington, Ind.
Wood, Prof. F. A., University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Wright, Dr. E. H., Columbia University, New York City.
Young, Prof. Karl, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
Zeitlin, Dr. Jacob, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

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Amherst College Library, Amherst, Mass.
Birmingham Reference Library, Ratcliffe Place, Birmingham, England.
Bodleian Library, Oxford, England (mailing address, Parker & Son, Oxford).
Boston Athenæum, 10½ Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Boston Public Library, Boston, Mass.
Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick, Me.
British Museum, London, England (mailing address, B. F. Stevens & Brown, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England).
Brown University Library, East Side Station, Providence, R. I.
Bryn Mawr College Library, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Cambridge Public Library, Cambridge, Mass.
Canadian Institute, Toronto, Canada.
Carnegie Library, Pittsburg, Pa.
Century Co., 33 E. 17th St., New York City.
Chicago Public Library, Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, O.
Colby College Library, Waterville. Me.
College of City of New York Library, New York City.
Columbia University Library, New York City.
Congressional Library, Washington, D. C.
Cornell University Library, Ithaca, N. Y.
Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, N. H.
Detroit Public Library, Detroit, Mich.
Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.
Free Library of Philadelphia, 13th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
Grossherzogliche Universitätsbibliothek, Giessen, Germany.
Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass.
Haverford College Library, Haverford, Pa.
Illinois State Library, Springfield, Ill.
Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Ind.
Johns Hopkins University Library, Baltimore, Md.
Kaiserliche Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek, Strassburg, Germany.
Lehigh University Library, South Bethlehem, Pa.
Leland Stanford Jr. University Library, Stanford Univ., Cal.
Louisiana State University Library, Baton Rouge, La.
Mercantile Library, St. Louis, Mo.
G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield, Mass.
Mount Holyoke College Library, South Hadley, Mass.
New Bedford Public Library, New Bedford, Mass.
Newark Public Library, Newark, N. J.
Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.
New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, New York City.
New York Public Library, New York City.

New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.
Ohio State University Library, Columbus, O.
Ontario Legislative Library, Toronto, Canada.
Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md.
Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J.
Smith College Library, Northampton, Mass.
Société du Parler Français au Canada, Quebec, Canada.
St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.
St. Paul Public Library, St. Paul, Minn.
Stevens, B. F. & Brown, 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, London, W. C.
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Taylorian Institution, Oxford, England (mailing address, Parker & Son, Oxford).
Toronto Public Library, Toronto, Canada.
University of California Library, Berkeley, Cal.
University of Chicago Library, Chicago, Ill.
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Worcester Public Library, Worcester, Mass.

LOCAL BRANCHES.

The membership of local branches now being formed in several states to facilitate the collection of dialect material under the guidance of district secretaries is withheld until the branches shall have given further indication of permanence. The present district secretaries are requested to report early in each academic year the status of the local branches and such work as is being undertaken. It is desired also that material so collected be forwarded to the Secretary not later than May 15th, as well as individual plans for seeking collections during the summer vacations.

The Secretary solicits correspondence with philologically trained scholars who are interested in forming additional local branches.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY.

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Notation for Recording Pronunciation.

1. ·Vowel and diphthongal sounds.[1]

FOR	AS IN	USE
a	father, ah, card	*å*
a	hat, mad, cap	*æ*
a	fast, pass [2]	*à*
a	pay, name, fate	*ê* (*ei*)[3]
ai, a	air, mare	*eə* (*æeə*, *eə*)[4]
au, aw	haul, law	*ɔ*
e	pet, hen	*e*
e, ee	me, bee, seed	*î*
e, ee, ea	mere, peer, fear	*îə*
e	butter, battery	*ə*
e	her	*ë*
e	there	*eə* (*æeə*, *éə*)[4]
e	few, pew	*yû*
e	dew, new [5]	*iû*
ei, ey	neigh, they	*ê* (*ei*)[3]
i	hit, bid, pin	*i*
i	machine	*î*
i	sir	*ë*
i	time, pine	*ai*, (*əi*)[6]
i	ire, fire	*aiə*[4]
o	not, cot, top	*o* (*a*)[7]
o, ou	note, tone, dough	*ô* (*ou*)[8]
o	stone, whole [9]	*ò*
o	son	*ɒ*
o	word	*ë*
o, oa	cord, hoard	*ɔə* (*óə*, *oə*)[4]
oi	boil, coin	*oi*
oo	book	*u*
oo	fool, pool	*û*
oo, ou	poor, tour	*ûə*
ou	round, house	*au* (*æeu*, *àu*)
ou, ow	hour, tower, power	*auə*[4]
u	full, pull	*u*
u	rude	*û*
u	up, but	*ɒ*
u	curl, furl	*ë*
u	use	*yû*

2. Consonants.[10] (Written as usual unless indicated.)

FOR	AS IN	USE
ch	church	*tʃ*
dg	judge	*dʒ*
g	gem	*dʒ*
j	judge	*dʒ*
n, ng	sink, finger, singing	*ŋ*
qu	quite	*kw*
s	pleasure	*ʒ*
sh	she	*ʃ*
th	think	*þ*
th	this	*ð*
wh	when	*hw*
x	tax	*ks*
x	exact	*gz*
z	azure	*ʒ*

3. Accents, syllable division, etc.

The accent may be marked by · (a turned period) before the vowel of the accented syllable. If none is written, the accent is understood to be on the first syllable. A secondary accent may be marked by : (colon) before the vowel, as *æks:esib·iliti* (*accessibility*).

Hyphens may be used to indicate syllable division and vocalic character of *l*, *r*, *n*, etc. Thus, *a-a* is different from *aa*, *ai-ə* from *aiə*; and *îzl-i* (*easily*) may be written when the second syllable consists of *l* with no preceding vowel.

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[1] In case the ear makes finer distinctions, the sign for the nearest sound may be used with an exponent (a^1, o^1, r^1, etc.) to be explained in a note. In unaccented syllables the quantity of vowels is naturally lessened, and this lessening is sufficiently shown by the lack of accent. Decidedly greater length than would be expected may be indicated by doubling the letter. Nasality may be marked by , (a turned apostrophe) after the letter, as $a_{,}$.

[2] When pronounced with a vowel intermediate to *a* (top) and *æ* (hat).

[3] Use *ei* when the sound ends in a faint *i*.

[4] After these diphthongs *r* (and *ə*) should be written only when pronounced.

[5] This is the peculiar American sound intermediate between *û* and *yû*. Thus *nyû* is English, *niû* is American, but *yûs*, *fyû* are both American and English. Write *nû*, *dù* when the words are so pronounced.

[6] Use *ei* for the sound usual in England.

[7] Use *a* when nearer *father* than *law*; use *o* when like *law*, but shorter.

[8] Use *ou* when the sound ends in a faint *u*.

[9] The short New England sound.

[10] Doubled consonants are not to be used unless the consonant is really long or produces the effect of two consonants on the ear; as *siti* (*city*), *sitə* (*sitter*), *autt·ɔk* (*outtalk*).

DIALECT NOTES

Volume IV, Part IV, 1916

NOTES FROM CAPE COD.

The literary use of dialect to aid in individualizing character seems to depend upon seizing and reproducing the spirit, the idiom of dialect, rather than upon phonetic or lexicographical accuracy. For the problem of creating in the reader a consciousness of remote times or unfamiliar modes of thought, of finding language both intelligible and free from inappropriate connotation, many solutions have been offered. Scott's device, to have characters use a language which shall merely have no commonplace suggestions, no longer suffices: to readers accustomed to modern local color the same flowing periods in the mouth of king, noble, franklin, and swineherd sound absurd. "'By St. Dunstan,' answered Gurth, 'thou speakest but sad truths; little is left us but the air we breathe, and that appears to have been reserved to us with much hesitation, solely for the purpose of enabling us to endure the tasks they lay upon our shoulders,'" does not coincide with our notion of a swineherd, no matter how medieval. The modern writer produces his effect not so much by multiplicity of strange words as by significant mannerisms of phraseology. In Hardy's Wessex speech vocalized sibilants are less striking than stolid literalness. Kipling's Hans Breitmann is Teutonic less through his inability to pronounce "th," "w," and "p" than through his choice and arrangement of words in such sentences as, "Dere is no fear. Der coral-snakes are mitout Shting-apparatus brovided." Kipling's stories of native life in India convey the spirit of the vernacular entirely by translation, and to a reader unfamiliar with the original, without trying to reproduce either the sound or the vocabulary—a striking use of the idiom of rhetoric. In so far as such mannerisms are found in actual speech and are local rather than either individual or national their definition and analysis are relevant to any vital study of dialect.

In New England, especially on Cape Cod, these mannerisms are readily noticeable: the language has unusual precision and vitality. Not only do Cape people try to say a thing freshly, but in this effort they avoid the merely mechanical preciosity which impels the baseball player of the sporting-page to "smite the pill" instead of "hitting the ball," that paucity of epithet, that coincidence of endearment and insult which makes it necessary for Owen Wister's Virginian to command at the point of his pistol, "When you call me that, smile!" The Cape Codder says, "Joe Preston's nigher 'n the bark to a tree; he's so *narrer-gutted* he's let his own brother's wife come on the town," and is open to no two constructions—neither smile nor inflection can soften the Biblical vigor of the condemnation. Joe Preston might also be called "mean enough to skin a flea for the hide 'n taller." Or his son if stupid in "tendin' store" would be reprimanded as "leather-ears," or if clumsy and likely to trip over door-sills, as "fumble-heels"—a failing explicable locally on the ground that he had reached, but not passed, the "hog-age" of early puberty. If he is also heavy about the lower part of his face, he is "muffle-chops." Indelicate as these terms are—they are not in use except among the "codfish aristocracy"—they have the definiteness and vigor of apt metaphor, and are quite unlike the urban "gink" and "boob."

This same vitality of words has resulted in the survival on the Cape of meanings or words elsewhere obsolete. I have heard there and seen in Professor Chase's word-lists the phrase "to suffer like a thole-pin." Since a thole-pin, unlike a metal row-lock, rarely creaks or groans, the figure indicates a survival of the root-meaning of "thole," "to suffer." For the expression "smashed" (or gone) "to shades"—used only of glass or crockery—I have found no more satisfactory explanation than that it is a survival of "shard" or some cognate. I have been told that Icelandic has a cognate word meaning "fragment" and that in Icelandic, too, the "r" does not appear. A similarly interesting term is employed by the weather-wise when a light haze begins to dull a clear sky or dim a bright sun: "Guess we're in for a spell o' rain; it's *smurrin' up* to the east'ard; and when it gets *smurry* with the wind this way, it's sure to rain." "Smurr, a drizzle," is listed by Webster as "Scottish and Dialectic English", with the

suggestion that it may come from the Dutch "smoor," a mist. "Smoor" has also been current in Perth, Scotland, in the sense of "dense smoke." But in the township in which the word is current there have been no Scottish immigrants within three or four generations, nor does the Cape use coincide with either of the Scottish uses so nearly as with the Dutch. It may be far-fetched to wonder whether the word was imported directly from Holland by the Pilgrims who sought temporary refuge there, but the possibility is alluring. This tendency to preserve the real—or some real—meaning of a word is sometimes misdirected, and results grotesquely. The mistaken application of "blunderbuss" not to a fire-arm but to a blunderer, though listed by Halliwell as an archaism, persists. "Sedge" has been lengthened into "sage," has lost its significance to the popular mind, and has been expanded into "sage-grass." "Gnat" has become "net," and been amplified into "net-fly"; and now old clam-diggers tell philologically curious summer people, "We call 'em that (net-flies) because you'll always find 'em thick on nets spread out to dry or cast up on shore. They feed on the little fish 'n things stickin' to the nets."

The punctiliousness which here produces inaccuracy causes a modification of certain words which do not coincide sufficiently with the sound they represent. Pigs on Cape Cod do not *root*, for that suggests a staccato movement; they *rootle*. The hollow sound of a heavy tread is expressed by "clomp" and "stomp": the Cape[1] housewife calls, "Go get the *stamps* for my Friday letter to Malviny, Caleb, before you *stomp* all that snow off onto my entry floor." She tells her son not to "craunch" his toast and to take his great "clompers" off before he walks on the new "settin'-room mattin'"; but she never tells him to "clomp" the meat-chopper to the kitchen table. To this extent has the dialect precision; to this extent it fits our notions of precise, Puritanical New England.

Fertility of metaphor and love for the purple and fine linen of rhetoric are more surprising, though they proceed from the same vivid appreciation of words. The Cape Codder seems little likely to share the Anglo-Saxon's predilection for bringing to bear not merely one idea, but all its associations. Spoken Cape idiom, however, is not without its modern parallels of "whale-road" and "relic of files." A board which through age or frequent use

[1] Reported also from N. Car. by C. Alphonso Smith.

will no longer hold nails firmly is said to be "nail-sick"; the short, violent south-east rain-storms "bleed to death in twelve hours"; a speaker who depreciates a thing or another person is said to "fly-blow" it or him—a figure suggestive to one who has fished without a creel on a hot summer day. The tiny bare spots remaining after a painter has drawn his brush hastily over a surface are "holidays," spaces in which the painter did no work. Of two expressions almost equivalent the dialect prefers the figurative: "next door to" is more often heard than "almost." Even in the most ordinary affairs of life language is metaphorical. Certain of these figures have humor, sometimes from understatement, sometimes from gross exaggeration, sometimes from sheer perversity. Construction that is unfinished and unstable is "hung by the eyelids"; a rake so large that only the more powerful and more experienced use it is a "lazy man's rake" or a "loafer rake." A small boy from the city brought in a large armful of fire-wood only to be greeted with "Brought a lazy man's load that time, didn't ye?" And his indignant denial received this amused response: "Why, didn't ye bring all that to save makin' another v'yage?" The usual signal to get a broken-down horse under way is "Git ap, Thousand Dollars"; and the more disreputable the horse the more likely it is to be addressed as this lump sum. "Plantations" for "feet" involves similar hyperbole. So do "slower 'n cold molasses in the winter-time runnin' up hill" and "hotter 'n love roasted." Not all of these phrases are so straightforward, though. An unusually homely dog is addressed by transferred epithet, "Go 'way, you homely man's dog." Things that fit well are said to fit "like a shirt on a handspike"; clothes are called "hug-me-tights."

Most Cape figures are still maritime, although few of the present generation have "been to sea." The talk of masons, carpenters, and farmers is redolent of ships, and nautical figures are applied in a thousand different and startling ways to land business. A child who is getting as much sugar as possible by frequent rapid trips of the sugar-spoon to and from the bowl is reproved by "Jane Freeman, stop *balin'* in that sugar. Now see what you've done—*capsized* your glass o' milk all over the cloth!" A dialog between cronies concerning the year's cranberry crop might run as follows:

"Make a good *v'yage* this year?"

"Fair to middlin'. All the good pickers 've gone to west'ard 'n' the Portergees scalp so an' tear the vines so 't I guess I *went astern* on the Meadow Swamp."

"Well, I ain't been doin' much of anythin' since I *run afoul* o' that agent an' sold out to the Cranberry Corporation—just *holdin' onto the slack.*" (Doing nothing of value. "Slack" is the unattached end of a rope.)

"*Got the weather gauge of ye* in that deal, didn't he? 'Spite o' your bein' so *slow in stays?* I didn't like the *cut of his jib* when I first lay eyes on him. I says, s'I,....." (Got the better of you..... in spite of your being conservative. I didn't like his appearance at first sight.)

This free employment of nautical figures is universal.[1] A carpenter inspecting the corner of a building from which the corner-post has rotted away will say, "I don't see's I can *make it fast* without havin' a concrete post put in: it's *all adrift* an' I ain't got nothin' to *tie it to.*" And grown men, selectmen, in spite of early training by inflexible, Normal-School-educated school-ma'ams, still say, "The summer-folks at Chat-ham 're so thick ye can't *heave* a rock without hittin' one."

For writers who have discovered the salient characteristics of Cape dialect nothing is easier than to strike off locally colored novels *ad libitum*, and if the author has judgment and knows his people, the counterfeit is indistinguishable from genuine local dialect. When in Mr. J. C. Lincoln's novels one familiar with the Cape is disturbed to encounter a Cape man uttering generalities—Cape people incline to the specific—he is consoled by the phrasing of the generality: "Every time I set on a hair-cloth chair I feel's if I was draggin' anchor." Failure to recall the specific phrase does not prevent the reader from recognizing Cape dialect, for he too has sat upon hair-cloth in the best room and found the eminence subtly insecure; and language at once apt, unusual, vivid, and salty is to him "Cape Cod through and through."

HERBERT W. SMITH.

[1] Those in this paragraph are reported from N. Car. as well as *slower'n cold molasses. fair to middlin', run afoul,* and *cut of his jib.—Ed.*

NEW ORLEANS WORD-LIST.

The following words, pronunciations and idioms of New Orleans are all used by the non-French, white population, about 25% of the whole.

armoir (ârmər) *n.* Wardrobe. "Put it in the *armoir*." Also N. Car.

Atchafalaya. Pronounced T*ʃ*afal·âia.

bar, *n.* Short for *mosquito bar*, q. v.

bayou (b·â yə), *n.* Any natural narrow body of water, except a river.

blackcoats, *n. pl.* At a carnival ball, the men who are not masked. "It's time they let the *blackcoats* dance."

bogue (bôg), *n.* Bayou: in proper names, as Bogue Chitto, Bogue Falaya.

Broadway. Accented on the first syllable. Also N. Car., Kan., Pa., W. N. Y.

brioche (bri·ôsh), *n.* A kind of cake.

buckshot dirt, *n. phr.* Crumbly soil.

call out, *v. phr.* At a carnival ball, when one is masked, to invite (a lady) to dance.

call-out, *n.* 1. An invitation to dance with a masker. 2. A lady who has received an intimation that she will be called out, and is assigned to a special section of seats. "Those seats there are for the *call-outs*."

carry on (something) scandalous, *v. phr.* To misbehave. Also Mass., N. Car., Kan., Ia., Ill., Neb., N. Y., Va., Tenn.

china (t*ʃ*ainî), *n.* A marble.

Chinese platform, *n. phr.* =*platform* (q. v.) whether owned by Chinese or not.

coal-oil, *n.* Refined petroleum; kerosene oil. Also Pa., Ill., Neb.

coast, *n.* In the phrases "Upper Coast" and "Lower Coast," meaning the banks of the Mississippi above and below New Orleans. "This steamer makes all Upper and Lower *Coast* landings."

common, *adj.* Monotonous. "Things here are *common*."

copper cent, *n. phr.* A penny.

cows-milk, *n.* Milk which is not condensed. "The *cows-milk* is all gone. I'll have to use condensed." Also Ia.

crowhop, *v. i.* To step over the starting mark in a standing broad jump. "He *crowhopped* on the jump." Cf. **pelay,** 2.

dago shop, *n. phr.* A small grocery kept by an Italian or a Greek. Also N. Car., Ia.

dos gris (dò grî), *n.* A kind of wild duck.

fitten, *adj.* Fit.

fix, *v. i.* To get ready. "I was just *fixing* to do it." Also N. Y., N. Car., Kan., Ill.

flying horses, *n. pl.* A carousel or merry-go-round. Also Mass.

flying jinny, *n.* A home-made form of carousel. Also N. Car.

fuss, *v. i.* To scold. "My mother is going to *fuss* (at) me." Also N. Car., Kan., Ill.

fusscat, *n.* A scold.

gallery, *n.* Used indiscriminately for: porch, stoop, veranda, balcony. Also N. Car.

get to do, *v. phr.* To have an opportunity. "I didn't *get to do* it." Not local. Also N. Car., Ia., Ill., Tenn.

greeny, *n.* A game like tag, in which the person touching something green is immune from being tagged.

gris gris (grî grî). A magic formula to bring bad luck to an opponent in a game.

Guégué (gê gê), *n.* Derogatory term for the conservative French element.

head, *n.* The river end of a street.

insurance oil, *n. phr.* =*coal-oil*, q. v.

Irish potatoes, *n. phr.* Potatoes. "Pass the *Irish potatoes.*" (Even when there are no sweet potatoes on the table.) Also N. Car., Ia., Ill., Va., Tenn.

jambalaya, *n.* A hash containing rice and ham. Also used figuratively, like 'potpourri.' "The show was a regular *jambalaya* of stunts."

king-cake, *n.* A kind of cake containing a single nut or bean, used to determine who shall be king at the next of a series of balls.

low-quarters, *n. pl.* Oxford shoes. "He wears *low quarters* all the year round." Also N. Car.

mardi-gras (grâ; plural grâz), *n.* A street masker. "See the cute *mardi-gras.*"

mind, *n.* Attention. "I pay no *mind* to that."

mosquito bar, *n.* A mosquito net. Also N. Car., Ia., Ill.

Natchitoches. Pronounced n·akito*f*.

New Orleans. Pronounced nyu -orlienz.

number seven steak. So-called from the shape of the bone.

-or- pronounced -oi- in: world, work, etc. (woild, etc., as in New York City.)

parish, *n.* 1. A county. (Official.) 2. *pl.* The state outside of New Orleans. "The *parishes* will vote against the measure because it favors New Orleans."

pass up, *v. phr.* To pass by; to snub. "She *passed me up* on the street." Also Ia., Neb.

pecan. Pronounced pə câ n.

peel, *v. t.* To arrest. "He got *peeled.*"

peeler, *n.* A policeman. [In the *Standard* marked 'Slang, Eng']

pelay (pêlê), *n.* [cf. Fr. *piller*, to steal.] A wooden strip to mark a jumping place.—*v. i.* To run over the pelay before jumping. "He *pelayed* on the jump."

picayune, *n.* Five cents.

piney woods, *n. phr.* The forests in the eastern part of the state. "They went to the *piney woods* for the summer." Also N. Car.

pinnace (pin ás), *n.* A very small boat built of flat boards, propelled with a paddle.

pirogue, *n.* Pronounced (p·irôg).

pit, *n.* The top gallery in a theatre. "Let's rush the *pit.*"

platform, n. In the Barataria Bay region, originally the platform on

which shrimp are dried; then the whole establishment connected with it, including the houses of the workmen and fishermen, which together form a small village raised on piles. "The boat stopped at Quo Lung's *Platform*."

police jury, *n. phr.* Board of Supervisors. (Official.)

pooldoo, *n.* For *poule d'eau.*

pop, *v. t.* To snap. "I *popped* a string in my tennis racket."

prairie, *n.* Marsh. (Barataria Bay.)

praline (prɔlîn), *n.* A cream candy of brown sugar with raisins and nuts.

pretty, *adj.* Fine (of weather). "Isn't it a *pretty* day?" Also Kan., Ia., Ill.

protection levee, *n. phr.* A dike entirely surrounding a city to protect it from the waters of an overflow either above or below. (Official.)

quartee, *n.* Two and a half cents.

reception committee, *n. phr.* Volunteer ushers.

scorpion, *n.* Misnomer for a certain small lizard (Oligosoma laterale, L.)

spinning-jinny, *n.* *Flying-jinny*, q. v.

stage planks, *n. pl.* A kind of gingerbread, flat, rectangular, with scalloped edges.

swamp, *n.* Sharply distinguished from *marsh*, as having not only grass and reeds but trees. Also Ia.

tacky, *adj.* Not quite respectable; 'tough.'

T-steak or **T-bone-steak,** *n.* So called from the shape of the bone.

Turkey Day. Thanksgiving Day. (Slang.) Also Ia.

wait on, *v. phr.* = *Wait for.* C: "obsolete." Also Va., Ind., Kan., Ill., Neb. "Hurry up. I've been *waiting on* you for a long time."

whelp, *n.* Welt.

yam, *n.* The best kind of sweet potatoes. Also Kan.

E. RIEDEL.

Tulane University.

WORD-LIST FROM NEBRASKA (III).

The following word-list, compiled from material reported in the last two or three years by students at the University of Nebraska, supplements that given in "Dialect Speech in Nebraska," published in *Dialect Notes*, III, i, and "A Second Word-List from Nebraska," *Dialect Notes*, III, vii. Unless note to other effect is made, each word on the list was known to at least six people, coming generally from different sections of the state.

A

ab-solutely, *adv.* Stretch form. Cf. IV, ii, 166.

alagazam, *adj.* Fine, excellent. "The jelly was *alagazam*." See also **elegazam**, below.

all, *adj.* Exhausted. "The bread is *all*." In use at a college boarding club. Probably due to German influence. [Also Pa., Mich., Kan.]

alrighty, *adv.* "I can't help what you think, mama. Papa and I like him *alrighty*. He's been all over." Fannie Hurst in "Through a Glass Darkly," *Metropolitan Magazine*, Jan., 1916. In widespread college usage.

atheletic, *adj.* Widespread for *athletic*. [Also Mass., W. Va., Ia., Pa.]

B

bash, *adv., interj.* Crash, bang. "I fell and struck my head *bash*."

bawl out, *v. phr.* To name publicly. "The professor *bawled out* my grade before the whole class." Also **bawling out,** *n. phr.* "I got a *bawling out* before the meeting, for forgetting to come last time." Cf. IV, iii, 231. [Also Mass., Pa., Ia., N. Car., Mich., Kan.]

beat it, *v.* Depart. "What became of all you people all of a sudden?" "O, we decided to *beat it*." [Also Mass., Mich., N. Y., Pa., Ill., La., Tenn., N. Car., Ia.]

behave, *v. i.* Behave well. "And I said to John, now you *behave*." [Also Mass., Ill., Ia., N. Car., Kan., Mich., Tenn.]

belgiumize. Common in newspapers, 1915. "There will never be such a thing as a German-American unless the firm of Bill and God come over here and *belgiumize* us." *Lincoln* (Nebraska) *Daily Star*, Jan. 7, 1916.

Belgiums, *n. pl.* Belgians. [Also Mass.]

biv'olopus, *n.* A very stupid person. "He's a regular *bivolopus*." Reported from Nebraska sandhill region.

blink, *adj.* Sour, turned. "The milk was *blink*." Also **blinked** and **blinky.** [Also Kan.]

blixen-bus, *n.* Automobile. "There comes a *blixen-bus* over the hill." Reported from Nebraska sandhill region.

blurb, *n.* Exact meaning unknown. Term of disparagement.

"Some day I'll soak the speed-crazed *blurb,*
(He'll feel a sickening thud)
Who drives his car close to the curb
And splatters me with mud."

— Luke McLuke, quoted in *Lincoln* (Nebraska) *Daily News.*

blursh, *n.* Variant of *brush.* "Hand me that *blursh,* I'm all over cat hairs."

bo, *n.* Used to men or boys, in direct address. "The swaggerest rag you can put on, *bo,* is one of the new non-skid, full-dress shirt bosoms."—Strickland W. Gillilan, *Lincoln Evening News,* Jan. 1, 1916. "The man who tells the bootblack 'Keep the change, *bo,*' and tells his wife, 'You think I'm the Bank of England, don't you?'"—*Judge,* 1916. [Also Mass., Pa.]

bone, *n.* Dollar. "It cost me five *bones.*" [Also Mass., Pa., Ill., Ia., Kan.]

boss, *adj.* Extra good. "The pancakes at that boarding house are *boss.*" [Also Mass., N. Y., Va., Pa., N. Car., Kan., Mich.]

break the road. The person "breaks the road" who is first to pass over the road after a snowstorm. Cf. "Break the trail." [Also Mass., Ill.]

bumswizzled, *adj.* Used in "I'll be *bumswizzled.*" [In Pa., *gumswizzled.*]

bunk house. A sleeping place. So: (1) Bunk-houses for railroad hands, made from box cars. (2) Rough little log or frame houses used for farm hands or others on ranches, when additional sleeping accommodations are needed. "The school teacher can sleep in the *bunk house* with three of the children." [Also Kan.]

bushed, *adj.* Tired, exhausted from heat. "The horses are *bushed.*"

busticate, *v.* Extension and intensive of *bust.* "I fell down and *busticated* the milk pitcher." [Also Mass., Ohio, Pa., N. Car., Kan.]

C

cackleberries, *n. pl.* Eggs. "Pass the *cackleberries.*" Doane College, Crete, Nebraska. [Also Pa., Kan.]

can't (most) always sometimes tell. Cannot tell. Used in responses. "She wouldn't do that." "You *can't most always sometimes tell.*" [Familiar in the East since the eighties from the alleged tombstone rhyme:

"We cannot have all things to please us,
Little Willie's gone to Jesus."

to which it is said some one added:

"We *cannot sometimes always tell,*
Willie may have gone to —— !"—*Ed.* [Also Ill., Ia., Kan., Va., Tenn.]

cat, *v.* = "fuss." Not derogatory. "John was *catting* to-night." Also **catter,** *n.* "John is getting to be quite a *catter.*" Reported by the contributor as college slang brought from McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois.

catched. Occasional preterite of *caught*. "The Miller's new cat *catched* a rat yesterday." [Among children in Mass., Kan.]

cave round, *v. i.* To be angry, make a rumpus. "He lost his temper and *caved round* for a while." [Also Kan.]

censor, *v.* Very common in 1915, 1916 for *censure*. "Mr. Newton, who is an alumnus of the state university . . . insists that the professor should be *censored*." *Lincoln* (Nebraska) *Daily News*, Dec. 6, 1915. "Does student opinion at Nebraska *censor* such a performance as that of which George DeFord was guilty Friday night?" *Daily Nebraskan* (college paper), Dec. 7, 1915.

clatty, *adj.* Mussy, slovenly. Reported by one contributor as brought from eastern Pennsylvania. "You are such a *clatty* dishwasher." "She is a *clatty* dresser." [In the *Standard* limited to "Dial. Eng." Reported from Mass. among immigrants from N. Irl.—*Ed.*]

clumb. Occasional preterite of *climb*. [Also Pa., Ill., Kan.]

colder than blazes. Very cold. In common usage. [Heard in the U. S. Navy in the nineties.—*Ed.* Also Ill., Kan., Va., Tenn.]

collasp. Occasional for *collapse*.

confisticate, *v.* Occasional variant of *confiscate*.

cook car. A closed wagon belonging with a threshing outfit. It is driven to the different fields where threshing is in progress, and cooking done there, much as in a hamburger wagon. "The Moores are thrashing this week and Mrs. Moore has gone with the *cook car*." Term brought by the contributor from Montana. [In Kan., **cook shack.**]

copycat, *n.* An imitator. "Mabel is such a *copycat* she never has an idea of her own." [Also Pa., Mass., N. Car., La.]

coun-tree. *n.* Country. "We had headed for a new *coun-tree*." Usage brought to Southeastern Nebraska by men who had been Klondike prospectors. Reported by one contributor.

critter, *n.* Variant of *creature*. See I, Index. [Also N. Car., Ia., La.]

croak, *v. i.* To die. "I almost *croaked*, that time I had typhoid fever." [Also Mass., Pa., N. Car., Kan., Tenn.]

D

damphule, *n.* Disguising of *damn fool*. Jocular in newspapers. [Kan.]

darnfoolski, *n.* Term of disparagement. "That *darnfoolski* thinks he knows everything."

darn-tootin', *adj.* Correct, right. "You're *darn-tootin'* about that thing." [Also La.]

dast, *v. i.* "I wanted to do it but I didn't *dast*." [Also N. Y., Ill.]

date, *v. i.* To make an engagement, especially with one of the other sex. "She *dated* with Jim for Tuesday night." [Also W. Va., Ia., Ill., Kan.]

date, *n.* "They made a *date*," etc. [Also Mass., Pa., N. Car., Kan.]

dauncy(ɔ), *n.* Slightly indisposed. "The child was *dauncy*: so I did not urge him to study." Reported by the contributor as used in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri.

dee-lighted, *adj.* Stretch form. Usually humorous. Cf. *D. N.* IV, ii, 166.

diff'iculty, *n.* Accented occasionally on the second syllable.

dirty, *adj.* Severe, in "a *dirty* blow." [Also Pa., Ia., Kan.]

divilinski, *n.* Variant of *devil.* "The children in the model school are little *divilinskis.*"

discumgallig'umfricated, discomgollif'usticated, *adj.* "I saw a new word in the Congressional Library which you will no doubt be glad to add to your list. The word is *discumgalligumfricated*, and it means as near as I can make out from the context 'very greatly astonished but pleased.'" "I heard the president of the University of Oregon use the word *discomgollifusticated.* It means, I think, discomforted or embarrassed."

do the dishes. Wash the dishes. Common. [Also Mass., Pa., Ill., Ia., N. Y., Kan.]

do dirt. Play a bad trick on, or do a mean turn to. "Wouldn't I be likely to help him after he *done me dirt* like that?" [Also Mass., Pa., Ill.]

Doozanberry, Mr., Mrs., or **Miss.** In occasional use for some one whose name is not known. "There goes that *Miss Doozanberry* he took to the dance the other night." [Also Mass., Kan.]

doozandazzy, *n.* Something the name of which is not readily recalled. "Hand me that *doozandazzy.*"

dope, *n.* Inside information. "I was given the *dope* on the football situation." Usage widespread. [Also Mass, Ohio, Ia., N. Car., N. Y., La., Tenn., Kan.]

dozy, *adj.* Term of praise. "Isn't that fish a *dozy*?" Brought by the contributor from eastern Ohio.

drippings, *n. pl.* Gravy. "You have forgotten to bring in the *drippings.*" [Also Mass., Pa., Ohio, La.]

drug. Frequent pret. of *drag.* [Also Mass., Pa., N. Car., Ill., Kan., Tenn.]

dumbski, *n.* Stupid person. "Cut that out, you *dumbski.*"

dumpsey, *adj.* Ailing somewhat. "That chicken is *dumpsey.*" S. Lancaster Co. [In Kan, **dumpey, dumpid.**]

dunkel-dun, *adj.* An indefinite gray-brown: usually in disparagement. "The paper on the wall was an ugly *dunkel-dun* color." One contributor.

E

east, *n.* Variant for *yeast.* Not very common. [Also Mass., Ill., Pa., N. Car., Kan.]

eellogo-fusciou-hip'oppo-kun'urious. Term of eulogy. Extra good or fine. "Such *eellogofusciouhipoppokunurious* cake." Brought from western Oregon by the contributor.

elegazam, *adj.* Variant of *alagazam*, above.

embroidry, embroidery, *v. t.* To embroider. "I began to *embroidery* a towel for her."

enterance, *n.* Variant of *entrance.* Sign seen occasionally over the doors of theatres, and the like.

epistopal. Episcopal. Infrequent.

espi'onage, *n.* Frequent pronunciation of *espionage.*

every, *adv.* Ever. "*Every* since the beginning of the course." General.

evid'ently. Frequent pronunciation of *evidently.*

evolute, *v. i.* To evolve. Frequent, in both serious and jocular usage, at the University of Nebraska. [Also Kan.]

exit, *v. t.* and *i.* Now commonly treated as an infinitive, and supplied with regular endings. "It's time for us to *exit* these characters," "Here Macbeth *exits*," "They *exit*," "He *exited*," "You attend to the *exiting* of the cast." Often seen in print.

F

fasthold, *n.* Blend of *fastness* and *stronghold.* One instance noted.

feller, fellow, *n.* Person: sometimes given feminine application, with reference to herself, by a woman. [Also N. Y., Kan.]

flippery floppery, *adv.* = *flippity floppity.* "The fish went *flippery floppery.*"

fussed, *adj.* Nervous, confused. "Mary was terribly *fussed* when the instructor called on her." [Also Mass., Pa., W. Va., Ia.]

G

geneology, *n.* Frequent variant of *genealogy.* [Also N. Y., Pa., N. Car., Kan., Ia.]

gesmash = *kasmash,* etc.

get shet of, *v. phr.* To get rid of. "I'd like to *get shet of* those Missourians for neighbors." [Also N. Car., Kan., Ill., Tenn.]

glakid, glaked, *adj.* Heedless, careless; as a *glaked* child. "I don't see what makes that child so *glaked.*"

glom, *v. t.* and *i.* [cf. *glam,* n. and v., snatch. E.D.D.] To take, grab, 'swipe.' "He *glommed* onto my book." "*Glom* an apple." Often used by newsboys.

goonness, *n.* (*u*). Goodness. "I wish to *goonness,*" etc.

goozlums, *n.* (*ú*). Cornstarch pudding. Cf. III, vii, 544.

gredientses, *n. pl.* Ingredients. "When you have stirred the *gredientses* well, put it on the stove."

gump, or **gump-head,** *n.* A foolish or stupid person, a silly. "See that *gump* of a girl over there snickering." [Also Pa., Kan.]

gumptious, *adj.* = *scrumptious.* "We had a *gumptious* time."

gun, *n.* A "grind" who is popular. "She is a regular *gun.*" Reported as brought from Bloomington, Indiana.

H

hacking her, *v. phr.* An expression of greeting, like "How are you?" used frequently to start a conversation. "Well, how are you *hacking her*?"

handkerfetchit, *n.* Handkerchief; jocular. "I dropped my *handkerfetchit.*"

helment, *n.* Helmet. Used by schoolchildren. "Holding up their large *helments* to protect them."

hep, *adj.* = 'Wise.' "He is *hep* to what he is doing all right." [Also La.]

hesitated up, *adj. phr.* Excited. "He is all *hesitated up.*"

hick, *n.* Country jake, or rube. Term of disparagement, probably shortened from *hickory.* "That fellow is a regular *hick,* from Hickville."

hiptiminigy, *adv.* Intensive, used to express exuberance of spirit. "We had a *hiptiminigy* good time." Used by students of Nebraska Wesleyan University and their associates. Derived from a former college yell.

hop-and-go-fetch-it, *n.* An unimportant, contemptible, or officious person. "If that *hop-and-go-fetch-it* meddles with me, I'll hurt him." [Also Ill.; in Kan., **step-and-go-fetch-it.**]

hopster, *n.* Grasshopper. See "The Golfer's Evil Eye," by J. G. Anderson in the *New York Sun,* quoted in *The Literary Digest,* Nov. 20, 1915.

hornswoggle, *v. t.* To swindle, cheat, or trick. "Business was business with him, and you had to watch out or he'd *hornswoggle* you every time." A. L. Bixby in the *Lincoln* (Nebraska) *State Journal,* Sept. 7, 1915. [Also Mass., Ill., La., Kan.]

horrible-orious, *adj.* Extension of *horrible.* Jocular.

hot, *adj.* Poor, or inferior. Used ironically in disparagement. "Well, he'll make a *hot* preacher." [Also Mass., Pa., Kan.]

hweegeed, *adj.* = *skewgee.* "It was all *hweegeed* out of shape." "It was all *hweegeed* around."

hyp·oppercan·orious, *adj.* About the same meaning and usage as *flippercanorious, D. N.,* III, vii, 543. [Also Mass.]

I

impositor, *n.* (*z*). Occasional for *impostor.* "I am sure the man is an *impositor.*"

incidence, *n.* Incident. "Let me tell you a little *incidence* which happened to me last week." [Also Mass.]

insiduous, *adj.* Frequent for *insidious.*

inv·entory, *n.* Used occasionally with accent on the second syllable.

iron, *v.* and *n.* Occasionally pronounced *orn.*[1] "We will *orn* to-day." "May I have the *orns*?"

I should snicker. An emphatic "yes," with the inference that the answer is self-evident. "Are you going to the party?" "Well, *I should snicker.*" [Also Ill., Mass., Kan.]

It, *n.* Idiot. "What an *It* that man is." "He's a perfect *It.*" In writing or print, usually capitalized. [Also Mass.]

K

kad·oowy, *n.* Indefinite term, used, for example, of a dish of some undefined nature at table. "Pass me that there *kadoowy,* please."

kale, *n.* Money. [Also Pa., Kan.]

kid, *v. t.* To "guy" or "jolly." "He was only *kidding* you." [Also Mass., N. Y., Pa., Ia., N. Car., Kan.]—**kidder,** *n.*

kidlet, *n.* Diminutive of *kid,* child. [Also Pa., Kan.]

[1] In Kan. the sound â is used, as *iron* (ârn), *fire* (fâr), *tire* (târ).

L

ladened, *p.p.* Occasional for *laden.* "The Lusitania was *ladened* with munitions for the allies." [Also N. Car.]

lapajac, *n.* Japalac. "I bought a can of *lapajack* yesterday." Reported, in serious usage, by one contributor.

lap, *v. t.* Wrap. "Let me *lap* that bundle for you." One contributor.

larnyx, *n.* Frequent for *larynx.* "The vocal chords are situated in the *larnyx.*" [Also Kan.] So **pharnix.**

larrup, *n.* 1. Thick syrup. "They dipped their bread in *larrup* which was poured upon the table." *Larrup* improves dutch cheese." 2. Molasses. [Also Mass., Kan.]

let the old cat die, *v. phr.* Let a swing come to a standstill. "Now it's time to *let the old cat die.*" [Also Mass., N. Y., Va., Pa., Ill., N. Car., Kan., Mich.]

liknitz, *n.* Variant of *license.* "He started out to get a marriage *liknitz.*" Reported from Saline Co.

lifted, *adj.* Ready, prepared. "Dinner is *lifted.*"

like fun. Ironical negative. "You tried to take her to the dance, didn't you?" "*Like fun,* I did." [Also Mass., N. Y., Pa., Ill.]

liked to have. Almost, nearly. "I *liked to have* died laughing." Oftener *laiktû've or laiktə.* [Also Mass., Ill., N. Car., Pa., W. Va., Del., Tenn.]

liv, liver, *adv.* Lief, liefer. "I would just as *liv,* or a little *liver.*" Reported from Beaver City, Neb.

loblolly, *n.* 1. Bog, mudhole. "That road's a regular *loblolly.*" Cf. III, Index. [N. Car., Miss., Kan.] 2. Dinner prepared by a dirty cook. "We had to eat their *loblolly.*"

longsome, *adj.* Long. Reported from a German community in Polk Co.

loppered, *adj.* Clabbered. "*Loppered* milk." One contributor.

lopper-jawed, *adj.* Askew. "That picture hangs *lopper-jawed.*" [N. Car.]

lorford. *n.* A reporter's version of "Lawford," the tennis stroke. "He fell before the hard *lorfords* of his opponent." Though in established usage, *Lawford* is not yet entered in dictionaries.

M

middlin', *n.* Used in the expression, "How are you?" "O, among the *middlin's.*"

militaryism, *n.* Very common for *militarism.*

mixer, *n.* A democratic sort of gathering to enable those attending to become introduced. "Mixer" has now official standing, at the University of Nebraska. "A very successful *mixer* was given on Charter day." "Nearly a thousand people attended the last *mixer.*" [Also Ia.]

monkey around, *n. phr.* To waste time, or pass the time aimlessly. "What did you do after supper?" "We just *monkeyed around.*" [Also N. Car., Tenn., N. Y., Mass., Pa., Ill., Ia., Kan.]

moreder. Occasional double comparative of *more.* "I like John *moreder* than I do his younger brother."

most generally always (or **sometimes**). Nearly always. "She *most generally always* gets home before I do." "You *can't most generally sometimes* tell." [Also Kan.]

muckle-dun, *adj.* = *muffle-dun.* Reported as brought from Memphis, Tennessee. [Also Kan.]

muffle-dun, *adj.* = *dunkel-dun.* Term of disparagement. Reported as brought from Indiana.

mullet-head. A know-nothing. Term of disparagement. "Look at that *mullet-head* of a Sam Smith. He don't know beans." [Also Ill., N. Car., Kan.]

N

nagrams, *n. pl.* Blues, depression. "I have the *nagrams.*" One contributor.

naturality, *n.* A natural occurrence. "It was a *naturality* that he should do that." Reported from Polk Co.

nix, *n.* A good-for-nothing. A *nix* of a young man, nobody knows who he is." "A little sporty *nix* like him." From "Through a Glass Darkly," by Fannie Hurst. *The Metropolitan Magazine,* Jan., 1916. [Also Kan.]

nose out of joint. Said of a child which has lost its place as baby of the family. "Helen's a spoiled youngster, but her *nose* will soon be *out of joint.*" [Also Mass., N. Y., Ill., N. Car., W. Va.]

O

oftenly, *adv.* Often.

one-brain, *n.* Term of disparagement. "That fellow is a *one-brain.*" Built on *one-cylinder.* Cf. the language of the automobile. Also, a **single-thought,** *n.* Same meaning and usage.

optriculum, *n.* About the same as *doodad, thingumbob,* etc. "Where is that *optriculum*?" (Referring to a dish towel.)

P

pail, *v. t.* To milk. "It's time to go *pail* the cow." [Also Kan.]

pail-feeds. See *skimmies.*

pasturealism, *n.* Students' version of *pastoralism.* Frequent in examination papers.

pert nigh, *adv. phr.* Pretty nearly, almost. [Also Kan.]

pesticate, *v.* To pester; to "nose around." "You just quit your *pesticating* about." [Also La.]

peticular, *adj.* Particular. "You needn't be so *peticular* about what you say." [Also N. Y.]

pet nare, *adv. phr.* Pretty near. "I didn't have typhoid fever, but I came *pet nare* it."

pharnix, *n.* Pharynx.

physology, *n.* Physiology: among students.

piker, *n.* A shirk. "He promised to help with the meeting, but he was a *piker*." [Also Mass., Tenn., Kan.]

pill, *n.* 1. Golf ball. "Curses on that *pill*. It won't get off the ground." 2. Cigarette. "A lot of boys, buying the deadly *pills*." [Also Mass., Kan.]

Podunk, *n.* 1. Name for a back country town, the name of which is not readily recalled, or is unknown. "Where did he come from?" "Probably from *Podunk*." "So he took up his dwelling place somewhere in *Podunk*." [Also Pa., Kan.] Also **Podunkia, Podunkville.**

2. *Podunk* is also jocular for house or home. "I spent the afternoon at Bob's *podunk*." Reported from Cheyenne, Wyoming.

3. Used also with reference to persons. "Come on, *Podunk*, let's see the city."

Pop goes the weasel. Expression employed when money is expended in small quantities here and there. [All Ill.]

First she buys a spool of thread,
Then she buys a needle,
That's the way the money goes,
Pop goes the weasel.

[In Mass. the first two lines run :

"——— has the whooping cough,
——— has the measles." . . . *Ed.*]

po-try. Frequent for *poetry*. "I shall not speak to you long concerning the various theories of *po-try*."

praira, *n.* Prairie.

pratty, *adj.* Pretty : infrequent.

prec'urious, *adj.* Peculiar. "In a *precurious* situation." Reported from Polk Co.

pronounceation, *n.* Very common for *pronunciation*. [Also Mass., N. Y.]

push, *n.* = *caboodle*, group of persons. "He ejected the whole *push*." [Also Mass., Pa., Mich., Kan.]

pussy-foot, *v. i.* To be sly, intriguing, or underhand. "That girl goes *pussy-footing* around." Also *n.* "She's a regular *pussy-foot*." [Also Mass., Kan.]

putchity, *adj.* Variant of *pudgiky, putchy, D. N.*, III, 1, p. 64.

R

ramsasspat'orious, *adj.* Excited, anxious, impatient. "Don't get *ramsasspatorious*."

red beets, *n. phr.* Cf. German "*rote Ruebe*." Beets, no distinction from white beets being intended. "Please pass the *red beets*." Reported from a German community. [Also Kan.]

rench (or **rinsh, rense**) **water,** *adj.* Variants of *rinse*. "Save the *rense* water." [Also Pa., Ill., Kan.]

rushee, *n.* A girl being "rushed" for a college fraternity. "The chapter has some good-looking *rushees* this year." Widespread at Nebraska University. [Also W. Va. Univ. and U. of Pa.]

S

sancturied, *p.* Variant of *sanctioned*, repeated in a country newspaper. "The name Margaret Procter Coulson has been duly *sancturied*."

satisfactionary, *adj.* Satisfactory.

scatterloping, *adj.* Blend of *scattering* and *interloping*. "A few *scatterloping* elm trees."

schedule, *n.* Pronounced *ske-dûl-yə*. Reported from Nemaha Co. "I couldn't fill out the *ske-dul-ya*." One contributor.

schedule, *n.* Pronounced *sheedyûle*. Cf. British *shedule*. "The Missouri Pacific trains never run on *scheedule* time." S. Neb.

scooch, *v. i.* Probably echoic composite, built on *crouch* and *scoot*, etc. "He *scooched* down and scrooged under."

scorcher, *n.* Used in expressions like "That was the coldest winter we ever had. It was a *scorcher*." [Also N. Car., Pa., Ill., Kan.]

scratch the slate, *v. phr.* In use in literary societies at coeducational institutions, when the men members select from a list the girl members whom they are to escort. "The boys were slow about *scratching the slate* last week."

screel, *v. i.* Conscious blend of *screech*, *yell*, etc. "That boy is always going down the street *screeling* as loudly as he can *screel*." Reported as in use in Iowa (s.w.)

scroobly, *adj.* Mussy, untidy. "My, but my hair is *scroobly*." Reported as brought from eastern Ohio. One contributor.

scurrulous, *adj.* Frequent for *scurrilous*. "Some rather *scurrulous* stories." Cf. *D. N.*, IV, ii, 166. [Also Pa.]

secketary, *n.* Common for *secretary*. [Also Kan.] Also **secutary.**

sharp Alec.=*smart Alec*. "That *sharp Alec* of a man."

simple-mental, *adj.* Foolishly sentimental. "She's a *simple-mental* sort of person." Reported from Landor, Wyoming.

single-thought. See *one-brain*.

skeegee, *adj.* On the bias. "Those clothes should be cut *skeegee*."

skeehaw, *adj.* Crooked, out of place. "Her collar was on *skeehaw*."

skeewinkle, *adj.* Twisted. "Her tie's all *skeewinkle*."

skimmies, *n. pl.* Calves raised on skim milk. Also *pail-feeds*.

skinnymalink, *n.* A very thin person. "O, she's a regular *skinnymalink*." Usage jocular. [A catchword in a comic song in London in 1870.—*James Routh.*]

skwee-wab, *adj.* Same meaning as *skeehaw* or *skeewinkle*. "That picture hangs all *skwee-wab*."

skygog, *adj.* Same as *skwee-wab*. Out of true, or crooked. "She always gets her hats on *skygog*."

slayed. Frequent pret. of *slay*. "And finally, Macduff *slayed* Macbeth."

smartski, *n.* Smart Alec. "Cut that out, Mr. *Smartski*."

snollygoster. [From *Holy Ghost?—Ed.*] Exact meaning unknown, but plainly a term of disparagement. "We once knew a miserly old *snollygoster* who used to look in a mirror to see the reflection of a saint." A. L. Bixby in *Lincoln* (Nebraska) *State Journal*, Sept. 7, 1915. [Also N. Car.]

snicketyfritz, snickeltyfritz.=*snigglefritz.* Cf. III, 65. [The latter also in Ill.]

snookyookums, *n. pl.* Diminutive term of endearment. "You little *snookyookums*, you." Given currency by a popular song. [Also Phila.]

snuk (*v*). Occasional preterite of *sneak.* "He got the shivers and *snuk* out." Usually jocular; sometimes serious. [Also Phila.]

sock it down, *v. phr.* Set it down hard. "*Sock* the post into the hole." Also "*sock* it to him." Give it to him hard. [Also Mass., Ill., N. Car., Kan.]

some punks. [Apparently shortened from "*some pumpkins.*"] A person thinking well of himself. "She thinks that she is *some punks.*"

soople, *adj.* Frequent for *supple.* [Also Mass., Pa., Kan., Tenn.]

soppins, *n. pl.* Gravy, rather thin or liquid, made from meat. "Here is some *soppins* from the meat."

sorry, *adj.* Inferior. "The cotton crop is *sorry* this year." Reported from Oklahoma. [Also Ill., W. Va., N. Car.]

sothomore, sothmore. Occasional for *sophomore.* [Also Pa.]

spell, *v. t.* To relieve, allow a rest. "Shall I *spell* that man?" Said of one at work. Reported as brought from Missouri. [Also Mass., Kan.]

spirt, *n.* Spirit. "He didn't show much *spirt.*"

spond'iforous, *adj.* Some inanimate thing exceptional or highly praiseworthy. "That hat is *spondiferous.*"

spontanuity, *n.* Spontaneity.

spunt, *n.* Old lame horse. "What does he want with that *spunt* on the premises?"

squeachy, *adj.* Term of eulogy. "This is a *squeachy* book."

sque-lopper-jawed, *adj.* Askew, crooked, etc. "This whole room is *sque-lopper-jawed.*"

squew, squoi, *adj.* Crooked, crossways, askew. Reported as brought from Iowa.

stacking her.=*hacking her,* above.

stick round, *v. phr.* To wait. "You won't have to play any more music, but *stick around* awhile." [Also Mass., N. Y., Ia., Kan., Pa.]

sufferage, *n.* Frequent variant of *suffrage,* jocular or serious.

superflu'osity, *n.* Occasional variant of *superfluity.*

surpress, *v. t.* Frequent for *suppress.*

swatch, *v.* (æ) About the same as *swat.* "The teacher felt like she'd ought to *swatch* the pupil."

T

tagtail, *n.* One who "tags along," as a little sister. "*Tagtail, tagtail,* can't go by herself!"

tarbucket, *n.*=*tagtail.* Sometimes the two are used together,—"Tagtail, tarbucket."

Thank-you-note, thank-you-letter, *n. phr.* In same usage as "bread and butter note." The conventional acknowledgment of some gift or

attention. "I have just written all my *thank you-notes* for Christmas." "To-day I had a *thank-you-letter* from X—." [Also Mass., Pa., Ohio.]

thee-ry, *n.* Common for *theory.* "O, he has *thee-ries* about things."

thunk. Humorous preterite of *think.* "We never *thunk* that." "We didn't *thunk* that a moment." Occasionally also, in jocular usage. "We didn't *thought* that." [Also Pa., Ill., W. Va., N. Car., Kan.]

"I used to think the girls were nice
And that for them I'd die;
But thinking now of what I *thunk*,
I think I *thunk* a lie."—N. Car.

U

undoubtably, *adv.* Undoubtedly. [Also Mass.]

unique, *adj.* Often used in disparagement of conduct, or of an article of apparel. Peculiar. "Now I call that *unique.*" A dozen contributors.

W

wax, *v. i.* To move quickly, hurry. "*Wax* around and get one."

weariess, *n.* Weariness. "I felt a great *weariess.*"

What's eating you? What ails you? Common among students. Also, "What's *eating on you*, anyway?" [Also Mass., Ill., Kan.]

work-brittle, *adj.* Energetic. Reported by one contributor. [In Kan., **work brickle.**]

would, *v. aux.* Expected to. "Olive Wade went to Peoria Sunday morning and *would* return that evening to Sciota to visit her sister, Mrs. Moss." La Harpe (Illinois) *La Harper.* "E. L. Traser went to Kewanee and Castleton Thursday. His wife accompanied him as far as Burlington and *would* visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thalehorst, while he is away." Ibid., Feb. 18, 1916.

Would you like in? Would you like out? etc. = "want in," want out." Frequent. [Also N. Car., Kan., Ia.]

worseter. Worse. "No one could have done *worseter.*" Three contributors.

wug. Occasional jocular preterite of *wag.* "The dog *wug* his tail."

wug, *n.* Knob. "Her hair was done up in a *wug.*"

wuxtra, wuxtry, *n.* [From call "Oh! extra!"] In jocular usage for newspaper *extra.*

LOUISE POUND.

University of Nebraska.

OLD, EARLY AND ELIZABETHAN ENGLISH IN THE SOUTHERN MOUNTAINS.

The Southern mountaineers are the conservators of Old, Early and Elizabethan English in the New World. These four million mountaineers of the South from West Virginia to northern Alabama form the body of what is perhaps the purest Old English blood to be found among English-speaking peoples. Isolated from the outside world, and shut in by natural barriers, they have for more than two centuries preserved much of the language of Elizabethan England.

The Elizabethan English of these highlanders varies but little. In other respects their language varies greatly, most noticeably in the substitution of one vowel for another. This divergence in the use of the vowel does not confine itself necessarily to the different States. For example, the hillsman of the Cumberlands in Kentucky says *whut* and *gut*, while the pronunciation further west in the same State, but still in the hills, is *what* and *got*. The difference in consonantal change is not so marked. But in eastern Tennessee one hears *eent* (end), while the usual pronunciation is *eend*.

One of the most marked peculiarities of the Elizabethans was the use of almost any part of speech for another part of speech. The Southern mountaineer, if possible, even goes the Elizabethan one better. When Halley's Comet appeared on schedule time a few years ago, many of the mountaineers looked upon the celestial wonder as a bad omen. One of them called it "the *comic*"; for which he was accosted by a youngster one day, who said to him, "Uncle John, what makes you call it the *comic?*" Said the old gentleman, "I believe in callin' things what I want to; I'll let ye know, I ain't no *grammatical!*" One may hear "Who *daddied* that kid?" for "Who *is the father of* that kid?" Or, still more strikingly, "That kid *daddies* itself (resembles its father)." In the use of an adjective for a noun we have, "The room was *tidied* (made clean) this morning."

As among the Elizabethans, there is every variety of grammatical inaccuracy. The double negative has stoutly maintained its

raison d'être among the Southern hillsmen, and we find a more extensive use of the negative with them than with the Elizabethans. Here is a bit of "juggling" with the negative: "I done it the *unthoughtless* of anything I ever done in my life." "I *wouldn't* be surprised if it *didn't* rain," (meaning "I wouldn't be surprised if it should rain").[1] "Rance, he *ain't* got *nary none*." "Fotch-on (educated) preachers *ain't never* a-goin' to do *nothin' nohow*." "I *hain't never* seen *no* men-folks of *no* kind do *no* washin' (of clothes)."

Various other syntactical anomalies and irregularities appear. The use of the pronouns is very similar to that of the transitional Elizabethan period. We find *her* and *him* for *she* and *he; them* for *they;* but not often *theirselves*. Relatives are omitted where they are now necessary; *e. g.*, on a rude tombstone this inscription is found: "God bless *those* sleeps here." And, "Them's the only men is men!" It is quite common to find the insertion of an unnecessary pronoun, *e. g.*, a pupil in history will begin to answer a question with "The British, they," etc. Comparatives and superlatives are still in the transitional stage. We find *resteder* for *more rested*, *e. g.*, "I feel *resteder*, now, since I've blowed a spell." As with the Elizabethans, the double comparative and the double superlative are common; *e. g.*, "He's a *more fightin'er* man than people thinks." And, "That Boatright woman (Mrs. Boatright) is the *most knittin'est* person I ever seen." Singular verb forms are used with plural nouns, and singular nouns are used with plural verb forms. *E. g.*, "These horses *is* well groomed"; "I *aren't* a goin'"; "I *weren't* there at the time." *Shall*, *should*, *will* and *would* are hopelessly confused, and are used interchangeably.

The mountaineer has no idea that all these syntactical irregularities were once very common among the higher classes of English society; it has never dawned upon him that these irregularities had their inception among his British ancestors. For that reason he is very sensitive when a "fereigner" becomes amused at his usage.

Following Abbott, in his *A Shakespearian Grammar*, the following anomalies resulting from inflectional changes are cited:—

[1] Certainly not local.—*Ed.*

I. *Inflections discarded but their power retained.* Here we have the various preterite forms of verbs, weak and strong, used as perfect participles. They are too numerous to mention. The p.p. ending, *-en*, is rare in the mountaineer's syntax. He sometimes uses it as a preterite ending, attempting to use correct English, because he thinks it sounds "proper"; *e. g.*, "I *taken* my hat, then, and left." Adjectives become verbs, and are used without the infinitive ending, *-en*, as to *glad* and to *mad* for to *gladden* and to *madden*. Adjectives are freely used as adverbs, in accordance with the pre-Elizabethan custom of discarding the E. E. ending *-e*, which, added to the positive, formed the adverb. *E. g.*, "Speak more *slow*." The adverbial ending *-ly* is seldom used.

II. *Inflections* [*sic*] *with their old power. And* is frequently used for *and if; e. g.*, "*And* you go, I won't stay, nary a step!"

III. *Inflections retained but their power diminished or lost.* Here are found *him* and *her* for *he* and *she*, as in "*Her* is the prettiest baby you ever see (have seen, or saw)"; *them* for *they*.

IV. *Other anomalies. So* followed by *as*, (contracted by the mountaineer to *so's*) as in "I'm a-goin' to town *so's* to attend court." The pronoun *I* used with *are*, as in "*I aren't* called to preach a sarmon." *Which* for *who* and *that*.

V. *Clearness is preferred to grammatical correctness, and brevity both to correctness and clearness.* Brevity is the soul of the mountaineer's language. It causes him almost to discard the pronoun subject in his conversation. He frequently omits the auxiliary, as the following will illustrate. A young mountaineer who was attending college in the Bluegrass, at Lexington, Kentucky, went into a grocery store one day to buy some apples. Here is the brief, pungent conversation that took place:

"How ye sell y'apples?"
"O, two or three for five cents, I reckon."
"Gi'me three."

And the young hillsman took the "poke" of apples and left the store. Often both subject and verb are omitted. An old mountaineer had "backed" a letter to some point in the lowlands. Some one near him said, "Why, Bob, don't you know the postmasters along the way can never read that handwriting of yours?"

The retort was forthcoming, "Let it go; 's all right; better scholars down thar'n I am, and'll read it."

VI. To understand the language of the Southern mountaineer, one must first understand the mountaineer's spirit. It is not enough to understand merely the meaning of his words and idioms; pronunciation and emphasis play a conspicuous part. So true is this that a neologism is sometimes coined on the spur of the moment, when the mountaineer cannot make himself emphatic enough within his usual lingo. Two hillsmen were once candi*dates* for the same office. They were pitted against each other in *j'int de*bate. Dock *tuck it ez how* Flim had slandered him in some of his remarks. He (Dock) jumped to his feet and exclaimed, "Look a-here, Flim, d'ye mean to *recronicate upon my migosity?*" "Not at all, Dock, not at all," (with no idea whatever of what his opponent meant by the strange words). And this terse characterization of a lukewarm member of the church: "O, Spice, he jist *natchelly chilled.*"

As Abbott observes, the pronunciation of the Elizabethans was perhaps more rapid than ours. If this is true, the Southern mountaineers have departed, somewhat, from their British ancestors. However, this peculiarity is often over-emphasized by the novelists of the Southern mountains; they usually acquire the habit of attributing a slow, monotonous drawl to the mountaineer's pronunciation. Miss Lucy Furman and "Charles Egbert Craddock" (Mary Noailles Murfree) have been most successful in duplicating the mountaineer's language. There is one striking parallelism to "the unsettled Elizabethan period, when the foreign influence was contending with varying success against the native rules of English pronunciation"—the accentuation of the final syllable. Here the foreign (Norman-French) influence prevails. *E. g.*, settle*ment* (*-ment*), judg*ment*, ease*ment*, coward*ice*, etc. Yet this rule holds good only in the endings *-ment*, *-ice*, and a few others. With respect to pronunciation, the Primitive Baptist sermons deserve a special study. The pronunciation employed in the delivery of these sermons is rapid, incoherent, and spasmodic. It has perhaps no parallel in the study of languages. The sing-song character of the delivery of these "sarmons" is far-removed from the mountaineer's every-day language. On the other hand, many words of two syllables are accented on the first, such as *success*,

*de*bate, and many others. Withal, the mountaineer speaks as little as possible. He is often stolidly reticent, and this sometimes makes him misunderstood by the outside world. A mere look, or facial expression often serves his purpose, without the use of words.

VII. *Words then used literally are now used metaphorically.* Here a few words will suffice. Among the mountaineers *civil* still means *quiet, peaceful*, thus retaining its literal meaning. The word *clever*, departing slightly from Elizabethan use, means *hospitable*, or *kind-hearted*. There is also a departure from the Elizabethans in the use of the expression *take up*, which once meant to *borrow*, or to *pull up*, as of a horse. It now means, with the mountaineer, to *indict*, in the courts. Elizabethan usage is preserved in the expression to *take in with*, *take up with*, or *take up for*, as used by Bacon, which still means to *side with*. Many other words from Shakespeare's plays and sonnets appear, some of which have changed their meanings, and some that have not changed.

It may seem strange that the great mass of British balladry and folk-lore, most of it common in England in Shakespeare's time, has had no appreciable influence upon the language of the mountaineers. A possible explanation is found in the fact that it is the "chune," or air, of the folk-song that appeals to the mountaineer, and not the words. For this reason, and in view of the centuries-old, continuous oral transmission of the folk-song, Elizabethan proper names have become woefully confused and corrupted.[1] The Scotch and Irish of the Elizabethan period have almost wholly disappeared from the folk-songs of the Southern mountains. Yet we find *King McHenry* for *King Henry! Nottingham* (?) becomes *Nottamon; Sheffield* (?) becomes *Shearfield.* Vowel and consonantal changes render the surnames almost unrecognizable at times. On the other hand, the mountaineer's syntax and vocabulary have made great inroads upon the traditional British folk-songs. The changes are too numerous to mention here.

[1] See "Ballads Surviving in the United States" by C. Alphonso Smith (*Musical Quarterly*, N. Y. & L., Jan. 1916).—*Ed.*

ELIZABETHAN SYNTAX.

1. Adjectives. (a) The adjective is freely used as an adverb, *e. g.*, "Zeke pulled the ground-hog out'n the hole *easy*." (Shakespeare 15.) (b) Two adjectives are freely combined together, *e. g.*, "Rab jumped out'n the bushes *sudden-quick*." (Sh. 13.) (c) The comparative and superlative are often doubled, *e. g.*, "He is the *most shootin'est* man in these mountains"; "I feel *more resteder* now." Such apparent grammatical irregularities are due to a desire for greater emphasis. (Cf. Ben Jonson's atticism (?), "the *most ancientest and finest* Grecians.") (Sh. 12.) (d) *Every one* and *neither* are often used as plural pronouns, *e. g.*, "Let *every one* blow (rest) themselves a spell"; "*Neither* are a-comin' to meetin' (church)."

2. Adverbs. (a) The termination *-ly* is sometimes added to words from which Victorian usage has rejected it, as in "It has ever*ly* been the custom." This usage is rare, and is confined usually to Primitive Baptist syntax, when the preacher "strikes an attitude," and attempts to place his language up on stilts. (b) The prefix *a-* is found with some participles and adjectives, *e. g.*, "I'm *a*feared there's no chance fer him." The Old and Early uses of *a*, *an*, *of* and *on* are quite common, and will be treated later on, in the word-list. (c) *After* is used adverbially of time, *e. g.*, "They ride into town, and *after* ride out again." (d) *Any ways* is used adverbially, *e. g.*, "Is he *any ways* hurt?" This use does not seem to be found in Shakespeare, but was used in the spoken language of the time. If I am not mistaken, *anything* is also used adverbially in the Southern Mountains. (e) *Tofore* and *afore* are frequently found for *before*. *E. g.*, "It rained *tofore* we ploughed the corn"; "He left *afore* I got there."

3. Articles. (a) *One* is still pronounced *un* in many instances. But such pronunciation is usually preceded by a modifying word. (b) *A* is used for *one*, as in "He left with *nary* (*ne'er a* = *never a*) *friend*." This usage is sometimes coupled with another negative, forming a double negative; *e. g.*, "I *won't* go *nary* step!" The mountaineer even supplies another article, *a*, in "I won't go *nary a* step!" We thus find a double-negative-article construction.

4. Conjunctions. (a) *Because* sometimes has a future use, *e. g.*, "He took hook and line *because* he might catch some fish."

This usage is rare. (b) *But* often signifies prevention [*sic*], *e. g.*, "Have you no gumption *but* you must keep on talking?" (c) *So* is used with the future and subjunctive to denote "provided that." *E. g.*, "*So* it be all right with him, I am willing." This usage is quite common. (d) *An(d)* is often used for *if*, *e. g.*, "*An(d)* you do that we're lost."

5. Prepositions. (a) *Against* is used metaphorically, to express time, as in "She'll be there *against* he does." Sometimes the words *the time* are added, as "She'll be there *against the time* he does." (b) *For to* is widely used in the Southern mountains, even when there is no motion implied, or emphasis. Here the folk-song may lay claim to some little influence, since the two words are so common in balladry. However, this is doubtful, since the two words were common in both Old and Middle English. *E. g.*, (with motion, or emphasis implied) "I went *for to* tell him a piece of my mind!" *E. g.*, (where no motion is implied) "I'm a-goin' *for to* explain to you, etc." Among the mountaineers, of course, *for* is pronounced *fer*. *For* is also used in such expressions as "What *fer* did you do that?" (c) *Of* following a verbal noun is common, *e. g.*, "He's been a-plowin' *of* his corn all day." It is unnecessary that the article precede the verbal noun. (d) *Of* signifies *coming from*, *belonging to*, *e. g.*, "He sleeps well *of* a night." It must be observed, however, that the mountaineer uses the indefinite article where the Elizabethans used the definite. *Eliz.*, "My custom always *of the* afternoon." —*Hamlet.* (e) *Of* is sometimes used to separate an object from the direct action of a verb, *e. g.*, "Let me taste *of* that apple." It is also used with verbs of French origin (with *de*), as in "The jedge (judge) won't *accept of* that." (f) We find a redundant use of *of* before relatives, and relatival words, as in "He wrote a letter *of* how unkind he had been treated." (g) *On* (*E. E. an*) represents juxtaposition of any kind, metamorphical or otherwise. Here we find, "*On* the (a) sudden"; "I'll be revenged *on* that!" "He is jealous *on* that man." *On* is also used in the sense of *about*, *concerning*, as in "She knows a right smart and grain *on* witchcraft." (h) *To* is used after nouns where we should use *against*, *in the sight of*. *E. g.*, "Shucks! that's a scandal *to* the

[1] Most of the uses in 5 and 6 are reported also from Kansas.

toad frogs!" This usage is common. (i) *To* is used with the word *boot*, meaning *besides*, *in addition*, as in "I'll give ye my plug (old horse) fer yourn, and five dollars *to* boot."

6. Pronouns. (a) *Him* is often used for the nominative form *he*, and *her* for *she*. *E. g.*, "*Her* was a mighty good woman." (b) *Me* is generally used for the nominative *I*, which is more or less common in other parts of the English-speaking world. (c) An anomaly that might be mentioned here is the redundant use of the pronoun in the expression, "John, *he* said so." (d) *Them* is often used for *they*, as in "*Them's* the kind I like." (e) *Your*, *our*, *their*, etc., are used in their old signification, as genitives. *E. g.*, "I saw *all their* children at Meetin'." I believe this usage is common elsewhere. (f) *Him*, *her*, *me*, *them* are commonly used for *himself*, *herself*, *myself*, *themselves*, but are preceded by some preposition, such as *for*, etc. *E. g.*, "I bought *me* a poke of tobacco." But the preposition is often omitted, as in "He made *him* (*himself*) a cross-bow." (g) *Ye* is both nominative and accusative, and, unlike Elizabethan usage, (questions, entreaties and rhetorical appeals) is variously used. *E. g.*, (nom.) "*Y*'ought to a-heerd that feller cuss!" (Acc.) "I tell *ye*, bretheren, and sistern, etc." We also find *ye* for *your* as in *ye*selves. (h) *Mine*, *hers*, *theirs*, are used as pronominal adjectives, even before their nouns. *E. g.*, "*Mine* and my sister's books are on the table." (i) *This etc. of yours* is used even where the conception of a class is impossible, as in "Shut up *that trap* (*mouth*) *of yours!*" (j) The insertion of a pronoun has been mentioned above under (c). This usage is common, and resembles the French interrogation, *Jean, est-il, ici?*

7. Relative Pronouns. (a) The relative pronoun is generally omitted, even where it immediately precedes the verb of which it is the subject. *E. g.*, "God bless those (*who*) sleeps here," quoted above. Otherwise this omission is not confined to the Southern Mountains. Modern usage confines the omission mostly to the accusative. (b) The relative frequently takes a singular verb, although the antecedent be plural, as in "You can have all the things *that belongs* to you." (c) *What* often has for its antecedent a noun. This is best illustrated by the following speech from *Hamlet*, *i*, *1. 33*:—

"And let us once again assail your ears,
That are so fortified against our story,
What we have two nights seen."

Many other irregularities occur in the use of pronouns, which need not be mentioned here, since they are more or less common elsewhere; especially the nominative for the accusative, and so on.

8. Relatival Constructions. (a) *That. . . . that* is sometimes used for *so* or *such. . . . that*, as in "He is *that* blind *that* he can't read." (b) There is much confusion in the uses of *as*, *that*, *so* (*as*), and *so that*. Thus, "We see envy in those *where we don't expect it*." "They were *so* like each other *as* could not be told apart but by their voices." "He is *such* a coward *as* it is a disgrace." (c) *That* often means *when*. This is illustrated by the quotation from Shakespeare's *M. N. D.*, *v*, *1. 387*:—

"Now is the time of night
That the graves all gaping wide,
Every one lets forth his sprite."

9. Verbs, Forms of. In general, most nouns and adjectives may be converted into verbs, generally in an active signification. This usage applies more or less to the rest of the English-speaking world; it is much more common in the Southern highlands. Very often it consists in the glib use of formal terms, and also in slang. The mountaineer may convert a noun or an adjective into a verb, transitively or intransitively. *E. g.*, "Sal, go *pail* (*draw and put into a pail*) some water." "That cow *milks* well." "Who *daddied* that kid?"—(usually in the sense of an illegitimate child). "Old man Thornberry is *a-cra(o)ppin'* (*putting in a good crop*) a sight (great deal) this season." "Lize, git aroun' an' *tidy* up that room afore the preacher comes in." Even the adverb *better* may become a verb, *e. g.*, "*Better'n* we go to work?" The compound is frequently used, as in "Samp's *a-house-raisin'* (*putting up the logs of a house*) this week." "She keeps on *tongueing*"; (*Cf.* also, "Them Joneses is a *tonguey* (*gossipy*) set o' people".) "Don't *fool* (or *monkey*) with me!" The prefix *be-* is often dropped, as in "Ole Miss (Mrs.) Watts *witched* three cows last night." "He *friended me* when I's (I was) in trouble." (a) An intransitive verb is sometimes converted into a transitive verb, *e. g.*, "He has a fashion (habit) of *squinting* his eyes." "He

learnt me all I know." "He *learnt* me to the habit." There is a peculiar transposition of the word *to* in the last sentence. (b) We find a transitive verb used intransitively in "It *shows* (looks) like blood." (c) There is a curious use of the passive voice, as in "There lay a *killed* horse." In view of the extensive use of this among the Elizabethans, we should expect to find it more prevalent among the mountaineers.

10. Verbs, Auxiliary. *Be* is used in questions, as in "Where *be* the horses?" Also after verbs of thinking, as in "I *think* you *be* right." These uses of *be* are rare, however. As Abbott observes, the word is much more common with the plural than with the singular; and we find, referring to a kind, or class, this example: "There *be* a class of people in this world, etc."

11. Verbs, Inflections of. (a) The third person plural often ends in *-s*, the E. E. northern ending. The Midland *-en* is rare, as a verb form. The former usage is common all through the Southern mountains, *e. g.*, "Heavy rains *hurts* the vine-patches." It is in this respect that the mountaineer's language most closely parallels Elizabethan usage. (b) *Are* rarely precedes a plural verb, but *is* takes its place, as in "There *is* three cows in the field." (b′) The third singular is frequently used with the pronoun *I*. This usage is usually confined to spirited narrative, *e. g.*, "I *comes* up about that time, etc." (c) Preterite forms in *u* are common, as in "He *begun* to lay by (finish working) his crop yesterday." This is even carried over to the verb *bring*, in "He *brung* three horses to town." (d) The ending *-ed* is usually dropped in the preterite in verbs whose infinitive ends in *-t*. *E. g.*, "He *sweat* a heap when he pulled the groun'-hog out." (e) In keeping with the Elizabethan custom of dropping the inflection *-en*, the curtailed forms of the past participles are commonly used. We have here such words as: *drove*, *eat*, *froze*, *hold*, *took*, *mistook*, *rode*, *smit*, *strove*, *writ*, *wrote*, and many others, used for the past participle ending, *-en*. This ending is a rare thing among the mountaineers.

12. Verbs, Moods, and Tenses. (a) *To* often stands at the beginning of a sentence, with a somewhat indefinite signification. *E. g.*, "*To* get this job done, the money comes handy." (b) *For to* is quite common, even when there is no notion of purpose or motion, as in "Kin let up *fer to* tell him what he thought about

it." This use belongs rather to Early English, but the mountaineer's language is fraught with it, also his folk-songs. (c) The infinitive, complete present is common, as in "I expected *to have seen* him yesterday." We even find "I *would have liked to have seen, etc.*" As with the Elizabethans, also the Early English authors, the complete present infinitive is used after verbs of *hoping, expecting, intending*, or verbs signifying that something *ought* to *have* been done, but was not. (d) In the use of *did*, the subjunctive and indicative are sometimes identical in inflections, when the verb is placed before the subject, as in "*Did I* tell him, would he believe me?"

13. Ellipses. Here the mountaineer has preserved a number of Elizabethan peculiarities. Some examples have already been given, under other headings. An ellipsis, or rather a contraction that should have been given at the beginning of this paper, is the formal, heroic *s'I*, (pronounced with the *I* long) meaning *said I*. Verbs, conjunctions and other parts of speech are freely omitted. As has been stated above, it is a desire for brevity that brings about these ellipses—and it is this element, brevity, that so largely characterizes the mountaineer's language; (except in Primitive Baptist sermons, where the preacher often preaches as long as two hours!). (a) As in Latin, a verb of speaking can be omitted, where it is implied, as in "She *called* him a villyain (villain), and (said) that she would never love him." "He *faced me down* (maintained to my face) (that) he saw me yesterday." (b) "His hillside is not so steepy (steep) as (the hillside of) those that lives on the other side." (c) With *but*, we have "Rube wouldn't give me nary a bite *but* (would) set there and act the fool."

14. Irregularities. (a) Confusion of proximity, as in "*These kind* of people," etc. (b) The redundant object is found, *e. g.*, "I know *you* what you are," as in *King Lear, i, 1. 272.*

15. Compound Words. The mountaineer is past master in the use of compounds. (He usually refers to the word as *compounded*, even when it is a modifying word used before a noun.) Here he closely follows the Elizabethans, and in some respects carries the use of compounds even further than they. This, of course, is Teutonic, or Old English usage—also German usage to-day—and is more expressive than modern usage. We find hybrids, adverbial compounds, noun-compounds, preposition-compounds, verb-com-

pounds, participial nouns, phrase compounds, and a few anomalous compounds. The noun-compound seems to be the most generally used. Here is an example not so common with the Elizabethans, that of a noun compounded with a participle: "It's one sight to know! w'y Uncle Bringe's Sam went clean down to the depot and then got *train-left!*" (a) Among the hybrids we find the suffix *-ment* attached to words of various origins. *E. g.*, ease*ment*, revile*ment*, revenge*ment*, disturb*ment*, wonder*ment*, ail*ment*, and others. As has been said above, the mountaineer frequently pronounces this suffix *-mint*. (b) Illustrative of the suffix *-ful*, we have: darn*ful*, doom*ful*, dole*ful*, sad*ful*, etc. (c) With the suffix *-fy*, or *-ify*, we have: right*ify* (*rectify*), argy*fy*, fit*ified* (given to taking fits), tech(touch)*ified*, bend*ified* (bended, as of the knee), and numberless others. Some of the above words are hybrids only in that their suffixes belong elsewhere. Another interesting example is linkest*er* for linguist, or interpreter. (d) Among adverbial compounds we find: their *out-going*, *in-coming*, *better-doing*, etc. (e) Among the noun-compounds are: *horn-bugle*, *foreign-country-land*, *kitchen-room*, *cook-room*, *meal-o'-victuals*, *nap-o'-sleep*, *sun-ball* (the sun), *shootin'-iron* (gun or revolver), *easin'-powder*, *ham-meat*, *rifle-gun*, *ridin'-critter* (creature, as horse or mule), *man-person*, *neighbor-people*, *cow-brute*, etc. (f) As a prepositional compound, there is at least one striking example: the *super-damned-intendent*. This is doubly emphatic! (g) Verb-compounds are common, but, unlike Elizabethan usage, the noun precedes the verb, and the verb is a present participle. *E. g. tale-bearing*, *lie-swearing*. This is more or less common elsewhere, but such use as this, in the preterite, is uncommon: "He *book-kept* all last summer." (h) The following phrase compounds are found, usually containing participles: *sittin'-down* work; a *lyin'-down* rest (with a gun); a *set-along* (alone) child; a *torn-down-dest* fence. (i) An unusual anomalous compound is found in *the t'other*, an Early English corruption. (j) Numerous other anomalous compounds and semi-hybrids are found, for example: *backing-and-forthing*, *fore-shortly* (*a short time ago*); terms of contempt, such as *auger-eyed* (*cross-eyed*), *chisel-faced*, *gimlet-eyed*, *grass-gutted*, (*ben*)*-hicky-my-funker;* frequent use of *town*, or *city*, *Knoxville City*, *Dan*(*s*)*ville City*, *Frankfort Town; workingness*, *favorance*, *fearsome*, *rebelliousness*, *murdery*, *skilfulness*.

I close this summary of compounds with a mountain "cuss"-word, *compound-it!*

16. Prefixes. (a) The prefix *dis-* is often confused with other prefixes, or is used where a prefix has been discarded for some other construction in modern English. Here we have *dis*remember, *dis*believe, and others. (b) *in*, *im*, and *un* are often used interchangeably. We find *on*tie (untie), *on*button (unbutton), *on*til, *on*sartain (uncertain), *in*grateful, *on*(*un*)tellin' (as in "there's a man says it's *on*tellin'"); *un*possible, *un*proper, etc.

17. Suffixes. These have to some extent been treated above, under 15, Compound Words. (a), as hybrids and semi-hybrids. It might be added here that the mountaineer uses the suffix *-ment* or *-mint* with many classes of words, whether they be of Latin or French origin or not. (a) *-less* is found with adjectives, even when they are not of Latin origin. We find this prefix used with the verb *do*, as in *do*less, forming an adjective. (b) *-ness* is frequently found with words not of Teutonic origin, as equal*ness*, confused*ness*, rebellious*ness*, etc. The use of this prefix is quite common with Teutonic words, which is now a glaring anomaly, such as working*ness*, and others. (c) *-y* is often found appended to a noun to form an adjective, *e. g.*, room*y*, vast*y* (assuming that *vasty* is derived from the noun *vast*). This suffix is found with adjectives which in modern English do not require it, as in steep*y*, salt*y*, etc.

This closes the study of Elizabethan syntax still extant in the Southern mountains. Here and there I have occasionally illustrated certain syntactical forms that may be found elsewhere in the English-speaking world. I give them in this paper because of their prevalence in the Southern mountains.

Much of the slang of the Elizabethan period is still used. This may seem strange, if slang is the result of crowding, excitement and artificial life—the life of the city—where there is "something doing" with the dawn of every new day. But if any one assume that there is no excitement among the mountaineers sufficient to create slang terms, he should pay them a visit—and thereby discover that the hillsman more than holds his own as a master of slang. The dialect list (to follow) contains many slang words and phrases which, at first sight, would not perhaps be recognized as belonging to the Early English and Elizabethan periods. Here

is a possible explanation: these words and phrases are not found in the works of the Early English and Elizabethan writers, who did not employ such an extensive use of slang as modern writers. They have been used for generations among the mountaineers—and must have been transported to America, to Virginia and the Carolinas, during the seventeenth century, the great era of colonization. Slang Dictionaries contain a number of these slang words still prevalent in the Southern mountains.

Scotch and Irish survivals are negligible. They occur here and there, but rarely, in the traditional British folk-songs, rimes, jiggs, ditties, play- and dance-songs of the Southern mountains. Scotch and Irish blood are not nearly so extensive in the Southern mountains as is generally supposed. A few Scotch and Irish names found here and there among the mountaineers have too often appealed to the spectacular, romantic vein of novelists and newspaper correspondents who have written about the mountains—many of them never having paid a visit to the mountains! Out of a list of two hundred and fifty surnames collected from a typical, isolated county on the mountains, scarcely ten percent of Scotch and Irish names can be found.

The traditional children's games of the Southern mountains have preserved many Elizabethan words and phrases. Games at "marvles" (marbles) furnish many of them, such as the regular game of marbles, "knucks," "keeps," "long taw(l)" or "tracks," and some others. These "marvle" terms, however, have undergone some changes, and we find numerous variants and spellings. In the game of marbles and "keeps," the children of Shakspere's time said "lig," (in determining who should shoot first, or have the "goes"); the mountaineer says "leg," (pronounced *laig*). In the play- and dance-songs the children of Shakspere's time said "Frog in the Middle," while the mountain children say "Frog in the Meader." "Blind-Pole," for "Blind-Fold," is another change.

I failed to speak of "palatal influence."[1] This occurs in such words as card, carrion, cow, fence, garden, guard, and many others, which appear in the word-list. When these words are "broken" we have: "cy-ard, cy-arn, cy-ow, fy-(or fa-)ence,

[1] Reported as in Kansas from Ohio.

gy-arden, gy-ard. The words cy-ar (car), and fa-ence (fence) are peculiar examples of Old English rules that still survive, with some changes.[1]

Words and phrases of asseveration, and "cuss"-words of Elizabethan England still survive. Among these we find the more or less common "By George!" "By Ned!" "I (by) God!" "Fad die," or "Had die!" (If I had to die!) "I (by) gonnies (ginnies=guineas)!"

[A word-list will follow.—*Ed.*]

J. H. COMBS.

[1] But compare Jespersen's "Mod. Eng. Gram.", I. 8, 22.—*J. M. Stedman, Jr.*

COMMENTS ON THE WORD-LISTS OF VOL. IV, PART II.

All is (p. 68). This occurs in Lowell's "The Courtin'," 1862.

Ex. (p. 72). I think this is always for *axe*, not for *axle*.

> "Thet exe of ourn, when Charles's neck gut split,
> Opened a gap thet ain't bridged over yit."
>
> Biglow Papers, No. VI (1862).

[My father, Otsego Co., N. Y., always said *ex* for axle.—*C. A. Northup.*]

Good land! (p. 73). A euphemism for *Good Lord!* One of Ben Jonson's characters is named 'Zeal-of-the-land Busy.'

Rum (p. 79). The misuse of the word is noted in "The Autocrat," 1857, ch. viii.

Snub-rope (p. 80). Compare *Snub* in my "American Glossary." Mr. James W. Nye of Nev., in the U. S. Senate, July 10, 1868, spoke of 'hitching to no *snub post* of the past.'

[In Kan., **snubbing post, to have one up to a**, to have one at a disadvantage.—*Ed.*]

Anybody's fight. Apple-pie order (p. 102). These expressions are English; and the latter, I think, is not modern. So with **Black letter lawyer,** p. 103.

Bug under the chip (p. 104). The phrase was used by Mr. H. H. Riddleberger of Va., U. S. Senate, Jan. 26, 1885: *Cong. Record*, p. 99,871. Has it any connection with thimble-rigging?

[Common in the South: one sent to pick up chips often found an insect under them. The meaning is, I think, that something untoward is concealed. Cf. *nigger in the woodpile*, *Trojan horse*, etc.—*C. Alphonso Smith.*]

Sound on the goose (p. 113). See examples 1855–1866 in my "American Glossary." The phrase always used to allude to the slavery question.

Square for Squire (p. 113). Examples 1844–67: the same.

In my last communication, p. 149, *upstairs* should be *upstarrs*; *Kangaroo*, not *Kangeroo*, and *A ways*, not *Aways*.

These and previous remarks tend to show the danger of including as local Americanisms words and phrases not properly Ameri-

can. Bartlett was a great sinner in this respect: and frequently he sinned with his eyes open. Under A, in his first edition, 1848, he includes *Above-board*, *Accountability*, *Adam's Ale*, *Advocate* (v), *Afeard*, *Afore*, *Aforehand*, *Afterclaps*, *Alienage*, *Alone*, *Annulment*, *A'nt*, *Antagonizing*, *Anyhow*, *Ape* (v), *Apple-pie order*, *Argufy*, *Athenæum*, *Attitudinize*, *Authoress.*

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

8 Mornington Crescent, London.

A NOTE ON THE DIALECTAL USE OF 'COLLEGE.'

Just twenty years ago, in *The Nation* of Nov. 7 and 28, 1895, the writer began a discussion of the use of *college* for one of the buildings of a college, and pointed out a usage of the word not fully recognized by the dictionaries. The subject was finally taken up by Mr. Albert Matthews, in one of those admirably thorough and exact papers for which he has been so long known, and his investigation appeared in *Dialect Notes*, II, 91 f. At first there was some opposition to even the suggestion that a dialectal use of a well-known English word could have arisen at Harvard. Yet the researches of Mr. Matthews proved that the American usage—it has not yet been shown to be British—certainly first appears at that institution.[1] My own knowledge of it was gained at a New England college in the west.

In pointing out this dialectal use in 1895 I had not at hand an example from American literature. Even at that time, however, I might have quoted one from an excellent source. In *A New England Boyhood* (1893), p. 189 of the later edition, Edward Everett Hale has this sentence, describing the commencement season at Harvard in his college years, 1835-39. He is telling of the visitors from Boston:

> This made a company of two or three hundred ladies and gentlemen, who came out to "see the colleges" on those particular days.

The quotation of the expression "see the colleges" probably indicates there was something about it which was different from what

[1] The *New International Dictionary* has a definition which is perhaps intended to cover this meaning. It reads: "A building or number of buildings used by a college; also sometimes a cathedral close. The gate of Trinity *College—Macaulay.*" This is not quite the usage noted by myself, and fully exemplified by Mr. Matthews.

Mr. Hale's college mates would have used. This at least would have been true of the term *the colleges*, as I knew it in our college town in central Iowa more than forty years later. I doubt whether a college student would have used the plural, altho each of the buildings was called a college. To us the institution was the college only. The people of the town, however, frequently used the plural, as was quite natural from their point of view. I remember especially the night of the tornado which blew down the buildings of the college near our time of graduation,—the first report along the street was "the colleges are down."

OLIVER FARRAR EMERSON.

Western Reserve University.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY JOTTINGS.

[The following citations showing early American usages are from collectanea made by G. P. Winship, of the Widener Memorial Library, Harvard University.—*Ed.*]

berogue, *v. t.* To call (one) a rogue. "Captains which publish Remonstrances against the present Government and *berogue* the honest gentlemen in whose hands it is." Appeal to the Men of New England, Boston, 1690. (Andros Tracts, III: 203.)

betrust, *v. t.* To put in charge. "Parliament hath *betrusted* (a Committee) with the affaires of the Forraigne Plantations." E. Winslow (of Mass.) Dedication to *Hypocrisie Unmasked*, London, 1646.

cock-skailing, *n.* Cock-fighting? [Not in Oxf. E. D.] "Great disorder in the Town by *Cock-skailing*: I grant 2 warrants. Tho. Barnard has one, and James Barus the other, whereby several Companies broke up: but for want of a Law and Agreement shall find much ado to suppress it." S. Sewall, Diary. 16 Feb. 168⅘, M. H. S. Coll., 5 Ser. V: 122.

expend, *v. t.* To absorb, use, "digest." [Oxf. E. D., 1745.] "New England—can hardly *expend* the goods that are yearly exported from hence (England) thither." New England Vindicated [1689], p. 4.

frantic, *adj.*=*mad*, foolish. "Divers expressions which cannot be used . . . without a most saucy and *frantick* Impudence." Vindication of New England, London, 1689, p. 15.

high time, *adj. phr.* Time beyond which delay would be improper. [Not in Oxf. E. D.] "It was *high time* for New-England to expect to lose its charter." [I. Mather] Narrative of the Miseries of New England, Boston, 1688, p. 10. The London edition reads: "It was highly rational for New England."

imbryared, *p. a.* Imbroiled. [Not in Oxf. E. D.] "The New Englanders . . . were *imbryar'd* in an Indian War." Palmer, Impartial Account of New England, Boston, 1689.

mobile, *n.* Mob; populace. "Between an Imaginary Government and the Fury of the *Mobile* it is hard to know who is uppermost." Letter from Boston to Bulkeley, in G. Bulkeley: People's Right to Election, Phila., 1689, p. 24.

pickle, *n.*=Oxf. E. D., 4, but with the connotation of intoxication, which Oxf. E. D. lacks also under *pickled.* "Whether when a Governour has made his Counsellors competently drunk at his Bouts with them after midnight, they be not in a fine *pickle* to manage the Government." Appeal to the Men of New England, Boston, 1690. (Andros Tracts, III: p. 195.)

power, *v. t.* To give power or authority to. [Not in Oxf. E. D.] "The change of the Government *powered* in some Strangers." Vindication of New England, Boston (1689?), p. 16.

routously, *adv.* In a rout. [Not formerly noted in New England.] "A number of Boston Boyes who having got loose from the Tyranny of their School, have *Rcutously,* Riotously, and with force of armes (that is to say) with Bells and Stones, violently assaulted our Church Windows." [I. Mather] Vindication of New England, [Boston?], 1689, p. 47

scrupulosity, *n.*=Oxf. E. D., 2. "A Man may be superstitious in needless *scrupulosities.*" S. N. Ward, of Boston: Discourse of Laying the Hand on the Bible, London, 1689, p. 6.

stinted, *adj.* Divided into rights of pasturage (Frothingham's *Charlestown,* p. 65). "Russel, on the behalf of the Proprietors of the *stinted* Pasture." Revolution in New England Justified, Boston, 1691, p. 35.

summoperous (in one edition), *adj.* Of chief concern. "If the States of the World would make it their *sumoperous* Care to preserve this one Truth in its purity . . . it would ease them of all other Political cares." N. Ward, of Mass., Simple Cobler of Agawam in America (in all 4 editions), London, 1647, 4th leaf.

tarriance, *n.*=Oxf. E. D., 2. "The Governour's not hastening his Return . . . but lengthening out his *Tarrience* in places so remote." Narrative of Proceedings of Andros, Boston, 1691, p. 14.

unpresidential, *adj.* Without precedent. "A clergyman was not in a capacity of serving as a Burgess since it is *unpresidential* and may produce bad results." Hening's Statutes of Virginia, 1653, I, p. 378.

TERMS FROM MASS., CONN., AND FLORIDA.

MASSACHUSETTS (western).

came, *v. i.* Come, chiefly as a past participle, as "I should have *came* this way any way." In North Adams there used to be a jocular expression about "catching a cold a *caming* home," burlesquing this use. [Also Neb.]

rose, *pret.* Raised: of animals. "He *rose* that calf. He knows she ain't pure alderney 'cause he *rose* her." Becket, Mass.

CONNECTICUT (southern).

featherfew, *n.* The feverfew (*Chrysanthemum parthenium*): wrongly designated as only Dial. Eng.

flip, *adj.* Smart; fresh. "Don't be so *flip*." [Common in Mass.—*Ed.* Kan., Neb., N. Y., Mich., La.]

frowy, *adj.* Rancid: heard also in Mass. [Also Mich.]

FLORIDA (St. Petersburg).

apron, *n.* The little wing or petiole distinguishing the grape fruit leaf from the orange, etc.

bleeding-teeth, *n.* A little shell with two red spots inside, suggesting two bleeding teeth.

cat's-tooth, *n.*=*bleeding-teeth.*

leather plant, *n. phr.* A tall flower with drooping stem bearing fruit.

Moses-in-the-bulrushes, *n.* The flower of a kind of spider's-wort (*Tradescantia concolor*). Tiny white flowers are enclosed in red cuplike leaf.

F. S. ALLEN.

TERMS FROM LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA.

at all, *prep. phr.*=*of all*,—especially with superlatives. "He is the greatest man *at all*." [Also La.]

bring, *v. i.* To yield (produce). "That field *brings* wonderfully." [Also La.]

crack, *v. t.* To open. "He never *cracks* a book." "He *cracked* (i. e., left ajar) the furnace door." [Also Mass., N. Y.]

doty, *adj.* 1.=*doted*, decayed,—used by lumbermen. [Also La., Kan.] 2. In a state of dotage. [N. Car.]

either, *adv.* Instead. "You can have the cart *either*." "You can do that *either*."

falling weather, *n. phr.* Rain, hail, snow, or the like. [Also N. Car., Kan., Ill., W. Va.]

frail, *v. t.* [From *flail?*] To flay; beat (a person). [Also N. Car.]

hurting weather, *n. phr.* Piercing, raw weather.

prise, *v. t.* To pry:—in the *Standard Dict.* limited to "Prov. Eng." "He *prised* the door open." [Also N. Car., La.]

squander, *v. t.* To scatter; disperse. "He saw a lot of quail and *squandered* them."

toad-frog, *n.* Toad. [Also N. Car., La., Kan.]

Tom-walkers, *n. pl.* Stilts. "He went all over the town on *tom-walkers*."

turn, *n.* The load taken in one trip. "Bring in a *turn* (i. e. armful) of wood." Cf. D.N., I, 70.

use, *v. i.* To frequent, inhabit. "Watch where the squirrels *use*." "Bears do not *use* up here any more." Cf. D.N., I, 375. [Also N. Car.]

whelp, *n.* Welt. "He had great *whelps* on his body." [Also La.]

G. G. LAUBSCHER.

Randolph-Macon Woman's College.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

BACKWARD SPELLINGS.

The contemporary vogue of freak coinages, blends, names built from initials,[1] and the like, may be illustrated also by the present tendency toward backward spellings. These seem to be gaining in popularity. The following examples include trade names, place names, club names, and miscellaneous names:

Ahamo. A brand of groceries made in Omaha.

Ak-Sar-Ben. The name given an annual festival held in the autumn at Omaha, Nebraska. "The Ak-Sar-Ben carnival," "The Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben."

Etavirp. Name of a social club at Omaha. A club of the same name is said to exist at Denver.

Drofnah, Marie. The stage name of the actress, Mrs. Charles Hanford.

Nevelee. Name of a grove at Doane College, Nebraska, presented by the graduating class of 1911.

Revonoc. Name of a make of tennis racquets.

Revilo and Sivad. Names habitually used for each other by children named Oliver and Davis.

Rolyat. Town in Oregon named after a family named Taylor.

Sasnak. Hotel at Sharon Springs, Kansas.

Seniom Sed. Name given an annual festival held at Des Moines, Iowa.

Sesrun. Name given a nurses' home in New York City.

Sregdeau. Name given a cottage at Delaware Watergap, Pennsylvania, by the family owning it (Odgers).

Tesroc corsets. Made and sold at Cleveland, Ohio.

INVERSIONS.

To the humorous inversions noted in *Dialect Notes*, IV, i, 51, and IV, ii, 166, should be added **quincequontly, quincequonces, lapajac** for *japalac*, **fatisaction** and **fatisactory,** and **hopper-clod,** for *clod-hopper*.

ADDENDA TO IV, ii, 166.

Additional instances of the analogical change in a middle syllable mentioned in *Dialect Notes*, IV, ii, 166, are **scurrulous** and **simular.**

[1] It is said that the name of the Iowa town *Pringhar* is a combination of the initials of persons connected with its early history.—*C. B. Wilson.*

DOMESTICATION OF A SUFFIX.

The suffix *-ski*, or *-sky*, seems to be gaining foothold, judging from the following examples, all but the first of which have come to my notice recently. All are in jocular or facetious usage only.

buttinski
divilinski
darnfoolski
dumbski
smartski

See WORD-LIST FROM NEBRASKA (III), pp. 271.

The currency of the suffix may be illustrated also by a recent local cartoon. In this one old Russian asks another, who is represented as fishing, "Got a **bitesky**?" The fisher answers "Not **yetsky**!"

A well-dressed uppish-looking woman who passed a group of young people brought from one of them the comment, "There goes Madame **Uppsky!**" To a youth who announced that he was going to Burma, the remark was made, "You'll be a regular **Burmese-ski** when you get back."

SOME COLLEGE USAGES.

The following usages are in current vogue among students at the University of Nebraska.

There is frequent spelling out of the initial *g* or *k* in words like **g-nat, g-naw, k-nee, k-nuckle.**[1] [Used in Va. since 1900,—the sound, not the name, of the letter.—*Ed.*]

At all is frequently divided *a-tall (ei təll)*, with strong recessive accent and protraction of the first syllable.

The German past participle prefix *ge-* is added not only to verbs but to adjectives and the like: **ge-asked, ge-thoughted,** "He had **ge-nough,**" "I have had **ge-ficient**" (sufficient).

Foreign words are frequently interpolated in colloquial speech. "It was **etwas** wet this morning." "And **also sprach** the class president." **Spiel** is widely used both as verb and noun. "Can you *spiel* the lesson off?" "He gave about the same old *spiel*." This latter usage is widespread: as is use of the agent noun **spieler.**

All these expressions are employed in whimsical or semi-jocular vein.

LOUISE POUND.

University of Nebraska.

[1] Cf. *p-neumonia* in Mass.—*P. W. Carhart.*

GATHERINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

[The following entries from Professor Sheldon's clippings are chiefly from Mr. Philip Hale's department in the Boston *Herald*, entitled "As the World Wags." The files of other papers will readily yield further valuable material.—*Ed.*]

antiques and horribles, *n. phr.* [From *ancients and honorables.*] Used in Northampton, Mass., c. 1860.—Boston *Herald*, May 20, 1913.

belly bunt, belly bust, *adv.*= *belly-bump.*—Clew Garnet, Boston *Herald*, Jan. 25, 1916.

callithumpian, *a.* and *n.* [From *Calliope* + *thump?*] Applied to rowdy bands with horns, tin pans, etc., on New Year's Eve, esp. in Baltimore. —Boston *Herald*, May 20, 1913. [Also Kan., Va.[1]]

culheag, *n.* A log trap for wolves, bears, and martins, fully described in J. Belknap's Hist. of N. H., Chap. 7.—Boston *Herald*, March 21, 1914.

Dixie. Suggestion that the name arose from the ten dollar notes, "dixies," issued by the Citizen's Bank of La.—Boston *Transcript*, Dec. 19, 1913.

go belly gut, go knee gut, *v. phr.* To coast lying flat, or kneeling. S. E. Vermont, c. 1845.—Anon., Boston *Herald*, Jan. 27, 1916. [Also N. Y.]

gut-breaker, *n.*=*belly-whopper*, a flat dive.—Clew Garnet, Boston *Herald*, Jan. 25, 1916.

hook Jack, *n. phr.*=*hookey.* Chelsea, Mass., c. 1860.—Quincy Kilby, Boston *Herald*, May 20, 1913.

lobby gow. Errand boy,—used in New York City in Chinatown, since about 1880.—J. M. Sullivan, Boston *Herald*, May 18, 1914.

rutchie(fun, *n.* [Cf. *Rutschberg.*] A hill used for coasting,—current in the Dutch settlement districts of Pa.—K. S., Boston *Herald*, Jan. 26, 1916

sassinger, *n.* Sausage : used without facetiousness in Dover, N. H., some generations ago.—Quintus, Boston *Herald*, Jan. 26, 1916.

sky Jack, *phr.*=*hook Jack.* Eastport, Maine, a. 1860.—Quincy Kilby, Boston *Herald*, May 20, 1913.

squatty bumbo. Cf. Herald, a. 22 Jan., 1916.

tiller, *n.* A double runner sled,—used in E. Penn.—K. S., Boston *Herald*, Jan. 26, 1916.

tossance, *n.* [Natick dialect of Algonkian?] A youngest or only child. especially one that is petted and indulged. Formerly current, now rare, in Mass. (S.E.); also in the spellings: **toshence, tossiance, tossions.** Sometimes used as a baptismal name on Cape Cod. See **tortience,** Vol. I. —Philip Hale, Boston *Herald*, Oct. 2, 1912.

tossion, *v. i.*=[*tossance*] To indulge or coddle (a child). "He was *tossioned* up too much."—*Vt. sup.*

[1] In Va., a *callithumpian parade* is a farce serenade used especially on the occasion of the wedding of unpopular men.—*James Routh.*

"SLEET."

To the Editor of Dialect Notes:

SIR: There has been some discussion in this Bureau as to the way the term "sleet" should be used for official purposes. A search of dictionaries and of a large amount of technical and non-technical literature appears to establish the following facts:

(1) In England "sleet" means usually, though not invariably, a mixture of raindrops and snowflakes.

(2) In this country the term "sleet" has nearly always been applied in meteorological literature to some form of water which is in a frozen state before reaching the ground; viz., either small particles of clear ice (often mingled with rain or snow), or little snow-like pellets, differing in structure from true hailstones, but often called "winter hail," or "soft hail." (In German the latter form of precipitation is commonly called Graupel, and this name is sometimes used in English texts. The French equivalent is grésil.)

(3) Non-meteorological usage in this country varies; comprising the uses noted above under (1) and (2), and also another, in accordance with which the term "sleet" is applied to a coating of ice on terrestrial objects formed by rain which freezes after contact with such objects. When this coating is heavy, and especially when it results in the breaking of branches, wires, etc., the phenomonon as a whole is often called an "ice storm." This use of the term "sleet" is common in the newspapers, and also in engineering literature, particularly in reference to accumulations of ice, due to rain, on wires and rails. In England the specific name for this form of ice is usually "glazed frost," and this term is used officially by the British Meteorological Office. The name "silver thaw" has also been applied to it, in both Great Britain and the United States, but this expression is so inappropriate and misleading that it is avoided by most scientific writers.

The Bureau will feel indebted to you for any information you may be able to supply as to the use or uses of the term "sleet" current in your vicinity, and also as to the meaning which, in your experience, most commonly attaches to the term in contemporary speech and literature. Information would also be appreciated

concerning the etymology and history of the word "sleet," in case you are able to add anything to what is found in the latest editions of the New English, Century, New International and Standard Dictionaries.

Very respectfully,

C. F. MARVIN, *Chief of Bureau.*

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.

[All three are reported from Kansas; 2 and 3 from Phila., Pa.—*Editor.*]

"BEER BEES."

To the Editor of Dialect Notes:

SIR: I desire to ascertain in what parts of the United States the "beer bees" = Australian, Italian, Californian, Mexican bees is still a living word. It appears to be the direct descendant of an OE. báes (= O. Teut. *bait-ti) 'fermentum,' since a derivative of it, *báesn* (bȳsn) is on record in the Interlinear Version of St. Benedict's Rule, ed. Logeman.

Very truly yours,

OTTO B. SCHLUTTER.

"BONE."

To the Editor of Dialect Notes.

SIR: The word *bone* is given in the list of College Slang Words and Phrases, *Dialect Notes*, Vol. IV, Pt. III, p. 232, as meaning: *to study.* May I raise the question whether originally its meaning was not more restricted and confined to the use of *The Bohn Translations of the Classics?* Students at the University of Michigan used to speak of "bohning" Livy or Horace, or of "bohning up" on Demosthenes; freshmen in Greek were given Isocrates because they could not "bohn" it,—meaning that no translation of it was found in the *Bohn Classics.* Is not the change in the spelling, the extension of the use of the word, and the somewhat altered meaning, a comparatively recent development of the word?

Very truly yours,

LUCY M. SALMON.

Vassar College.

[So explained by E. H. Babbitt, D. N., II, i.—*Ed.*]

"JESSE HOLMES, THE FOOL-KILLER."

To the Editor of Dialect Notes:

Sir: In "The Fool-Killer" (*Voice of the City*) O. Henry says: "Down South whenever anyone perpetrates some particularly monumental piece of foolishness everybody says: 'Send for Jesse Holmes.' Jesse Holmes is the Fool-Killer."

I should like very much to have a report on the compass of this saying. Is Jesse Holmes familiar to you as a synonym of the Fool-Killer?

Very truly,

C. ALPHONSO SMITH.

University, Va., April 22, 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY.

December 29, 1915.

The Society met, with thirty-five present, on December 29th, at Western Reserve University, ex-President O. F. Emerson presiding. After the Secretary's report and informal statement concerning the treasury, a nominating committee was appointed consisting of Professors F. N. Scott, L. F. Mott, and Raymond Weeks, chairman. Under the new business it was voted to exchange publications with the Kansas State Historical Society; to separate the offices of Assistant Secretary and Treasurer; and not to reprint at present Vol. II, Part I of *Dialect Notes*. The Secretary read a letter from Professor C. Alphonso Smith, suggesting that District Secretaries cooperate in reading the proof of contributions, and advocated submitting mimeographed copies, before printing, at meetings of the various local branches. This matter was referred with power to the Executive Committee. The list of officers for 1916, submitted by the Nominating Committee and duly elected, follows:

President, Professor J. W. Bright, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Vice-President, Professor J. M. Manly, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary, Dr. Percy W. Long, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Assistant Secretary, Paul W. Carhart, with G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield, Mass.

Treasurer, Professor George D. Chase, University of Maine, Orono, Me.

Editorial Committee,
- Professor C. H. Grandgent, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
- Professor E. S. Sheldon, Harvard University.
- The Secretary, *ex-officio*.

Three papers were presented:

Cape Cod Terms, by H. W. Smith (read by Professor W. A. Neilson).

Survivals of Elizabethan English in the Mountains of Kentucky, by Professor J. H. Combs.

Names of Unreal Objects used in Practical Jokes, by Professor O. F. Emerson.

Discussion of the papers, as well as the set topic on methods of combining dialect study with classes of instruction in oral English, had to be abandoned in view of the lateness of the hour.

Percy W. Long, *Secretary*.

AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY.

Report of Treasurer for 1915.

General Fund.

1915		
Jan. 1.	To Balance from 1914	$107.83
	To membership dues and sales of D. N.	376.55
		$484.38

The permanent fund has been continuously on deposit at the Bangor Savings Bank and amounts to $254.49 plus two years' interest at 3½%.

Paid.

1915		
Feb. 27.	By Postals	$ 2.50
" 27.	By Carfare to Bangor	.20
Mch. 15.	By Printing, The Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Co.	125.00
" 20.	By Postage	.50
Apr. 12.	By Postage	.50
" 24.	By Printing Postals	1.31
" 24.	By Postage stamps	2.00
" 24.	By Printing, The T., M. & T. Co.	150.00
June 17.	By Collection of checks	.20
July 2.	By Printing, The T., M. & T. Co.	65.00
Aug. 9.	By Printing, The T., M. & T. Co.	14.51
Sept. 9.	By Secretary's expenses, 1913—July, 1915	25.00
Dec. 13.	By Printing, The T., M. & T. Co.	8.50
" 31.	By Treasurer's percentage	17.57
		$412.79
Dec. 31.	By Cash on hand	71.59
		$484.38

George D. Chase, *Treasurer.*

Orono, Maine, Dec , 1915.

DIALECT NOTES

Volume IV, Part V, 1916

DIALECT OF THE FOLK-SONG.

The dialectic words and anomalies that appear below were culled from folk-songs picked up here and there, from Georgia to West Virginia. Some of the songs are traditional, and are identified with Child's collection. Others are indigenous to American soil, and their setting belongs largely to the Southern mountains. The term "folk-song" as here used, for the sake of convenience, includes also play- and dance-songs, rimes, jigs and ditties.

Word changes and irregularities occurring in these songs are, as a rule, not common to the highlander's every-day speech. The highlander strives to use better English in his folk-songs. As a result, clipped forms and contractions are seldom met with. The familiar *-ing* never becomes *-in'*. Proper names also have undergone quite a change in the traditional folk-song, some of them being now almost unrecognizable. This is explained by the fact that the air of the song is of more importance than the words. When the highlander is cornered and asked about a strange word, he usually remarks, in the words of Prof. H. G. Shearin, "O shucks! that's jist in the song."

The syntactical changes appear to be numerous. Meter sometimes requires it, sometimes rime. Here and there an auxiliary verb is omitted, as in "Who had (done) the awful deed?" A simple auxiliary sometimes changes its pronunciation in order to rime with some other word, as "have," "brave." Pronouns are freely omitted. Glaring inconsistencies in time, and otherwise, appear, as in "O Now to me the Time Draws Near":

> "O now to me the time draws near,
> That every day is three, my love,
> And every hour is ten."

And this, from "A Pretty Fair Damsel in the Garden": "His fingers being very long and tall." A strange figure is found in "William Riley":

"His hair is over his shoulders,
Like many smiles of gold."

Various formal words and terms are used glibly, often with a changed meaning, such as "exposition," "limitation," etc.

JOSIAH H. COMBS.

Hindman, Kentucky.

abou', *prep.* About. "And *abou'* the way he fell."—Hiram Hubbert.

abracing, *p. adj.* Embracing. "*Abracing* of each other."—Come all ye Jolly Boatsman Boys.

ago, *adv.* Omitted, for purposes of rime.

"I will tell you of a circumstance
Which happened not very long."

—Floyd Frazier.

all, *adj.* and *pron.* Widely used, redundantly. "*All* in his hand." "She picked him up *all* in her arms."—Jackaro. "*All* on last Friday morning."—Poor Henry.

ario (*'eəri-ô*), *n.* An unidentified word [*? aerie-o* or *area-o*]. "And kill all the ladies in the *ario*."—Pretty Peggy—O.

around, *adv.* 1. Through. Used obviously for the rime.

"And every town that she rode *around*,
They took her to be some queen."

—The Meeting of an Old True Love.

2. On, upon. "That e'er the Sun shone *around*."

arrove, *v.* Arrived. "The stage just *arrove* there."—There Was a Rich Old Farmer.

as, *adv.* Equivalent to *-ly*.

One night as I lay sleeping,
So sound *as* I did sleep. . . ."

—William Riley.

attend unto, *v. phr.* To listen to. "*Attend unto* my rime."—Lovely Caroline of Old Edinboro Town.

at time, *adv. phr.* Betimes, in good season. "*At time* they arrived in London."—Lovely Caroline of Old Edinboro Town.

bald-headed end of broom, *n. phr.* The handle. Slang. Rare in balladry.—Love is Such a Funny Thing.

be, *v. i.* Been. "Has any my men false *be*?"—Lord Vanner.

bed-feet, *n.* Foot of the bed. "He arose and stood at her *bed-feet*."—In Yonders Forth Town. Also in Sweet William.

bell(e?). Feminine-faced? Or, curved like a bell? "You little *bell(e)*-faced mountain."—All on the Banks of Clauda.

bouquet (*bôkê*), *n.* Pawpaw.

"Where, O where, is pretty little Mary?
Way down yonder in the *bouquet* patch."

—Pawpaw Patch.

broad, *adj.* A "broad" description, as in: "His image hit was *broad.*" —Lord Thomas.

bowing-door (*bauiŋ*), *n. phr.* Bow- or bower window. "Lydia Margaret was standing in her *bowing-door.*"—Sweet William.

bright, *adj.* Bride's? "He seated her down by his *bright* side."—Lord Thomas.

broadways, *adv.* Straightway? "And *broadways* they came tossling under."—Sweet William.

browsy, *adj.* Drowsy? "You look too brown and *browsy.*"—Here Come Two Dukes A-Roving. [Perhaps, from *browse,* brush.]

calico-side, on the, *prep. phr.* "A-courting." A bit of slang, rare in the folk-song.—Seymour Wilson.

cast, *prep.* Past. "Her name it was Dinah, *cast* sixteen years old."—The Rich Margent.

casten, *adj.* Castle? "Has any of *casten* walls fell down?"—Lord Vanner. Also in Lord Lovell.

charm, *n.* Love. "Our hearts were filled with *charm.*"—Sweet Jane.

clay, *n.* Ground: used without the article. "He spy his dear Dinah a-laying on *clay.*"—The Rich Margent.

colalee (*kôlal'î*), *n.* Irish colleen, sweetheart.—Rose Colalee.

comelite (*kʌmlait*), *adj.* Comely. Not "Campbellite," as has been suggested "She was a fair and *comelite* Dane (dame?)."—In Yonders Forth Town.

content, *n.* Mind, thought. "Miss Betsey not knowing her *content.*"—Betsey Brown.

corgilee (*kɔ:rdzil-î*), *n.* A grade of silk? "Go dress yourself, Dinah, in rich *corgilee.*"—The Rich Margent. [Cf. Fr. *cordillat.*]

countenance, *n.* Attention, favor. "Any *countenance* to him show."—Bailiff's Daughter of Islupton.

country, *n.* Pronounced *counter'î.* Lengthening of *countrie.* "And let him leave his *counterie.*"—William Riley.

crop, *v. i.* To approach; creep. "Until sharp hunger came *cropping* on her."—Sweet William.

cubec, *n.* Cupid? "*Cubec's* garden." [So in Neb. version, "Cubeck's garden." See R. B. Johnson's *Popular British Ballads,* II, 246.—Louise Pound.]

darger, *n.* Dagger. "She pulled out a silver *darger.*"—There was a Young Man Who Loved a Lady.

dark and gay, *adj. phr.* An odd combination found here and there through the folk-song. "Through meadows *dark and gay.*"—Florella.

darnful, *adj.* Doleful? "She pitched him in that *darnful* well."—Loving Henry.

death-coffin, *n.* Coffin. "But if my *death-coffin* was at my door."—Lord Thomas.

deceitful (*dis'êtful*). "She said 'You hard-hearted *deceitful* villyains!'" —Sweet William. Hibernian pronunciation.

denter, *n.* Indentation, valley, meadow? "Away down in that fair and green *denter.*"—In Yonders Forth Town.

deslain (*disl-ên*), *adj.* Disdain(ful)? "He told her how he could be so *deslain*."—In Yonders Forth Town, etc.

devour, *v. i.* To declare, *avow.* "He always talked and *devoured* unto her."—There Was a Young Man Who Loved a Lady.

dewel (*diuəl*), *n.* Jewel. "O, Johnnie, my dear *dewel*."—All on the Banks of Clauda.

dingle, *v. i.* Strike, pound. Tingle? From v. *ding.* "He *dingled* so loud on the ring."—Lord Vanner.

dissolved, *v.* Resolved. "She soon *dissolved* what she would do."—There Was a Young Man Who Loved a Lady.

dollo, *n.* Dollar. "The Moonshiner."

> "I'll sell you one quart, boys,
> For a one *dollo* bill."

doomful, *adj.* Doleful? Or *dule*-ful? Or fateful? "They throwed him into that *doomful* well."—Sweet William.

doste, *n.* Dose. "A *doste* of old morphine."—Love My Honey.

drew. *v. i.* Draw. "I shortly would *drew* nigh."—Loving Saro.

dwell, *pret.* Dwelt.

> "But O, the cruel evil
> That *dwell* in Baker's heart."
>
> —William Baker.

Eddingsburg, *n.* Edinburgh. "*Eddingsburg* town."

exposition, *n.* Discretion, way, whim.

> "Go on at your own *exposition*,
> And court just who you please."
>
> —Loving Hanner.

failed, *v. i.* Pale? Fade? "And all your fine color has *failed*."—Lord Thomas.

firming, *p. adj.* Affirming. "And I'll perform my *firming* vow."—Darby's Ram.

flatter with, *v. phr.* "And *with* this young man they both would *flatter*."—In Yonders Forth Town.

flatter a case, *v. phr.* To push a suit for matrimony. "No money, no money to *flatter the case*."—Little Anna.

for to, *conj. phr.* Variously used, in addition to clauses of purpose, and motion. "And when their poor parents came *for to* know it."—William Hall.

> "There amongst the rest
> I'll have you *for to* wear."
>
> —William Riley.

forth, *adj.* Coast? Post? "In yonders *forth* there lived a margent." (Title.)

forthwide, *adv.* Forthwith. "He ordered the grave to be opened *forthwide*."—Lord Lovely (Lovel).

from, *prep.* In, around. "*From* London he did dwell."—Jackars.

full, *adj.* Fine?

"Some money you would bring me,
And some other *full* thing."
—Little Anna.

Gabel (*g·êbəl*), *n.* The angel Gabriel. In the old sequence-song, or *Zaehllied*:

". . . . . Nine bright lights a-shining,
Eight *Gabel* angels, ..."
—Twelve Apostles.

gaily. Term of affection. [Girly?—*Ed.*] "Come and go home with my little *gaily*."—Lord Daniel's Wife.

gallace (*g·œləs*), *adj.* Variant of *gallows*, gallant. "I'll give you a husband both *gallace* and gay."—The Rich Margent.

gallows-tree (*g·œləs*), *n.* In general, the gallows. "For I'm condemned to the *gallows-tree*."

go, *pret.* Went. "And to her father *go*."—William Baker.

golden, *n.* Gold. "I'd a locked my heart with a key of *golden*."—Little Sparrow. Or perhaps a transposition, "A *golden* key."

gonesome, *adj.* Lonesome. "The *gonesome* seems of winter."

gore, *n.* A mass of gore. "All wallered o'er in *gores* of blood."—Sweet William.

had. With *done* omitted, as in:

"But the one who lingered near
Was a man they all did fear—
Who *had* the awful deed."

hangen, *pp.* Hanged.

"I'll build a gallows just for you,
And *hangen* you shall be."
—Lord Vanner.

hastily (*hês-lai*) *adv.* "He *hastily* returned."—William Baker.

have (*hêv*), *v.*

"A thief will but rob you and take all you have,
And an unconstant true-lover will bring you to the grave."
—Cuckoo.

highly, *adv.* Greatly. "She is *highly* mistaken to think that I'll mourn."—Cuckoo.

hill-gate, *n.* Hell-gate. "The *hill-gates* are open, and you must go through."—The Greenwood Side.

horn-bugle, *n.* Bugle, horn. "He threw his *horn-bugle* 'round his neck."—Fair Ellender.

if, *conj.* Omitted, as in: "Lady Nancy she died as it might be today."—Lord Lovely.

image, *n.* Appearance.

"She dressed herself in the finest she had,
Her *image* it was green."
—Lord Thomas.

insist, *v. t.* To bear; tolerate. "I would not *insist* a single body."—A Pretty Fair Damsel in the Garden.

Ireland, *n.* Iron. The context of the song, and the background (Kentucky) bear out the word *iron.*

"They have got him in *Ireland,*
Bound to the ground."
—Little Anna.

it, *pron.* Superfluous object, as in: "She pierced *it* through Fair Ellender's heart."—Lord Thomas. Perhaps confused with *piercéd,* dissyllabic.

jangle, *v. t.* Jingle. "And *jangled* all at the ring (of the door)."—Lord Thomas.

Kalamazine, *n.* Kalamazoo, Mich. Obviously used for rhyme.

"Way down yander in *Kalamazine,*
Bullfrog served on a sewing-machine."

king, *n.* Kin. "All of your riches to the nearest of *king.*"—The Rich Margent.

knew. *Pret.* used for infinitive form. "And when his old parents came for to *knew* this."—There Was a Young Man Who Loved a Lady.

land, *n.* Superfluous, as in: "Into some foreign country *land.*"—William Riley.

laurel, *adj.* Loyal.

"Since you've proved so *laurel,*
Unto me you'll remain."
—The Salt Sea.

limitation, *n.* Giving up of the 'lease on life.'

"With sad *limitation* I surely must die."
—Jack Combs' Death Song.

lovely, (*l·vvlai*), *adj.* Close, careful. "Give *lovely* attention."—The Salt Sea.

maple, *n.* Confused with May-pole.

"Twice one is two
And one and two is three;
Dance around the *maple*
Just like me."
—Old dance-song.

margent [Fr. *marchant* or obsolete pron. *martʃənt*], *n.* Merchant. "There was a rich *margent* from London did dwell."—The Rich Margent.

Miss, *n.* Mrs. Peculiar use of in:

"Up stepped old *Miss* mother."
—Little Anna.

murdery, *n.* Murder. "I call it *murdery.*"—William Riley.

neatly, *adj.* Neat.

"O, Riley he's a handsome man,
Most *neatly* to behold."
—William Riley.

Notamon, *n.* Nottingham? "Fair *Notamon* town."

nurse, *v. i.* To hold on the knees, or in the lap.—I Won't Marry at All.

of, *prep.* Redundant, as in: "Concerning *of* Hiram (*Hârm*) Hubbert."—Hiram Hubbert.

peek, *v. t.* Pick. "She *peeked* up that bloody darger."—There Was a Young Man Who Loved a Lady.

prevail, *v.* To prevail upon. "His mind did me *prevail.*"—All on the Banks of Clauda.

redemption, *n.* Pardon? Homage?

"Lord Vanner is to *redemption* gone,
To King McHenry's throne."
—Lord Vanner.

regent, *adj.* Raging? "The *regent* sea there for to sail."—In Yonders Forth Town.

Rhode's Island. Rhode Island. "But to prepare to meet me on *Rhode's Island.*"—There Was a Young Man Who Loved a Lady.

republic one, *n. phr.* Republican? "I am a true *republic one.*"—Jack Wilson (James Irving). Jack Wilson was a Thames boatman, executed in Newgate Prison.

roll a song, *v. phr.* To advise. "O mother, O mother, go *roll a song.*"—Lord Thomas. "'O rede, O rede, mither,' he says."—Ibid. Also: "Riddle my sport;" "riddle my riddle."—Child, No. 73.

satisfaction, *n.* A "good time." "Says see your *satisfaction,* brother,"—Talt Hall's Confession.

science, *n.* Swine. "I dreamed last night of young *science* in my room."—Sweet William. Some versions have "red wine" (blood).

seem, *n.* Scene. "The gonsome *seems* of winter."

shrink away, *v. phr.* Die; pass away.

"Eleven balls went through him,
His body *shrunk away.*"
—Hiram Hubbert.

speed, *adv.* Speedily. "And there will have the wedding *speed.*"—Lady Caroline of Old Edinboro Town.

spy, *pret.* Spied. "Who you reckon she *spy?*"—Sweet William.

squiro, *n.* 'Squire. "Rosanna is married to the *squiro* indeed."—Rosanna.

station, *n.* Condition. "Here she sits in her sad *station.*"—The Boatman.

stonative (*stôn'êtĭv*), *adj?* Stony? "He led me through *stonative* ground."—The Butcher's Boy.

storm, *n.* Stream.

"He saw the corpse of Little Omie
On the bottom of the *storm.*"
—Little Omie Wise.

strike, *v. i.* To become, suddenly. "Soon as John heard that he *struck* sad."—Betsy Brown.

studies, *n. pl.* Thoughts, reflections. "She begin to reflect on her former *studies.*"—The Awful Wedding.

tall, *adj.* Confused in dimension relations, as in: "His fingers being very long and *tall*."—A Pretty Fair Damsel in the Garden.

that, *pron.* Redundant, as in:

"Then up spoke an aged lawyer,
These words *that* he did say."—William Riley.

"To many a show *that* I have been."—The Rich and Rambling Boy.

the, *def. art.* Frequently used before the names of countries. Cf. Fr. *la France.* "But there's another girl in *the* fair Scotland."—Loving Henry.

thee's, *pron.* Thy. "I hate *thee's* compan-ai."—Jack Wilson.

they, *pron.* Omitted frequently, as in: "Together did wander, together did go."—The Pretty Maumee (Mohee).

thrown, *adj.* Variant of Scot. *thrawn*, as wrenched, in: "And they found him killed and *thrown*."—Sweet William.

toise, *v. t.* Poise.

"His wife fell out upon the ground,
To *toise* her dying head."
—The Irish Peddler.

tossle, *v. t.* Tussle? Cf. *broad warp.*

tripple, *v. i.*=*trip*, walk. "Come *trippling* o'er the plain."—Fair Ellender.

'turn, *n.* Return. "As she was on her *turn* back home."—Loving Henry.

unconscious, *adj.* Conscienceless. "An *unconscious* true-lover is worse than a thief."—Cuckoo.

unto, *prep.* Until, till. "My friends, I tell you, it's *unto* to-morrow."—Sweet William.

valléd, *pret.* Valued. "And all I got I *valléd* not."—Jack Wilson.

villyain', *n.* Villain. "Hush up, hush up, you old *villyain'*."—Six Pretty Fair Maids. In everyday speech this word is stressed on the initial syllable.

water, *v. i.* "The fish are *watering* around."—Lovely Caroline of Old Edinboro Town.

were, *v.* Common with singular nouns.

"They throwed him into that doomful well,
Where the water *were* cold and deep."
—Sweet William.

"I found it all *were* true."—There Was a Rich Old Farmer.

wholloping, *adj.* Variant of *walloping.* "She got her three great old *wholloping* marrowbones."—Darby's Ram.

williners, *n.* Willows?

"Old gray horse come a-trottin' through the *williners*
Down in Alabamy." (Old ditty.)

wound, *p. adj.* Wounded. "She was deadly *wound*."—Floyd Frazier.

J. H. COMBS.

Richmond, Va.

A WORD-LIST FROM KANSAS.

[The following terms are from the collectanea made in 1914-16 by Judge J. C. Ruppenthal of Russell, Kansas. See *D. N.* IV, ii, 101-114.—*Ed.*]

alamand. A direction given by the caller at dances. "*Alamand*," "do si do", shouts the caller. Kansas City *Star*, Feb. 3, 1915, p. 16 (from the Columbus *Dispatch*). [Also in the song "My Mary Ann," popular about 1880.—C. H. G.] Mich. 1880-90.

all the. Used with comparatives, as *bigger*, *farther*, *better*, *stronger*, etc., meaning as *big*, *far*, etc., as, "This is *all the farther* (i. e., as far as) I'm going." "That is *all the bigger* they grow here." "Is that *all the better* you have?" Common in Indianapolis, but not in Western Reserve. General south. Pa.

and cot, *v. phr.* Receiving public property improperly or of doubtful propriety,—in allusion to a legislator who about 1903-05 was charged with having carried off a cot from the state house, while his fellows took other furniture, on adjournment of the legislature. "If men can't serve the state for the little salary paid, let them stay at home and not practise *and cot.*"

angle, *v. i.* To go otherwise than toward one of the four cardinal points. "In early days we just *angled* across the prairie and never thought of section lines." "The road *angles* across Section 33." W. Res.

axt, *n.* Ax. Mich.

back-pedal, *v. i.* To reverse one's attitude or position. "The Bishop of Rochester will have to *back pedal*, and the remarriage of divorced persons will go on as gaily as hitherto." 9 Law Notes 177, Dec. 1905. Neb., formerly Pa.

bandies, *n. pl.* Feats of agility or strength: used by children. Also Phila., Pa.

bats in (one's) belfry, to have, *v. phr.* To have a disordered or unsound mind. Slang, not local.

battery shots, *n. phr.* In the quarry for a cement factory,—rows of holes are drilled some distance back from the edge of the face (of solid rock) and loaded with dynamite, which is exploded with a battery; these are called *battery holes* and *battery shots.* These *battery shots* disengage fragments of rock, some of which are too large to be loaded into cars, and must therefore be reduced. Many cannot be broken with a sledge; so holes are drilled in them for dynamite. These are '*pop holes*' and the explosions are *pop shots.* See 76 Kansas 613.

beatinest, *adj.* That can't be beaten, or excelled. "We had the *beatinest* time." Common in dialect stories. Not local.

beef, *v. i.* To complain; to express discontent. Slang, general. "He *beefed* a good deal about the heavy fee."

bench, *n.* Land that rises terrace-like above other land. "There was a sort of *bench* along the valley that was above the flood."

bird with a feather in his hat, *n. phr.* Applied to anything in a slight degree disparagingly.

black diamonds, *n. phr.* Coal. Also Pa., Neb.

bleeder-pipe, *n.* "There was a small waste-pipe, called a *bleeder-pipe*, leading from the base of the retort to the sewer, to provide a means to carry off the hot water which had formed in the base of the retort from the condensing of steam in the process of cooking." 69 Kansas 473.

blind-tiger, *n.* A liquor nuisance where intoxicants are sold contrary to law. Not local. Also **blind pig.**

blow out one's light, *v. phr.* To kill (a person). Also Pa., La.

blue John, *adj. phr.* Milk deficient in butter fat, or in richness, so that it is of bluish color. "We have used Jersey milk so long that this *blue John* does not please us." La.

blutwurst (*blût vērsht*), *n.* [German.] Blood pudding.

bob, *v. t.* To cut (one's hair) so that it falls to the neck but not farther down. "Children's hair is often *bobbed* until they get to be five or six years old, and girls for several years longer. General.

bootlegger, *n.* One who sells intoxicating liquor in violation of law, without having any settled place of business—in allusion to the carrying of a bottle in his '*bootleg*' for concealment. Contrasted with '*jointist*,' who has a place of business, a '*joint*' or nuisance under the law. La., Neb.

booze fighter, *n. phr.* One addicted to excessive use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage. "Even *booze fighters* favor prohibition as a protection to them." Slang. Also Pa., Neb., N. Y. City.

box-head, *v. t.* In printing, to set type in side of the page so that a 'box' is left in the page, in which is usually inserted a brief heading or explanation of the subject matter immediately adjacent.—Also *n.*

braky, brakey, *n.* Brakesman on a railroad train.

break even, *v. phr.* To tie at breaking off a contest. "Altho it is a Democratic county, Reeder and Saum *broke even* for judge." Not local.

buck the tiger, *v. phr.* To enter upon any hazard with a purpose to win. Also **buck the game.**

bug out, *v. phr.* To bulge; said of the eyes as in surprise or fear. N. Y., Neb.

bo, *n.* 1.=*hobo.* La. 2. Fellow. Slang, not local.

bumbershoot, *n.* An umbrella. "It looks like rain and I forgot my *bumbershoot*." General.

busticated, *p. adj.* Unfit for use, by reason of bursting, breaking, etc. "We found the harness all *busticated*." General northeast, Neb.

butcher, *n.* Extended in phrases, as **news butcher,** the news agent on railway trains who sells newspapers, books, periodicals, etc.; and **wood butcher,** a carpenter, esp. jocularly used, or with an implication of lack of skill. The latter is not local.

butt in, *n. phr.* (One's) business or affairs. "I could have corrected the matter, but it was not my *butt-in*." La. Also **put in.**

cackey, cockey, *n.* and *v. i.* Variants of *cackie*, excrement: a child's word.

cagey, cajy (*k'êdzi*), *adj.* Having strong sexual desire; esp. of a male. "The stallion is quite *cajy* after seeing a mare go by."

cards from a cold deck, *n. phr.* Undue or unfair advantage,—in allusion to a trick in gambling. La.

cards and spades, give (one), *v. phr.* To concede an opponent a great advantage and yet feel sure of winning: allusion to seven-up. Not local.

carry (township, county, etc.) **in one's vest pocket,** *v. phr.* In politics, to have complete control over. "In those days, he *carried* the precinct in his *vest pocket*, and whoever he was for, got the majority of votes." Not local.

case-made, *n.* In Kansas, until 1909 the entire proceedings in a trial, written out including all pleadings, evidence, instructions, etc., in full for the use of an appellate court upon appeal from the trial court. "The *case-made* was costly and needlessly full on unimportant matters and was dispensed with by the new code, in 1909."

cat wagon, *n. phr.* Until the enactment of the 'white slave' law of 1913, prostitution was carried on in some degree in rural communities by means of traveling wagons, usually covered and drawn by horses.—**get meat for (one's) cat,** *v. phr.* To solicit.

cave, *v. i.* To be noisily or demonstratively angry. "When he learned what we were doing he just *caved* and roared."

chance for (one's) white alley, *phr.* A fair chance or opportunity: in allusion to shooting a marble (*white alley*) in playing marbles. Not local.

chew the rag, *v. phr.* To argue contentiously; to quarrel. Slang, not local.

chew wet, *v. phr.* To chew succulent vegetables, or other food, with the mouth open so that a clacking sound escapes. "Another thing I don't like to hear is children when they *chew wet*, as on celery, or apples, or even gum."

chimney corner law, *n. phr.* The opinions, views, beliefs, etc., of the unskilled as to what is law. "*Chimney corner law* is expounded on the street corners and in the village store."

chippy, *n.* Prostitute. Current in the east in the nineties. Medina Co., O., in the eighties. "*Chippy*, get your hair cut pompadour."—Ribald song. Generally applied to innocent girls who 'pick up.'

church house, *n. phr.*=*church*, an edifice for church use. "The congregation have been using a school house in that community, but will soon build a *church house* of their own." La.

close to, *adj. phr.* Intimate with. "Smith is pretty *close to* the governor and can do something for you if anyone can." Not local.

coggly, *adj.* Of irregular shape. "They used *coggly* stones in the wall."

cold day, *n. phr.* A time not likely to come; "at the Greek calends." W. Res. in the eighties. "It's a *cold day* when Boston gets left."—In the southeast, "It will be a *cold day* in June when he does that."

cold feet, get, *v. phr.* To give way to cowardice; to lose enthusiasm. Slang, not local.

come thru (or **across**) **with money,** *v. phr.* To pay or relinquish money. Slang, general.

con., *abbrev.* Conductor (of a railroad train).

cow brute, *n. phr.* A cow; also any head of neat cattle. 70 Kansas 858; 79 Pacific Reporter 669.

cow case, *n. phr.* In law, a case heretofore decided that is exactly like the case under consideration.

cow puncher, *n. phr.* A cowboy; also, any person who herds or drives cattle. "Oh, the *cow puncher* Budge is come out from the West; in all the wide border his steed was the best." Not local.

cross my heart, *v. phr.* Used by children, to assever the truthfulness of a statement. Also **cross my heart and hope to die.** General.

cut out for, *v. phr.* Fitted as if designed to be. "John wasn't *cut out for* a farmer." Not local.

darbies, *n. pl.* Handcuffs. In the *Standard*, "Slang, Eng." "The policeman slipt the *darbies* onto him."

dead men, *n. pl.* Empty bottles from which intoxicating liquor has been drunk;—esp. scattered upon the floor or earth. Neb. (Conn., 1890.) Also **dead soldiers.** "Down among the *dead men* let him lie."—Old song.

dehorn, *v. t.* Figuratively, to deprive of vital or important features:—from dehorning cattle. "A pretty good bill was before the legislature, but the enemies of regulation *dehorned* it." Also, fig., in Medina Co., Ohio. Neb.

dinger, *n.=humdinger.* Neb.

discumboberate, *v. t.* To disconcert. "When I learned that I had to sing first, I was completely *discumboberated*." [In N. Eng. **discumbobulate.**—C. H. G.; Medina Co., Ohio, in the nineties, **discombobelate.**—J. S. K.]

disk, *n.* A machine having a series of disks that revolve as the machine passes over the ground, and cuts down into the sod or earth.—*v. t.* and *i.* To cultivate (the earth) with a *disk*. Also Western Reserve. "When drill hoes follow the *disks*, the machine is called a **disk-drill.**" Mich., in the form *disk-barrow*.

dog, *n.* Sausage. Not local.

dog-robber, *n.* A menial servant (not an enlisted man) for army officers. U. S. Army slang.

double-jointed, *adj.* Very supple, esp. where the joints seem to bend farther backward than normal. Also Mass., Pa., W. Res.

drop off, *v. phr.* To die. General.

drown the miller, *v. phr.* In breadmaking, to use too much water in proportion to flour.

dumbhead, *n.* [Cp. German *dummkopf*.] A blockhead. W. Res., Neb.

dumb Isaac, *n. phr.* A dullard; a simpleton; a thick-witted person. "He stood there like a *dumb Isaac*."

edge, *n.* Advantage. "You'll have no *edge* over him in that contest." Neb. Mich. [For *age*. Not local.]

elk-face, *n.* Physiognomy in which the cheek furrows run nearly parallel with the nose.

end, *n.* Part; department. Not local. "The advertising *end* of the newspaper game is important."

every so often, *adv. phr.* Recurring at fairly regular intervals. "There's a row in that town *every so often.*" General.

fidge, *v. i.=fidget.* "She will *fidge* a good deal about that matter."

fishing expedition, go on a, *v. phr.* In law, to ask questions without definite purpose, in hopes of eliciting information. 12 Kansas 451.

give one the flitflats, *phr.* To make one nervous. "He gives me the *flitflats* whenever he starts on that strain."

five to four, *adj. phr.* Not unanimous: hence, open to question as to its correctness or justice: in allusion to several important decisions of the U. S. supreme court wherein the justices stood five and four, as in the income tax case, the Philippine Islands matters, the legal tender cases, etc. It is so widely used by press and bar, far beyond Kansas, as to bid fair to be permanent. "The *5 to 4* decisions of recent years have shaken somewhat faith in courts."

float, *n.* A certificate giving some claim to land, but not attaching to a specific tract; also, such right or claim. "The title dates from the date of the grant (by the U. S. to the Union Pacific R. R. Co.), but the identification is of the time the line* is definitely fixed; then the *float* attached to the particular lands, and the grants became as definite as tho the various sections had been particularly named; the *float* ceased." Opin. supreme court, 24 Kansas 728. (*Line of building the railroad.)

fry the fat out, *v. phr.* To extort money, esp. from corporations, through hope or fear. "The big campaign fund came thru *frying the fat out of* the railroads, insurance and other big corporations." General in eastern newspapers.

funeral, none of (one's), *phr.* Of no concern to one. "It is *none of my funeral* whether they win or not." Not local.

gardeen, *n.* Guardian. General N. Eng. and W. Res., Neb.

glass crack, *n. phr.* A line, scarcely visible in a stratum of limestone, but at which line the stone often breaks when made into post or large ashlar. Also **glass seam** which is a very fine line of a virtreous appearance and may be an ancient crack, filled later.

god, *n.* In **little tin god,** one that is much looked up to, or is made a hero of. N. Y., Pa., Neb. "Every lawyer tries to make out his client as a *little tin god* when he talks to a jury." Eastern, **little tin god on wheels.**

gospel measure, *n. phr.* Good measure; more than is asked for or in strictness required. General. Cf. Luke vi, 37, 38.

grackle, *n.* A noise by blackbirds. Also **grackling.** C. A. Stephens in *The Youth's Companion*, Nov., 1906.

grandstand, *v. i.* To make a '*grandstand* play.' "There was a good deal of *grandstanding* in politics at that period." General in newspapers. Neb.

gravy, *n.* Differentiated as **big gravy,** a dressing or sop or spread made largely of flour and water (or milk, or cream), with a little grease, heated in a skillet; and **little gravy,** the juices from meats trying them, with but little flour added. "*Big gravy* was more common in pioneer days."

grease, *n.* Money; reward, esp. in a bad sense. Slang, not local.

gyp, *n.* Gypsum.

have the dead wood on, *v. phr.* To have one in a position where he cannot, or prudently may not, help himself,—esp. with reference to information or knowledge possessed by the active agent. "He would have denied his part, but we *had the dead wood on* him." Phila. General southeast.

hegan, heegan, *n.* A Bohemian.

heia (*hai-ê*), *interj.* [Ger. *Herr Je* or *Herr Jesu*, Lord Jesus.] A mild exclamation of surprise, etc. "*Heia!* who would have expected that." Also **high-yay** (*hai-iê*), **her yay** (*her-iê*).

hit the high places, *v. phr.* To move very rapidly, esp. of a vehicle. "The train only *hit the high places* between these two stations." Not local.

hold the sack, *v. phr.* To be the loser, esp. thru the plans or connivance of others,—in allusion to the practical joke in which the victim is led to hold a sack over the opening in which a 'snipe' or some animal or fabulous thing is concealed, and the jokers profess to go to drive the animal out from the other end of the log, etc., but in fact, leave the victim to '*hold the sack.*' General south. Neb.

hurra, hurrah. Used as an imperative for *hurry*, hasten. "*Hurrah, hurra!* Get a move on you. We must be getting this job done."

impeach, *v. t.* To convict. "They tried to *impeach* Andrew Johnson as president, but lacked one vote in the Senate to make it." Pa. and the southeast.

impeachment, *n.* Conviction.

imperative mandate, *n. phr.* The recall of a public official. "In the early '90s what is now known as the 'recall' was presented to the people, and urged by Populists and others under the name of *imperative mandate*, a term now almost forgotten."

in mine (his, yours, etc.), *prep. phr.* As my (his, etc.) part, share, portion, due, etc.—a figure as tho life's experiences were dealt out and 'mixed' into the general experience of the individual as flavors, etc , are added in cookery. "If I marry I don't want any divorce *in mine*." "Her folks wanted her to teach school, but she didn't want any teaching *in hers*." General slang.

jack up, *v. phr.* To urge, incite; sometimes, to scold. Labeled "Slang, Eng." in the *Standard*. "They get careless and need to be *jacked up* every so often." Mass., N. Y., Neb.

jigadeer brindle. Transposition of the syllables of *brigadier general:* humorous or contemptuous term applied to persons in high station in militia, etc. E. Conn.

Johnny on the spot, *phr.* Fully prepared for such occasion as arises; 'there' Not local. "They needed a man to run the engine and he was *Johnny on the spot.*"

joner, *n.* A Jonah. General.

jump, *v. t.* To question closely with severity or suspicion. "As soon as I could find him I *jumped* him about that story they were telling on him." Gen'l.

jungle, *n.* [From Upton Sinclair's novel, *The Jungle.*] In harvest time in central Kansas, in the wheat regions, especially in 1915, and to some degree earlier, such great numbers of men came to seek employment in the harvest

fields, that caring for them was beyond the power of the average community, even if they had means to pay for meals and lodging (and often they were nearly or quite penniless). These men gathered in camps near every city and village, often near stockyards, or close to streams or ravines where the weeds were high and dense. If any offense were committed in a community, the sheriff would perhaps say: "I'll go down to the *jungles* and see what I can find out."

just the same, *phr.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding. Not local.

kangaroo court, *n. phr.* 1. Among prisoners in jail or other prison, a real or mock form of court, with officers as in civil government, rules, etc., either to enforce order and discipline, or to burlesque such forms. 2. Applied disparagingly to any inferior court, or to any court proceedings that seem wanting in justice.

kick, *v. t.* To strike (a loose car) with an engine locomotive to move it. Higgins v. A. T. & S. F. Ry Co., 79 Pacific 680 (Kansas).

knock, *n.* A piece of fault finding;=*rap*, *slam*. General in the east.

knock down, *v. t.* To introduce (one person to another). Also Pa. as early as 1890, both *v.* and *n.* (an introduction). "I was *knocked down* to about a dozen girls at the dance." Also Mass.

knucks, *n. pl.* Metal covering for the knuckles, used to inflict more injury than with the bare fist. General southeast.

laprobe, *n.* Napkin. Perhaps college slang.

larrup, *n.* Syrup of any kind—molasses, sorghum, etc. "The children wanted some kind of *larrup* to eat on their bread." Neb.

leave, *v. t.* To let: used esp. by persons of Pennsylvania German antecedents and in less degree in general by nearly all of German extraction,—a confusion consequent on the German word *lassen*, which means both '*let*' and '*leave*.' Pa., N. Eng., W. Res.; Ind., Mich. "He won't *leave* me go." "Throw that piece down and *leave* it lay there."

leave between two days, *v. phr.* To leave a community in bad repute;—literally, at night. "Whether he was afraid of prosecution, or in debt, I don't know, but he *left between two days*." W. Res.

let the tail go with the hide, *v. phr.* To ignore little matters in the presence of greater; to neglect details when larger matters are lost. Also **let the hide go with the tallow.** "After he lost his case, he paid little attention to excessive costs, as he just *let the tail go with the hide*." "If he beats me out of the land, he can have the crop too; I'll *let the hide go with the tallow*." Neb.

light-bread, *n.* Bread leavened with yeast. "Some like biscuit (soda biscuits) and some prefer *light-bread*." General southeast.

literary, *n.* A kind of literary society or club; a gathering of persons, esp. in rural districts at the schoolhouse, nearly always in winter, and in the evening, where a program is presented, such as reciting or declaiming poetry or prose selections, reading selections, engaging in dialogues (committed to memory); debating propositions, reading original papers, essays, etc. Sometimes contests in spelling are included and even burlesque trials. Also W. Res.

lookout, *n.* An outlook; the termination of a ridge where it breaks away to a valley. "They went up on a *lookout* to see where the cattle might be." Neb.

loser, *n.* Differentiated as **good loser** and **bad loser.** Not local. "Those college boys are *good losers* and do not complain at defeat, but the academy boys charge unfairness and blame everything and everybody but themselves; they are sure *bad losers.*"

low bridge! A cry of warning on approaching an obstruction overhead; originally used on canal boats. General.

lump off, *v. phr.* To guess; to make an approximation as to quantity, size, value, etc. "We didn't measure the field but just *lumped it off.*" Also N. Y., W. Res.

make a long arm, *v. phr.* To reach far, esp. at table when trying to help oneself to food.

make season, *v. phr.* To pursue a course for a season.

mazuma (ma·zûma), *n.* [Hebrew.] Money or wealth.

meet up with, *v. phr.* To overtake one going in the same direction; sometimes, to meet generally. "We *meet up with* lots of people when we drive." Pa., Neb., Col., and the southeast.

military wedding, *n. phr.* A marriage where the groom is forced because he has ruined the bride. See Kansas City *World*, Aug. 24, 1905, page 4, column 3.

mourner's bench, *n. phr.* Seat, bench or rail, etc., near the altar, where in evangelical churches, in 'revivals,' 'protracted meetings,' etc., persons ('mourners,' because of their sadness over their sinful condition) gather, usually kneeling, to 'seek religion', to bewail their sins, etc. Not local.

muckachee (*m:ukaêtʃ·i*), *n.* A cinematograph or moving picture show.

mud, *n.* Mortar of lime and sand, or of cement; or cement and sand. W. Res. Mich.

next, *adv.* In phrases, as **get next, put (one) next,** intimately in touch with. "I hadn't been in town ten minutes before I *got next* to that plan." General slang.

nose paint, *n. phr.* Intoxicating liquor. [Cf. Wolfville Stories.] Neb. Not local.

olymphest, *n.* [Combined form of Greek *Olympia* and German *fest.*] An occasion of Central Kansas community contests covering a wide range, both athletic and mental, and designed to cultivate both sides of human beings,—coined at Hays to denote meets at the Fort Hays State Normal School where music, reading, spelling, drawing, cookery, woodwork, ironwork, etc., are subjects of contest and emulation as well as football, basketball, tennis, volley ball, races, etc. See p. 353.

on, *prep.* Chargeable to, or to be paid by. General. "This game is *on* me; the drinks were *on* you that time."

on all fours with, *prep. phr.* Identical in all important features. "Case from Georgia is *on all fours with* the one at bar." General.

on it, *prep. phr.* Lustful, esp. at the immediate time of desire.

oncer, *n.* He who (or that which) does a thing but once, esp. a church member who attends service but once on Sunday.

one o'clock. Secret code word, warning that a fly is unbuttoned. Also **two o'clock** should two buttons be unbuttoned. Pa., W. Res., Mass., Mich.

onto, *adv.* In phrases **be** or **get onto,** aware of; acquainted with, esp. as to something concealed. "I am *onto* their game." General.

open order, *n. phr.* Mercantile term. An order for goods, left indefinite as to countermand. Price specified—current market price being understood. The details as to kind of articles, etc. Not local.

original, *n.* A stallion whose testicles have remained, congenital, in the abdomen. Also **'rig'nal, riginal.**

parolee (*par-ôl-î*), *n.* One to whom a parole is granted, esp. one sentenced to jail or reformatory or penitentiary who is released "on parole."

particular-sides, *n.* Jocose appellation for one who is extremely particular.

passin' on party, *n. phr.* A reception: in allusion to Effie Graham's story of the same name; scene laid in the Kaw valley.

pasteboard, *n.* Railroad pass. Slang, not local.

patty, *n.* The hand, esp. of a baby: used by little children. Neb. **paddy.** N. Y., **paddy** and **paddywhack.**

pike, *v. i.* To back down; to fail or refuse to go with the crowd. **piker,** *n.* General.

play whaley, *v. phr.* To attempt what is beyond one's capabilities. "He thought he knew how to set that ladder, but he *played whaley;* he fell and broke the window." Neb.

plug, *n.* Used attributively as not the best or highest of its kind; common; ordinary; as a *plug* everyday citizen, a *plug* (local) train. General.

plute, *n.* Plutocrat. Neb.

pokeeasy, *n.* An easy-going person.

prayer bones, *n. pl.* Knees or shins; as to get down on one's *prayer bones,* to plead, to ask mercy.

pull out, *v. phr.* To leave; to depart: originally of trains leaving a terminal. Not local. "I intend to *pull out* for the mountains next week." General.

pum pum pullaway, *interj.* and *n.* Also, as in N. Y., W. Res., **pom pom pull a way.** A game of children or youths. The leader or "*it*" faces the rest, usually six or more. He shouts "*pum pum pull away.*" At this they run toward the goal where he is. Each tagged one assists him to tag others. The sides change goals rapidly. When all are caught they start anew. Neb., Mich. [pum=come?]

puppy love, *n phr.=calf love.* General.

quick on the trigger, *adj. phr.* Impulsive; acting without deliberation. "He is too *quick on the trigger* in what he says." General.

quill, *n.* Anything of a high degree of excellence. **The pure quill with a bead on it,** *phr.* "That tobacco is the pure *quill.*"

quit off, *v. phr.* To quit; stop. Neb.

quit while (one's) credit is good, *v. phr.* To avoid undue chance, esp. after success. "He won that game and should *quit while his credit is good.*" Also N. Y., Pa., Neb.

rag, *n.* A ragtime dance or song. Slang, general. "There'll be a *rag* down at the hall next week."

raise, *v. t.* To climb or mount (a hill). "We looked back and saw the team *raise* a hill half a mile away."

raw, *adj.* Uncultivated: of prairie land. Neb.

red neck, *n. phr.* Anger; ill temper; vexation. Western Kansas. "It is disagreeable to have men before the county board, displaying their temper and *red neck.*"—Sharon Springs Times (Wallace County, on Colorado line), 12 Jan., 1911, p. 3, column 4.

redding comb, *n. phr.* A comb with very fine teeth, used to clean hair and scalp thoroughly. Also Tex.

renicky, *n.* Also **ranicky,** or **renicky-boo.** "He wants to run some sort of bluff or *renicky* on us."

rig, *n.* Joke. "Prov. Eng." in the *Standard.* "There was a bunch talking, and they had some sort of a *rig* on Bud." N. Y. and W. Res.—**have a rig on,** *v. phr.* Also W. Res.

ring off, *v. phr.* To cease talking: in allusion to ringing a bell at a telephone. "I met Windy yesterday on the street and I thought he'd never *ring off.*" Slang, general.

rip up the back, *v. phr.* To criticize and censure severely. General.

roasting ear, *n. phr.* Ear of Indian corn or maize at the stage of maturity when the grains contain a milky fluid before full ripeness. It is boiled usually, and rarely roasted, notwithstanding the term. General.

point row, *n. phr.* In fields other than rectangular, one of the short rows. "We have husked all the full rows of corn but have the *point rows* left yet."

run, *n.* In the phrase **have** (or **get**) **the run of.** 1. To have permission to leave or go at will or do as one please. "He *has the run of* that field." Neb. 2. To be familiar with the practice, or the method or manner of a business, etc. "I think I can *get the run of* that system in a few days." General.

rutch, *v. i.* To crawl, esp. in a hesitating way. "The child was just old enough to *rutch* round on the floor." Neb.

sandy, *n.* A joke.—**run a sandy on,** *v. phr.* To make (one) the subject of a joke, esp. of a practical joke.

scatterment, *n.* A scatterment as of persons in a crowd. "When the crowd thought that the fire had reached a barrel of gasoline there was a great *scatterment.*"

scissors, *n. pl.* Applied to persons in disparagement. Also **scissors-bills.**

Scotch kiss, *n. phr.* A kiss with the cheeks drawn between the jaws (teeth).

scour, *v. i.* To have the **scours,** diarrhea. "The steer was *scouring.*" W. Res.

semi-occasionally, *adv.* Once in a while. Not local.

short horse, *n. phr.* One of little importance. "After he went there, he soon found that he was a *short horse.*" [Cf. "A *short horse* is soon curried."—C. A. S.]

side door sleeper, *n. phr.* A railroad box car, when used by tramps as a shelter to sleep in. The doors on these freight cars are on the side.

skullduggery, *n.* An act or acts of discreditable, or dishonest, or criminal nature. "That apportionment scheme to the naked eye looked like *skullduggery*,—a familiar expression in those days." State Historical Collections of Kansas, II, 245 (article on the Wyandotte constitutional convention of 1859). Neb. [Compare *sculdudry*, Eng. Dial. Dict.]

skypiece, *n.* Hat. Slang. Neb.

slabs, *n. pl.=slats*, ribs. Slang.

slurp, *v. t.* and *i.* [German *schlürfen*, to sip, lap.] To eat liquid food with audible inhalation of air.

snatch baldheaded, *v. phr.* To treat (one) with severity, esp. to chastise corporally. "If I ever catch you at that, I'll *snatch you baldheaded.*" N. Eng., N. Y. and South., Neb.

snitch, *v. i.* To stir up litigation so as to be employed in the case.—*n.* A lawyer who '*snitches.*'

spot, *v. t.* To stop (a car) at the proper place on a railroad track.

spread on the journal, *v. phr.* To make a formal record of, as court proceedings or lodge transactions. General, technical.

spree, *n.* and *v.* Display (of) sexual desire: of a female animal.

squaw-winter, *n.* A sudden cold snap following Indian summer: not as in the *New Standard Dict.* Also W. Res.

stack up, *v. phr.* To total or average: probably from poker. "How do you *stack up?* How do things *stack up* now?" Not local.

stand up in the corner and bawl for buttermilk, *n. phr.* One who whines or otherwise shows undue eagerness or emotion. "No one is surprised at his whine, for he's a regular *stand up in the corner and bawl for buttermilk.*"

stay with, *v. phr.* To continue in a contest with: poker term. "*Stay with* them (the side opposing) and you will win the game." Not local.

stick to the ribs, *v. phr.* To nourish: said of solid food. "You can't live on a little soup; you'll have to eat something that will *stick to* your *ribs.*" Neb.

stop (one's) clock, *v. phr.* To kill one. Slang. Neb.

straight with the world, *adv. phr.* Properly oriented as a building, road, etc. "If a rectangular building face directly any one of the four cardinal points it is said to be *straight with the world.*" W. Res.

strubble, *v. t.* To put (the hair) in disorder.

strubbly [Ger.], *adj.* Unkempt; shaggy; tousled. Also Phila., Pa.

stuff an order, *v. phr.* To send more goods than are ordered. General.

swell kennel, *n. phr.* A palatial residence; *pl.*, the quarter of a city where such are found. City slang.

switch, *v. t.* To exchange, esp. surreptitiously. "I thought I was getting title to this land, but they *switched* deeds on me in the office." Neb.

tail, *v. t.* To help (domestic animals, esp. cattle) to rise by seizing the creature's tail.

take up, *v. phr.* To begin (a session as of school or court, or even a lodge): not said of church or lectures or speeches. W. Res.

talk a wing off, *v. phr.* To talk to with excessive or persuasive volubility. "All these agents will *talk a wing off* you if they get a chance."

tank up, *v. phr.* = *tank*, drink heavily of intoxicating liquor. Slang, general.

teeter-totter, *n.* and *v. i.* A seesaw. Neb. Also, as in Mich., **teeter-tawter.** "In playing at seesaw, the children often keep time with the rime:

Teeter-totter, Bread and wotter (water).
Teeter-tawter, Bread and water."—Also W. Res.

thataway, *adv.* Combination of *that way*, in that manner. Also **thisaway,** in this way or manner. "It's *thataway*, I reckon, in most every lodge that meets." Common in dialect stories. Not in W. Res.

think-thank, *n.* Brain. Also **think tank, think box.** "His *think-thank* didn't seem to be working."

thistle-diggers, *n. pl.* = *scissors-bills.*

Thompson's colt, as big a fool as, *phr.* Wholly without judgment. "No one would do that unless he was a bigger fool than *Thompson's colt.*"

tin Lizzie. A Ford automobile. "The little *tin Lizzie* caught up with the freight train between stations." Not local.

tit, *v. t.* To milk (a cow).

tootsy-wootsies, *n. pl.* Feet: used as baby talk. General.

tower, *n.* A pile of stones used as a lookout.

track, *v. i.* To follow a course consistently, as the rear wheel should run in exactly the same track as the front wheel. Also W. Res.

trick, *n.* = *shift*, the period of time alloted to work, as in telegraphy. "The spread is the space of time (nine hours) within the *trick*." "A printed notice in the Union Pacific R. R. depot at Sharon Springs, Kansas, reads: 'When conditions will permit, one hour for meals will be allowed within a spread of two hours, thirty minutes nearest the middle of the *tricks* designated above, (7 a. m. to 7 p. m.) signed—R. L. Davis, supt.'" General.

trough, *n.* Like *troth* and *trawth*. See *Free Press*, Hays City, Kansas, March 16, 1907. N. Eng. and N. Y.

twenty-two short, *n. phr.* One who fails to meet requirements. "Blank was given the job but he proved to be a *22-short* and failed to make good." From .22-calibre cartridges.

two by four, *adj. phr.* Small; in disparagement, perhaps in allusion to the dimensions, 2 x 4, of the smallest lumber used for framework. "A lot of little *2 x 4* politicians are yelling their heads off." Pa., W. Res. and southeast.

uhrgucker, *n.* [German *Uhr*, a clock, *gucken*, to look, to peep.] One who works without purpose or spirit and waits and watches for the hour to come for quitting work. Also **oorguker.**

up against it, *phr.* Face to face with almost inescapable loss, danger, dishonor, etc. "When he discovered that his shortage was known he realized that he was *up against it.*" General slang.

up in (the) air, *phr.* At a loss and flurried. "When I heard that, I was *up in air* as to what to do." General slang.

up to the handle, *phr.* Completely, thoroughly. "That was done just *up to the handle.*" General slang.

upper story, *n. phr.* Brain. "He's cracked in his *upper story.*" Also Pa. General slang.

victual the garrison, *v. phr.* To help one's self immoderately to food at table.

wany-edged, *adj.* Not of even thickness, but varying because of the round outside surface of the log. "A part of this plank was *wany-edged*; that is, that its edge was not square for the entire thickness of the plank." 41 Kansas 726.

water cure, *n. phr.* A punishment for prisoners by compelling them to swallow large quantities of water,—alleged to have been used in the Philippines and in some prisons in the United States sometimes to extort confessions. General. Cf. Rizal: *Noli me tangere.*

weehaw, *adj.* Askew, awry. "He had the shed made all *weehaw.*"

weensy, *adj.* [German *winzig.*] Very small; tiny. Also **weentsy.** Also Pa. (and **teentsy weentsy**) and the southeast. Neb.

weeney, weeny, weenie, *n.* [From *Wiener wurst*, German, Vienna sausage.] A kind of sausage made into very small thin links, usually not over a half inch thick and five or six inches long. "The Boy Scouts want to take a few *weenies* with them." Not local.

weevily wheat, *n. phr.* Used in a game played by boys and girls who promenade in circles, by couples, singing:

"Your *weevily wheat* aint fit to eat
And neither is your barley;
With many a beau that I let go
Because I wanted you."

whopperjawed, *adj.* Awry; askew. In W. Res., **wopperjawed.**

windjammer, *n.* A talkative or boastful person. "This country was not built by *windjammers.*" General.

winna, *n.* [Probably from German *winden*, to wind, brought from Russia by German settlers in Kansas.] Bindweed; a plant resembling wild morning glory, that infests wheatlands.

wooden swearing, *n. phr.* Showing anger by acts of violence or roughness, as knocking furniture about.

wush, *n.* and *v.* Wish. Neb.

yokel, *n.* A person rather slow-witted. Also **yuckel.** 'Prov. Eng.' in the *Standard.*

zam, *n.* Short for *exam.* An examination. General.

J. C. RUPPENTHAL.

Russell, Kansas.

CANADA.

[From the collection of Lewis F. Mott, made chiefly at St. Johns, Newfoundland.—*Ed.*]

civil, *adj.* Orderly. Halifax and Sidney, Nova Scotia. "If the prisoners were not *civil*, they were chained." "The miners are very *civil*"; i. e. during a strike there was no disorder.

From St. Johns, Newfoundland, I have the following:—

culler, *n.* A man who sorts codfish, separating the different grades.

handy, *adj.* Near. "The ice-berg looks *handier* than it is." "They won't allow the powder *handier* to the town." [In Western Reserve, conveniently near.] Cf. Joyce: *English as we speak it in Ireland*, p. 271.

just now, *adv. phr.* Shortly. "It's going to be a fine day *just now*, sir."

mud-trout, *n.* The brook-trout.

Professor Mott adds: "I am sure there is much interesting material in those islands which their comparative isolation has preserved."

NANTUCKET.

In "The Nantucket Scrap Basket," recently issued by The Inquirer and Mirror Press of Nantucket, William F. Macy and Roland B. Hussey have listed and incidentally included a considerable number of dialect terms, many of which appear to be narrowly local in use. A vein of humor and freshness of metaphor render these expressions interesting for themselves as well as for the peculiar combination there found of nautical terms from whaling with Quakerisms, and with the element of contention which led to calling the Nantucketers significantly "Scrap-Islanders." The extension of sailors' terms to a landsman's life is illustrated in the following excerpt:

"If you are an old-time Nantucketer, you *tackle up* the horse and *all rigged out* you *cruise down along*. A *mate* recognizes you *by the cut of your jib*, and you are *hailed* with the query, *where you bound?* Replying that you are *bound to the south'ard* or to the *east'ard* as the case may be, you are urged to *heave to* or to *come alongside*. Complying with the request, you are urged to *drop anchor* and to *come aboard and have a gam;* so you *make*

fast and visit for a while, till it's time to *heave your anchor short* or *top up your boom*, and *get under way* for the next *port*. So the conversation goes, not always with the nauticalisms as thick as in the samples given, but always with the salty flavor of the sea."—Page 8.

The following list naturally omits such expressions as are quite self-explanatory or have appeared in dictionaries (except where the dictionary requires extension or correction). According to the editors much material remains to be gathered, and certainly an interesting list of sayings not primarily lexicographical could be compiled. Thus *it takes a voyage to learn* is the Nantucketer's recommendation of experience as a teacher. A stolid or stupid person *needs to eat a piece of mad dog*. Extravagance is described as *two lamps burning and no ship at sea*. A thing dainty or fresh is spoken of as *coming out of the bureau* (or *top*) *drawer*. Anything or anyone of no account is a *figure nine with the tail cut off*.

Altogether the book, with its many diverting stories and odd bits of information, well repays an idle hour's reading.—*Editor*.

all sail set, *phr.* Cape Cod. 1. Hurriedly. 2. Dressed up.

(a)thwartships, *adv.* Crosswise. "*Thwartships* of the bench."

astern the lighter, *phr.* Tardy; laggardly.

back of the rip, *adv. phr.* Beyond (outside of) the shoals and sandbars which surround Nantucket. "I wish he was *back of the rip*."

beat, *v. i.* To sail by the wind, tacking back and forth, as to *beat* to windward. Gen. N. Eng. coast.

berth, *v. i.* To locate or lodge. "He *berthed* at Cousin Sarah's." N. Eng.

born in the middle of the week and looking both ways for Sunday, *adj. phr.* Cross-eyed.

breech, *n.* Spawn (of codfish),—from its resemblance to breeches.

bung-up and bilge-free, *adj. phr.* Well,—referring to the way casks are stowed in the hold of a whaler.

cannikin tub, *n. phr.*=*cannikin*, a pail.

civility, *n.* Pronounced *cy*-vility.

clip in to, *v. phr.* To make a call at. "I'll *clip in to* Mary's on the way back."

commons, *n. pl.* Unfenced land; now called "the moors." Kan.

coof, *n.* Applied to any 'off-islander.'

cornstarch airs, *n. phr.* Stiff, formal manners.

craft, *n.* Fig., a person. "He's a poor *craft*."

cruise (*krûs*), *n.* An outing or trip.—Also *v. i.*

cut of (one's) jib, *n. phr.* General appearance; 'get up.' Not local.

diddledees, *n. pl.* Pine needles. Cape Cod,

down along, *adv. phr.* Cape Cod. Cf. *D. N.*, IV, 56.—Also, rarely, **up-along.**

down by the head, *adj. phr.* Bowed by age or infirmity: from a vessel loaded heavily forward.

draw lots of water, *v. phr.* To be influential, substantial, or of importance.

ease off, *v. phr.* To give way slowly, as in argument.

everything drawing, *phr.* Having all that can help at work: from sails well trimmed.

fair wind, *n. phr.* Good fortune.

fin out, *adv. phr.* Very ill or badly hurt: from the rolling of a dying whale.

first, *adj.* Eager. "He was quite *first* to go the voyage."

flink, *n.* A good time; fling.

foopaw, *n.* [Fr. *faux pas.*] In the phrase *make a foopah*, to bungle or make a mess of something: said to have been taken from French whalers in the Pacific Ocean.

fudge, *v. t.* To trick or fool (one); also, to bother. Formerly Cam., Mass.

gallied, *p. adj.* Nantucket whalers. Bewildered and frightened; rattled.

gam, *n.* By extension, any social visit or chat. "I met so and so to-day and we had a grand *gam* together."

go ashore to windward, *v. phr.* To go wrong without excuse.

go to bottom.=*go by the board.*

go to Bungy. Used as a saucy retort. "Where are you going?—I'm *going to Bungy.*"

gran'ther, *n.* Contraction of *grandfather.*

greasy luck, *adj. phr.*=*bon voyage:* alluding to the whaler's quest of oil.

head wind, *n. phr.* Untoward circumstances. "He's having a *head wind* getting his hay in."

heave in, *v. phr.*=*throw in*, add as a bonus.

heave (one's) anchor short, *v. phr.* To get ready to go.

hitch, *n.*=*stretch*, time, spell.

hoist, (*haist*) *n.* A fall; jolt. "The staging gave way, and he got a bad *hi'st.*"

hooked in, *p. phr.* Walking arm in arm. "Oh, they must be engaged, for I saw them on Main street *hooked in.*"

huddle, *n.* A dancing party.

keel out, *adv. phr.*=*fin out.* "I've been *keel out* for a week with the grip."

keep (one's) weather eye peeled, *v. phr.* To be alert and watchful. Gen. N. Eng.

kettle halyards, *n. phr.* Domestic duties, esp. in the kitchen—also **kitchen halyards.**

late on the tide, *adj. phr.* Belated, delayed.

lob-scouse, *n.* A sailors' dish of hard tack and grease boiled with diluted molasses. Cf. *Standard Dict.*

long-sparred, *adj.* Having long limbs : of people.

lunar, *n.* [From *lunar observation.*] A look about, esp. at night, to observe conditions.

marriageable, *adj.* and *n.* Any portion of a trousseau or wedding outfit. "That bureau was a *marriageable* present."

melzer, *n.* A sailors' dish.

mirogenous, *adj.* Applied to weather.

misstay, *v. i.* To make a mistake ; to fail. [N. J. **miss stays,** from failure of a sailboat to go about on another tack.—J. E. M.]

muckle, *v. t.* To fret, bother. "'Twould *muckle* me dretful to go to bottom in an old tub like this."—Also *v. i.* To putter. "He *muckled* away at it till he finally got it right."

nasty neat, *adj. phr.* Disagreeably resolved on neatness. In Kan., **nasty nice.**

north. Pron. nôþ unless modifying a noun. So northeast (nôþîst) and north-northeast (nônôþîst) ; but northwest (nərwest) and north-northwest (nər-nərwest). But northward (nərþârd.)

off, *adv.* Short for *off island.*

off island, *adv. phr.* Elsewhere than on the island (Nantucket). "What would I want to go *off island* for ?"

off-islander, *n.* One not a Nantucketer. "He [Napoleon] was a great soldier and a great statesman, but he was an *off-islander.*"

Old Town turkey, *n. phr.* A resident of Martha's Vineyard : from Old Town, former name of Edgartown.

over the bay, *prep. phr.* Intoxicated. E. Mass.

over the bulge (or **bilge),** *prep. phr.* Beyond or past the critical or difficult part.

pass, *n.* People on the street. "Watching the *pass.*"

perceive, *v. t.* To observe ; notice. S. Car.

perceivance, *n.* Notice. "Yes, I heard it, but I took no *perceivance* of it."

polpisy, *adj.* Awkward ; countrified. "Don't act *polpisy.*"

porch, *n.* An ell kitchen.

pretty nigh fin out, *adj. phr.* Very ill,—referring to the rolling of a dying whale.

pull the laboring oar, *v. phr.* To do more than one's share of the work.

quint, *n.* [Short for *quintessence.*] A fussy old maid.—**quinty,** *adj.*

rantum scoot, *n. phr.* An outing or picnic, usually a drive, without definite destination. Perhaps, a corruption of *random.*

run before the wind, *n. phr.* To have success or good fortune.

scholard, *n.* Scholar. Hibernian.

Scrap Islander, *n. phr.* A Nantucketer : used by the people of Martha's Vineyard.

scrimshont, *n.* and *v.* Variant of *scrimshaw.*

scud, *v. i.* Hurry. "Thee must *scud,* for it's almost school time." Kan.

scud under bare poles, *v. phr.* To be scantily clad.

she rig, *adv. phr.* Antonym to *ship shape:* with implications regarding feminine efficiency.

shooler, *n.* One who roams about the shore or 'commons,' especially in search of clams, berries, etc. [Stroller, vagrant (Middle and South Ireland) from Irish *sinbhal,* to walk.]

sit in the butter tub, *v. phr.* To have a piece of good luck; esp. to marry well.

skim slicks, *v. phr.* To secure the utmost return from any effort.

skoodle, *v. i.* To crouch or squat. Obsolescent.

slatch, *n.* By extension, a period of respite. "I had a *slatch* in my work."

sleep, *v. t.* To accommodate with sleeping quarters. "Yes, thee can come to us, but we shall be compelled to *sleep* thee in Coffins." Not local in hotels.

slurrup, *n.* A slattern.—**slurrupy,** *adj.*

snivver, *prep.* [From *soon as ever?*] Immediately after. "I'll be over to your house *snivver* dinner."

south. Pron. sauð, unless modifying a noun. So southeast (sau îst), southwest (sau west), south-southeast (sau-sauþîst), south-southwest (sau-sauwest).

spitting, *p. adj.* In the phrase *spitting image,* striking likeness. Pa. "Dead *spit* of his father." North Irish immigrants.

splice, *v. t.* In former times a Nantucket mother told her children to "*splice* their patience."

square the yards with (one), *v. phr.* To repay an obligation so as to cancel indebtedness.

stingaree, *n.* Applied to anyone who is annoyingly persistent.

make a straight wake, *v. phr.* To go directly.

strams, *n. pl.* Children.

suds, in the, *prep. phr.=in the swim.* "Oh, she's right *in the suds.*"

tail of the wagon, *n. phr.* "Sit in the *tail of the wagon.*"

talking tacks aboard, *phr.* Loquacious; verbose.

tempest, *n.* Thunderstorm. Cape Cod.

throw a tub to a whale, *v. phr.=throw sop to Cerberus.*

tivis, *v. i.* To wander aimlessly about.

top up (one's) boom, *v. phr.=heave (one's) anchor short.*

top o' the pot, *n. phr.* Grease left after boiling beef.

trim sail, *v. phr.* To suit action to circumstances, esp. in expenditure. "*Trim sail* according to your means."

voyage, *n.* By extension, any expedition, as clamming or berrying.

underground moon, *n. phr.* The moon when it makes a change between twelve and one o'clock: supposed to indicate foul weather.

wadgetty, *adj.* Fidgetty.

whick-whack, *v. i.* [Dial. Eng. *whick,* quick.] To dash hither and yon. "He was *whick-whacking* back and forth, from house to barn and from barn to house, all day."

whittle, *v. t.* To pester.—*v. i.* To be nervously uneasy.

wilcox, *v. i.* To be sleepless and uneasy. "I couldn't sleep. I *wilcoxed* all night long."

wild fowl flavor, *n. phr.* Appetizing taste: applicable to any food, as pie.

world's people, *n. phr.* Non-Quakers.

PENNSYLVANIA.

[From the collectanea of B. A. Heydrick noted chiefly in the south central counties,—Adams, York, Lancaster, Lebanon, and Schuylkill. Examples of this dialect are seen in Helen R. Martin's novels.—*Ed.*]

all, *adj.* [Ger. *alle.*] Exhausted; gone. "The butter's *all*; you'll have to get some more." In counties south of W. Res.; So. Neb.

ashamed, *adj.* Timid; bashful. "The child's always *ashamed* before company." La., Kan.

bag, *v. t.*=*cut*, to stay away from (class). "I *bagged* my arithmetic class to-day."

barick, *n.* [Variant of *bargh?*] A hill. "There's a high *barick* back of the town."

beal, *v. i.* To fester. Also Western Pa., S. Car.

better would, *aux. phr.*=*better had*, had better. Esp. Pa. Dutch.

blinked, *adj.* Slightly soured: of milk. Mercer Co.; Neb., Kan. Joyce, p. 217.

butter bread. [Ger. *Butter-brot.*] Bread spread with butter. Mich.

byo (*b'aiô*), *n.* Cradle. "Put the baby in the *byo.*"

chicker, *v. t.* To cultivate. "I saw him *chickering* his corn yesterday."

conceity, *adj.* Over-particular. "She's so *conceity* about her victuals that she's likely to go hungry."

could. Employed as a past infinitive of *can.* "I can't do it now, but I used to *could.*" General.

dare, *aux.* [Ger. *darf.*] May. "*Dare* I go down street, Papa?"—*n.* Permission. "May I have the *dare* to go out?"

do up, *v. phr.* To dress up. "She was *done up* for the party."

doodle (*dûdl*), *n.* A small pile of hay; haycock. "A storm was coming; so we put the hay in *doodles* as fast as we could." S. & S. W. Pa., W. Res. (in a German settlement), Neb.

dress around, *v. phr.* [Ger. *umkleiden.*] To change or adjust one's attire. "If you are going to town, you had better *dress around* first."

dress out, *v. phr.* [Ger. *auskleiden.*] To undress. "Then I *dressed out* and went to bed."

duncy, *adj.* Stupid. "He can't ever learn anything, he's so *duncy.*" Neb.

flitting, *vb. n.* Furniture, etc., moving from house to house. "We saw a *flitting* go by yesterday."

gad, *n.* A talkative person.

give, *v. t.*=*bid*; in the phrase *give good-by.*

give rain, *v. phr.* [From German idiom?] To rain. "I think it will *give rain* tomorrow."

goody, *n.* The kernel of a nut. Also Southeast. Kan.

grubies (*grûbîz*), *n. pl.* [Cf. *goober.*] Peanuts. Also **grubers.**

hap, *n.* A bed 'comforter.' "There are two blankets and a *hap* on the bed." Cf. *hap*, wrap one round, tuck one in. Ulster. Joyce, p. 272.

have, *v.* Used for *be*, as to *have* homesick, or to *have* the shrink (to be shrunken). Cf. German, *Er hat Heimweh.*

hipple, *adj.* Lame. "You can't make that *hipple* horse run." Perhaps, a contamination of *hipped* and *cripple.*

how about you? Used for *how are you?*

hub, *v. t.* To graze with the hub of a wheel.

hummy (*hvmi*), *n.* A calf. "It's time to take the *hummy* away from the cow."

hutchy (*hûtfi*), *n.* A colt.

leaven (*lîvən*), *v. t.* [Ger. *lassen.*]=*leave*, let, permit. "Why don't you *leaven* him go?"

let, *v. t.* Used without an infinitive where the significance is *to remain.* "*Let* [Ger. *lass*] the book on the table." Kan.

loan the lend of, *v. phr.* To lend. Kan.

make, *v. i.* [From German *machen?*] To do. "What did you *make* that you tore your coat so?"—*v. t.* 1. To get ready by cooking, as to *make* dinner. "She will *make* a beefsteak for breakfast." 2. [From German idiom.] In the phrases *make awake*, to awaken; *make shut*, to shut. 3. "When it makes a little red house, it's all," i. e., when the caboose passes, the train has gone by. Pa. Dutch.

mozey, *n.* Molasses candy; also, nut candy. "We stayed at home and made *mozey.*"

once, *adv.* [Cf. German *einmal.*] Used expletively. "Come here *once.*" In La., among German settlers. Neb., Mich.

outen, *v. t.* To extinguish. "Be sure to *outen* the light when you go to bed." Esp. Pa. Dutch. Kan.

paddy, *n.* 1. Molasses candy; taffy. 2. One's equal or match. "Come on, I'm your *paddy.*" Kan.

peepy, *n.* A chicken, especially a chick. Cf. **wootsy.**

puff, *n.* Breath: in the phrase *out of puff.*

put, *n.* An invitation. "I would like to go to the party, but I didn't get a *put.*"

saddy (*s-aedi*). Thank you: used by negroes and children. "When he gives you anything, you must say, *Saddy.*" Phila.

scratch, *v. i.* To itch. "My ear *scratches.*"

scud, *n.* [Cf. Eng. dial. *scut.*] A little boy. "Did you see that little *scud* throw a stone?" Cf. Joyce, p. 318.

selfial, *adj.* Having marked self-esteem. "He's not selfish: I should call him *selfial.*"

shippy, *n.* A lamb.

snipe, *n.* A mosquito.

snits, *n. pl.* [From German *schneiden*, schnitt.] Pieces of fruit quartered and dried. "You can make pies of apple *snits.*" Kan.

so, *conj.* [From German idiom.] As "It was *so* long as that stick."

spritz, *v. t.* [Ger. *spritzen.*] To sprinkle. "Look out, I'll *spritz* you."

standing full, *adj. phr.* Filled to crowding. "That hillside used to be *standing full* of trees." Kan.

stick, *v. t.* [Ger. *austecken.*] In *stick the light on*, light the lamp.

stick wagon. A light, pleasure vehicle, having an open bed, and seating two persons.

stout, *adj.* Healthy; well. "I haven't been very *stout* lately."

tearing-out, *n.* A scolding: school slang.

till, *prep.* By. "I expect to finish my work *till* to-morrow." Summit Co., Ohio; Kan.

tut (*tvt*), *n.* [Ger. *Tüte.*] A paper bag. "He bought a *tut* full of peanuts."

updump, *v. t.* To upset. "Look out! You'll *updump* the boat."

wootsy (*wûtsi*), *n.* A little pig. Cf. **tootsy-wootsy.**

DIALECT PECULIARITIES IN SOUTHEASTERN OHIO.

The list of expressions collected from southeastern Ohio will gain from some preliminary information concerning the general nature of the section. The country is rugged, and the land rocky and difficult to work. The largest cities in the section are Wheeling, W. Va., and Marietta, Ohio. The large majority of the words have been collected from Woodsfield, the county seat of Monroe as a center. The section includes on the north Belmont and Harrison; on the south Washington; on the west Noble, Muskingum and Licking counties; and eastward the counties of West Virginia bordering on the Ohio River immediately opposite Harrison, Belmont, Monroe, and Washington.

Two decided influences may be noted in the dialect. The early influx of settlers brought and assimilated people from two sections of the eastern states—those from New England who entered the new territory by way of Fort Pitt and the Ohio River, and those who came over the mountains from Virginia, Maryland, and the southern part of Pennsylvania. The two most decided influences, as a result, are the dialects of the New England states and of Maryland, from which sections the larger part of the people have come. In addition to this, the opening of coal and oil fields has caused the introduction of technical words, many of which have been taken over into general use.

Several general features in the dialect may be noted.

1. There is special emphasis placed on the vanishing vowel. For example; *dê-î* (day), *sê-î* (say), *plê-î* (play).

2. The sound *n* is used for *ŋ*=*ng* in present participles.

3. The sound of *r* is usually inserted between certain *u* or *e* sounds and *sh* (=*ʃ*). For example, *flersh* (flesh), *frersh* (fresh), *hursh* (hush), *rursh* (rush), and *pursh* (push).

4. Occasionally there is sentence arrangement peculiar to the German language, such as the use of *once* as the German *einmal* and the use of the verb at the end of the sentence.

WORDS NOTED SOLELY FOR PRONUNCIATION.

about (*ɒ-bau-ɒt*).
careful (*kîər-ful*).
chair (*tʃîər*).
cow (*kî-au*).
decision. Pronounced *dis-îzən*.
dish (*dish*).
down (*dau-ɒn*).
fashionable (*fiʃ-ɒn-êbl*).
fish (*fîʃ*).
leaked (*lekt*).
musician (*musêʃɒn*).
now (*nî-au*).
once (*wɒnst*).
or (*ər*).
out here (*au tʃîr*).
precision (*pris-îzən*).
radish (*redif*). Pa., W. Res.
reached (*retʃt*).
spirits (*spĕrts*).
such (*sitʃ*) W. Res.
umpire (*empair*).
wash (*wərʃ*). Rarely, W. Res.
wish (*wɒʃ*).
yellow (*yœlr, yœlô*). W. Res.
yet (*yit*). W. Res.
yonder (*yœndr*). W. Res.
you (*tʃyû*).

WORDS NOTED FOR THEIR MEANINGS.

against, *prep.* Before. "Be there *against* nine o'clock." W. Res.
bailer, *n.* One who ask questions.
bamfoozle, *v. t.*=*bamboozle*, which is not heard.
betcha. Contraction of *bet you*. General. In W. Res., *betʃi*.
Big Injun. Big Indian sand.
bobs, *n. pl.* Window shades.
bone eater. A dog.
bunco, *n.* 1. A fraud. 2. A swindler. W. Res.
calculate. Pronounced *kalkerlate*.
canniption fit. Variant of *conniption fit*. S. Car.
coarse, *adj.* Of doubtful reputation.
creeper, *n.* A narrow guage railroad.
crick. Variant of *creek*, *n.* Also Pa., N. Y., W. Res., S. Car., Neb., Kan.
diggens. Variant of *diggings*, *n. pl.*
do-funny, *n.* An article. South. In W. Res., a contrivance.
dress, *v. t.* To sharpen or shape (a tool); an oil term.
dry hole. A well where no oil was found; a dumb, stupid person.

duster, *n.*=*dry hole.*

fish, *v. i.* To try to recover lost tools in a well; to try to gain information.

goat, *n.* A Welshman.

gonna. Contraction of *going to.* Mass., La., Neb., Kan.

grainary, *n.* A granary. W. Res., Kan.

gusher, *n.* A person who talks incessantly.

hired hand. A male servant. N. Y., W. Res., Kan.

holy horrors. A fright. "It gave me the *holy horrors.*" Mass., La., Neb., Kan.

innards, *n. pl.* The stomach. General.

janders, *n.* Jaundice. N. Y., W. Res., La.

jesso. Contraction of *just so.* General.

lease, *n.* Land let to an oil company; a farm.

lollypaloozer, *n.* Something wonderful. Gen'l slang.

mast, *v. t.* To repair the derrick of (an oil well).

mo' 'lasses. Contraction of *more molasses.*

monk, *v. t.* To make a fool of.

mouth, *v. i.* To talk (incessantly); e. g. "He *mouthed* continually."

nairy. Contraction of *ne'er a.* General.

oatsmobile, *n.* A horse.

peers. Aphetic form of *appears.* W. Res.

pilfered, *adj.* Drunk.

protracted meetings. Evangelistic services. General.

purp, *n.* A dog. Common in S. & W. dialect stories. Also N. Y., W. Res., Mass.

racket store, *n.* A five and ten cent store. W. Res., Kan., La.

rattle tongue. A gossipping person.

scutch, *v.* To thrash soundly. [In the *Standard* 'Scot. or Obs.']

sights, *n.* Heaps. "We have great *sights* of corn." General. Joyce, p. 322.

snap off, *v. phr.* To retort curtly. W. Res.

snort, *v. i.* To be angry. W. Res.

soft-soap, *v. i.* To cheat or defraud. General. In Pa., to talk in a deceptive manner.

spud, *v. i.* To evade a question. Also **spud in.**

stall, *v. i.* To hesitate. S. Car., La.

straighten up, *v. phr.* To lead a good life. N. Y., W. Res.

strap, *v.* To measure. "To *strap* an oil tank is to measure the capacity or the amount of oil in it."

taken, *pret.* Took: "I *taken* a book from school." General.

Texas, like. A slang expression similar to "the deuce"; e. g. "It rained *like Texas.*"

timbers, *n. pl.* Bed.

tool dresser. One who dresses tools; a blacksmith.

tucks, *n. pl.* Rheumatism.

wild-cat, *n.* A well, or the act of drilling a well, in untried territory.

work over, *v. phr.* To repair; to remodel.

wrench. Variant of *rinse, v.* Mahoning Co., N. Y., La.

IDIOMATICAL AND SLANG EXPRESSIONS.

a little ways back. A short time ago. W. Res. In the south, among country people.

against the cushion. In difficulty.

bore for the simples. Ironical expression used in asserting any one to be of unsound mind; e. g. "I shall *bore him for the simples.*"

bright as a new dollar. Clever. Mass., La.

buck a bull off of the bridge. To feel well; e. g. "I can *buck a bull off of the bridge.*"

clean to the marrow. Completely; e. g. "to argue *clean to the marrow.*"

clear done. Completely finished. W. Res., La.

cut the mustard. To be successful. S. Car., Kan.

easier than a boy knows his father. Very simple. W. Res.

get shed of. To be rid of. In the south and Kan., **get shet of.**

going to get to. Shall be permitted to. Southeast.

Great Gingo! An ejaculation.

hurry stumps. To hasten. La.

the Jews. Everything; e. g. "That certainly beats *the Jews*!" General.

knock-down-drag-out. Rough; e. g. "That is a *knock-down-drag-out* home." South.

leave one holding the bag. To leave in the lurch (arising from "snipe" hunting, where *one* person is left *holding the bag* while others are supposedly driving the snipes toward him). Cf. *hold the sack*, p. 324. Southeast.

loose in the upper story. Insane. General slang.

Mary Ann. Vile; low; mean; e. g. "That is a *Mary Anne* saloon." ["A Queen Anne front and Mary Ann back." N. Eng., C. H. G. Also N. Car., C. A. S.]

not a hate. Not a bit; not at all. Kan.

old meadows. An old married couple.

put into a bandbox. To take very good care of. (Ironical.)

Queen Anne. Beautiful: opposite of *Mary Anne*, *q. v.*

rip and tear. To rave. N. Y., W. Res., Kan.

sharp enough to drive. One who thinks himself clever. (Ironical.)

show how the bear came out of the mountains. To teach something; e. g. when in a game of cards the bidder—confident of winning—says he will "*show how the bear came out of the mountains.*" Also **show how the bear came out of the buckwheat.**

so slick that if a fly would light on him it would slip and break its back. Nicely dressed. La.

tail go with the hide. To risk everything. Kan.

they say. Used at the beginning or end of the sentence where unnecessary; e. g. "*They say* Columbus discovered America." Also **the saying is.**

W. H. PARRY.

Woodsfield, Ohio.

MARYLAND.

[From the collectanea of Rev. H. E. Zimmerman at Myersville, Frederick County.—*Ed.*]

Bitzer's way. [From the name of a school teacher.] Baseball in which the batters run only between the home plate and first base. When one is put out, each player moves up one degree. At least eight must play.

blow up, *v. phr.* To praise unduly. "That man has been *blowed up* a great deal, but I can't see anything in him." Kan.

brad. Variant of *bread, n.* Neb. in a Swedish family.

bullyike, *adj.* Very well. "I feel *bullyike* this morning."

bull band.=*Calithumpian band.*

Dolly in the blanket.=*roly poly.*

douse.=*deuce.* "What in the *douse* you doin' there." Southeast. Kan.

drot. Variant of *drat, v. t.* Common in S. and W. dialect stories.

flit, *v. i.* To move house: in Woodsboro.

get-up, *n.* Makeshift arrangement. "We had some kind of a *get-up* instead of the regular programme." Gen'l south.

in and about, *prep. phr.* Approximately; thereabout. "Half a bushel *in and about.*"

Jersey wagon. A 'spring wagon' with a top.

limerick, *n.*=*lingo.* Applied to fast talk.

make short meter of, *v. phr.* To get rid of quickly. Kan.

peep, *n.* A small chick. Also in *pl.*, *peepies.*

pummice. Variant of *pomace.*

really, *adj.* Real. "That is no *really* baby." Neb. General in "*really* truly."

spring wagon. A light, four-wheeled wagon on springs, for one or two horses. W. Res.

snatched, to be, *v. phr.* To be in a hurry. "Don't be *snatched.*"

sniptious, *adj.* Fine; grand. Gen'l South. Neb.

snoptious, *adj.*=*sniptious.* "She looked *snoptious* in her new dress."

stertians, *n. pl.* Nasturtiums. W. Res.

stunty, *adj.* Stunted.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[From student slang collected by C. Alphonso Smith at Chapel Hill.—*Ed.*]

blind, *v. t.* To expose (one's) ignorance. "Professor ——— *blinded* me to-day on Latin."

down Bingham. To the South: among negroes. "When are you going *down Bingham*?"

drag, *v. t.* To rally; joke. Perhaps from *rag.* "The boys have been *dragging* John about being tin-canned."

flossie, *n.* A girl. "During the junior promenade there were many visiting *flossies* on the Hill." Also Phila.

lighten, *v. i.*=*bull,* to recite or talk without knowing the facts. "Bill certainly *lightened* on economics when he tried to explain England's monetary system."

light a shuck, *v. phr.* To leave quickly.

spontoon, *n.* A long-handled shovel for digging or gathering up earth: among negroes. "Mr.——— is cleaning up his yard and wants to borrow your *spontoon.*"

tin-can, *v. t.* To reject (an applicant). "The coach *tin-canned* about a dozen men yesterday."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

[Terms noted from usage at Charleston.—*Ed.*]

bender, *n.* A type of kite.

chuck, *n.* The leavings of food. Kan. In N. W. Colorado the call to meals at the cook-wagon is "*chuck,* come and get it."

chunk, *v. t.*=*chuck,* to throw.

gamit, *n.* [Var. of *gamut?*]=*lot,* quantity,—connoting diversity. "Did you take those medicines? Yes, I swallowed the whole *gamut.*"

ganny. In the exclamatory expression *I ganny,* I tell you. "*I ganny* I got Indian blood in me."

poison (*paiz'n*), *n.* Meanness of disposition.

FLORIDA.

[Collected by F. Sturges Allen, general editor of Webster's *New International Dictionary,* in 1915–16, chiefly at St. Petersburg, Fla.—*Ed.*]

bits (*bits*), *n. pl.* A person taking a very subordinate part in a play: among actors. General in the South.

bomb, *n.* A kerosene-soaked wad of paper, crumpled up and put under wood to make it kindle.

brook-creek, *n.* A brooklike creek. Georgia.

bucket (*b'ŭkit*), *n.* Any vessel with a bail used for carrying liquids, meal, etc.,—about as *pail* is used in the north, only of broader inclusion. South. Neb., Kan.

bunch grape (*bŭnch*). Any grape vine that bears grapes in bunches, as distinguished from one, like the scuppernong, in which the fruit occurs in small clusters of two, three, or four.

'count (*kæunt*), *n.* Short for *account*: used by a white boy. Neb.

down (*dȧȧûn*), *prep.* So pronounced through the South (Va., Ky., Ga., N. and S. Car., Fla.), and by natives of Vt., parts of N. Y., Pa., etc.

French mocking bird. The butcher bird. Fla. and Ga.

geechee, *n.* A negro from the Islands, as from the Bahamas.

glass bait. Silvery minnows, bait, or shiners. "We all use *glass bait* now while they run."

graveyard flower. A kind of shrubby plant, bearing a pinkish flower. [? A vinca.] Brunswick, Ga.

I (*ȧ*), *pron.* So pronounced throughout the South.

mourner's row. The front row in church. Cf. p. 326.

old maid. = *graveyard flower*: among 'crackers.'

peckerwood, *n.* Woodpecker. Gen'l South. E. Conn.

raise some sand, *v. phr.* To be active; to kick up a dust. "When I tries to put him [baby] to sleep, then he sure do *raise some sand.*" Gen'l South.

shift, *v. t.* To manage or take care of (in selling). "I have more oranges than I can *shift* today; so I am selling them cheap."

sticks, in the, *prep. phr.* In the back country. "I would not mind doing that *in the sticks*, bnt not here." General in the South.

sticky (*stik'i*), *n.* A kind of biscuit made by cooling out the dough large and thin, drawing up the corners over an inclosed bit of butter and sugar, or of jelly, and then baking.

u (*iu*). So pronounced in *tune*, etc., throughout the South, and W. Res. It gives a very pleasant twang to the speech.

TENNESSEE.

[From the collectanea of Calvin S. Brown in Obion County.—*Ed.*]

Billy Barlow. = *Barlow*, a knife.

bitsy, *n.* Diminutive of *bit.* "A little *bitsy* boy." General.

bull tongue plow. A plow with a long and narrow plowshare. La.

determed, *p. adj.* Determined. Rare.

dreckly, *adv.* [From *directly.*] Presently; in a few moments.

> "Mother.—Sally, come here quick.
> Sally.—Well'um, *dreckly.*
> Mother.—No *dreckly* about it; come on now."

dreen (*drîn*). Drain. N. East, La., Neb., Kan.

gom, *v. t.* = *gorm.* "To *gom* the hands." In La., **gaum.**

middler, *n.* The large marble in the middle of the ring.

ocry, *n.* Ocra. La.

polly-fox, *v. i.* = *dilly-dally*, delay and discuss. "No use in *polly-foxing* about it, we have to do it."

rampant, *adj.* The syllables are equally stressed. W. Res. and South. Neb.

rooster-fight, *n.* A violet: so called from the practice of 'fighting' them together to see which would pull the other's head off.

sixty, *n.* The game of hide and seek : so called from counting sixty while the players hide.

skeet, *v. i.* To skate or slide on ice. Gen'l South.

strappling. *adj.* Strapping.

LOUISIANA.

[From the collectanea sent in by James Routh, secretary of the Gulf States.—*Ed.*]

alley-way ('æliẅ:ê), *n.* A side yard. New Orleans.

bayo (b'â-i:ô), *n.* Same as *bayou.* Texas pronunciation.

brulée (brûl'ê), *n.* I. An open place in a swamp, generally resulting from the destruction of trees by fire or storm. Louisiana [this is recorded in dictionaries for Canada only]. II. A drink made by mixing fruit juices and brandy, and burning out the brandy.

fudge (fʊj), *v. intrans.* In playing marbles, to advance the hand or foot over the line for shooting. Not local.

on the hummer (on ðə hʊm-r). Slang. Going to the bad. New Orleans.

humpy (hʊmpi), *n.* In playing jacks, the situation in which one jack rests upon another. New Orleans.

flottant (flôt'âŋ), *n.* Soft prairie with water underneath. Louisiana.

minnie (mini), *n.* [Fr. *minet.*] Pet name for a cat : now used as a common noun, with children. "The minnie" refers to the cat. New Orleans.

King's X (kiŋz 'eks). An exclamation in playing tag, to indicate that a player is temporarily out of the game. New Orleans. In Neb., **King's Ex** (or **Excuse.**)

kruxingiol (kr'ʊksiny:əl), *n.* [Fr. *croquignole.*] A light, crisp cake of a special kind, cut into fancy shapes, generally eaten on Mardi Gras. New Orleans.

lag (læg), *n.* A shot at. Used in playing tops. New Orleans. "Don't take a *lag* at my top."

loaker (lôkər), *n.* A cicada. [For *locust.*] Louisiana.

marr (mâr), *n.* A slushy, shallow, grassy pool in a swamp. Hunter's word. Louisiana.

on me. Same as *on my hands.* "He got sick *on me*," meaning, "He became sick while I was responsible for his welfare." General among the Irish and in the South. Kan. Joyce, p. 27.

piece (pîs), *n.* A short distance. "I'll go a *piece.*" Kan. Irish.

piece ant (p'îs ænt). Same as *piss ant,* pismire. Louisiana.

piniche (pîn'îʃ), *n.* [Fr. *péniche.*] Same as *pirogue.* Louisiana.

plarine (pl'ârîn), *n.* Praline. New Orleans.

plump (plʊmp), *v. intrans.* In playing marbles, to shoot through the air instead of along the ground.

shining (ʃainiŋ), *part. n.* Hunting at night with a light that dazzles fish, alligators or bull-frogs. Louisiana.

on the skids. Slang. Same as *on the hummer*.

hitting a sticker. In marbles, a play in which the marble shot, after striking another marble, remains whirling in one spot. New Orleans.

tawses (tˑɔzez), *n. pl.* Pl. of *taw*, a marble. New Orleans.

vollydo (vˑolidːô), *n.* [*vol-à-dos?*] A swing or merry-go-round. N. Orl.

TEXAS.

[The following belated list is from the collectanea of C. L. Crow, of Weatherford College. The terms represent, unless otherwise indicated, common usage in Parker County in 1896.—*Ed.*]

beyonst, *prep.* Beyond.

cañon, *n.* Any valley. Cal., Kan.

cattle-mill, *v. i.* To go round in a circle. Scurry Co.

drugs, *n. pl.* Dregs. La.

feisty, *adj.* Worthless. "A little *feisty* thing." Kan.

gallanting, *n.* Going off on a pleasure trip. La., with accent on the second syllable.

harmonicum, *n.* Harmonica. Also Pa.

harp, *n.*=*harmonicum*. Also **mouth harp.**

hayseeder, *n.* 'Hayseed.'

keen, *adj.* Applied to sound, as a *keen* yell.

library, *n.* Bookcase.

mouth organ.=*harmonicum*. Also Pa.

much, *adv.* Very. "Obs." in the Standard. "I don't guess she's *much* old."

office with, *v. phr.* To share an office with.

on, *prep.* Up to. "He rode *on* me and invited me to dinner."

outbitiness, *superl.* Surpassing in biting powers: of animals. Scurry Co.

pack, *v. t.* To take; carry. "We'll have to *pack* a sight of water from the well to the house." La.

paradistical, *adj.* Pertaining to paradise.

peeler, *n.* A ranch hand: among cattlemen in N. W. Texas.

perdure, *v. i.* To remain faithful: among Methodist ministers in N. W. Texas.

play, *n.* Entertainment (without dancing); 'sociable.'

pulpit, *n.* Accented on the second syllable. Common among southern negroes.

raising, *n.* Breeding; manners. "Don't forget your *raisin*." So in W. Res. and among southern negroes.

ransation, *n.* Spiritual excitement at a 'revival.' "Was there much of a *ransation* last night?"

realsome, *adj.* Antonym to *ideal*. Rare.

run, *v. t.* To drive (cattle), not necessarily fast.

running gear. The remnants or 'carcass' of a fowl served up cold. Scurry Co.

sleeper, *n.* A cow or steer found unbranded by a cattle thief and marked by him, but not with his own brand, though later he adds his own.

split the street wide open, *v. phr.* To drive fast. La.

steamboat, *n.* Shoe. Also Va., La. [— Mass. **gunboat.**]

straight-up, *n.* The simplest thing; anything: from frying eggs without turning. "He doesn't know *straight-up.*" Kan.

strengthy, *adj.* Strong. "Obs." in the Standard Dict.

sull, *v. i.* To sulk. La.

thunder hole, *n. phr.* A storm cellar: in N. W. Texas.

tight, *n.* [From *tight place.*] A difficult or precarious position.

wellum. Contraction serving for 'yes, sir,' 'yes, ma'am,' 'all right, sir.' In S. Car., addressed to women.

whatness, of a, *prep. phr.* Similar. "They are *of a whatness.*" Kan.

whyforeness, *n.* Raison d'être; explanation. "The *whyforeness* is this."

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

COMMENT ON "A WORD-LIST FROM VIRGINIA" (pp. 177–193).

This list is particularly valuable, as furnishing survivals of pure Elizabethan English, preserved among the mountains of Southwestern Virginia for three centuries. Among them I note:

Agin as a conjunction. "They made ready their present *against* Joseph came at none."—Geneva Bible, 1576, Gen. xliii, 25. (Also in A. V., 1611.)

Dremp for **dreamed.** *Dreampt* is found in the 1623 Shaks. Folio in 'Troilus and Cressida'; also in Webster's 'White Devil,' 1612, and in other Elizabethan writers. [*Dreampt* was common in N. Eng., C. 1860–70.—C. H. G.]

Fillup for **fillip.** "Every light *fillop* you giue this best." Thomas Lodge, 'A Margarite of America,' 1596.

"*Fillop* me with a three-man-Beetle." Falstaff (162B Folio).

Hope is obviously a variant of the old preterite *holp.*

Orphant occurs 1547–1564. (See the Oxford Dictionary.) It is also found in Harrington's Epigrams, bef. 1613; in Greene's 'Philomela', 1615; and in Goodman's 'Fall of Man', 1616.

I will add (p. 177) that the obscuration of *a* final in names of places is somewhat common in the U. S. Thus one hears of Topeky, Nebrasky, Caroliny, Virginny; but not among educated people.

The vocalization of *m*, as in *ellum* (p. 178) belongs, I think, to New England: see Dr. Holmes's 'One-Hoss Shay',

> "The hubs of logs from the 'Settler's *ellum*',—
> Last of its timber,—they couldn't sell 'em."

Also in the *Mass. Spy*, March 4, 1818, 'the *helum* of state' is mentioned, the word being italicized, in allusion probably to the speech of some local magnate. Is not *forty-'leven* from the same source? [Narberth, Pa., originally Elm, is said to have changed its name because of this pronunciation.—J. E. N. Not confined to any section.—C. A. S. Cf. Irish *wurrum*, *harrum*.—W. A. McL.]

Doggoned I believe to be originally Scottish, for I have found *Dogon't* in *Blackwood* for 1834. And I think an easier mode of accounting for the word may be found.

knee-high to a duck, a toad, a splinter, &c. These expressions are purely American, but are not exclusively Southern. The earliest example in my *Glossary* is taken from an Albany newspaper, 1824, and I doubt if any still earlier can be traced.

I have been able to supply examples of *Roach* (v), 1776 to 1854, and of *Square* for *Squire*, 1844–67. The confusion between the two latter words, in other senses, goes back a long way.

Virginia newspapers that survived the Civil War might be perused with good result.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

8 Mornington Crescent, London.

OLD, EARLY, AND ELIZABETHAN ENGLISH IN THE SOUTHERN MOUNTAINS.

Addenda and Corrigenda to an Article by J. H. Combs'.

The article by Mr. Combs on the dialect of the Southern mountains presents a body of highly interesting and valuable information. Some of the conclusions drawn from the facts, however, are questionable, and in a few cases, I think, mistaken. In these notes I wish to discuss some of these conclusions.

An article of the nature of Mr. Combs' is valuable in so far as it lists phenomena that are characteristic of the particular dialect under discussion. Common or widespread errors are of little importance in throwing light on any given dialect. The failure to observe this principle has detracted from the value of Mr. Combs' article. He may give the reader a wrong impression by listing such common and widespread errors as the following: *whut* and *gut* [careless and slovenly pronunciations for the more correct *what* and *got* (p. 283),] the double negative, adjective for adverb (p. 285), *her* for *she*, *him* for *he* (p. 284), *every one*, *either*, *neither*, etc. with plural verbs (p. 288), *these kind* (p. 293), etc.

Unless these phenomena occur far more frequently in this dialectal district than in other localities, they are of little value as evidence of the dialectical peculiarities of this section.

Again, many expressions are cited which are sanctioned by good usage in many other parts of the country. *Doleful* is cited as an

[1] *Dialect Notes* IV, pp. 283-297.

example of the mountaineer's fondness for the suffix *-ful* (p. 294). *Disbelieve*, *roomy*, and *salty* are listed as illustrations of the extreme fondness for the prefix *dis-* and the suffix *-y*.

Mr. Combs says (p. 285) that *gladden*, *madden* are abbreviated to *glad*, *mad*, or, in other words, "are used without the infinitive ending." He is right in classing these words as adjectives used as verbs. It is, however, entirely possible that *glad* may be the survival of the Elizabethan verb *glad* 'to be glad,' 'to make glad.' *Glad*, *mad*, *dead*, etc., are older than their longer doublets *gladden*, *madden*, *deaden*.

In such a sentence as "I taken my hat and left" *taken* is given as an example of "inflections discarded but their power retained." In other words, *-en* is used as a preterit ending. Is not this use of *taken* rather an illustration of the very common tendency to level or to interchange the preterit (singular or plural) and the past participle? Cf: *have drank*, *have rang*, *have sang*, *have swam*, where the preterit (originally the preterit singular) is used as a past participle. The opposite tendency is seen in "I *seen him*," "I *rung*," "I *drunk*," "I *swum*," "I *rung*," "I *taken*,"etc.

Under the discussion of verbal inflections (p. 292) Mr. Combs classes "hurts," as in "Heavy rains *hurts* the vine patches," as a survival of the "E. E. Northern ending" in *s*. Since the confusion between singular and plural present is very common and widespread, it is more reasonable to suppose that in this instance we have only another case of such confusion. That such a confusion of verb forms exists in the dialect of the Southern mountains is proved by the evidence Mr. Combs himself offers. He points out that "*are* rarely precedes a plural verb, but (that) *is* takes its place" and that "the third singular is frequently used with the pronoun *I*." Here also might be classed I *begun*, I *brung* (p. 292), altho these forms may possibly be explained as he explains them; viz., as survivals of the O. E. preterit plurals of the third class of ablaut verbs. *Brung* is obviously an analogical formation; it cannot be derived regularly from O. E. *bringan-brōhte- gebrōht*.

The illustrations we have been discussing, therefore, illustrate the mountaineer's slovenly and careless habits of speech and his tendency to confuse forms. They are not material for the study of the peculiarities of this particular dialect.

Continuing his discussion of verbs, Mr. Combs says (p. 292): "In keeping with the Elizabethan custom of dropping the inflection *-en*, the curtailed forms of the past participles are commonly used. We have here such words as *drove*, *eat*, *froze*, *hold*, *took*, *mistook*, *rode*, *smit*, *strove*, *writ*, *wrote*, and many others used for the past participle ending *-en*."

This explanation applies to *eat*, *hold*, *smit*, *writ* (O. E. past participles *eten*, *healden*, *smiten*, *writen*), and possibly to *froze* (< O. E. *Frēas*, preterit singular, or < O. E. *froren*, past participle). But the forms *drove*, *took*, *rode*, *wrote*, etc., are the perfectly regular phonetic descendants of the O. E. preterit singulars *drāf*, *tōc* (late O. E.) *rād*, *wrāt*. Such forms are additional proof of the confusion of preterit and past participle in the speech of the Southern mountains.

Under the general head of Syntax, Mr. Combs points out that among the mountaineers *for* is pronounced "fer." Is not *fər* the almost universal colloquial form of the preposition *for?* It is certainly by no means confined to the dialect of the Southern mountains.

Finally, "fy- (or fa-) ence" is given as an illustration of "peculiar examples of Old English rules that still survive with some changes."[2] This word is given as an example of palatal influence. But *fence* should not be classed with such words as *card*,(3) *car*, *carrion*, *garden*, *guard*, etc. This noun is an aphetic form of *defence*, and came into the language very late. The earliest quotation of the noun in the N. E. D. is dated 1330; the earliest quotation of the verb is still later. It contains no palatal, and even if it did, it could not serve as an illustration of O. E. palatal umlaut.

As was stated at the outset, my purpose in these notes is merely to discuss some of Mr. Combs' conclusions and, wherever possible, to offer other interpretations of his material. His valuable collection of material itself has not been criticized. For this collection all readers of *Dialect Notes* and all students of the English language owe much to Mr. Combs' close observation and patient industry.

J. M. STEADMAN, Jr.

The University of North Carolina.

[2] Pp. 296–7. (3) Pronounced *cy-ard* (kyârd), *cy-ar* (kyâr), *gy-arden* (gyârdən), etc.

ODD FORMATIONS.

(*a*) DOMESTICATION OF THE SUFFIX *-fest.*

A foreign suffix which has had even better success than the suffix *-sky* (*D. N.*, iv, 4, 304) in establishing itself as a jocular ending is *-fest.* The following illustrate its present-day vogue :

Ananiasfest. "Baron Munchausen would have been out of it in an *Ananiasfest* like that of the returned fishermen."

batfest. "The first [ball game] was a rattling *batfest* in which the Ducklings trampled all over the invaders and triumphed, 16 to 5." Nebraska State Journal, September 11, 1916. La.

blarneyfest. "Herding a bunch of green and timid and nervous and contrary youngsters past all the temptations and pitfalls and confidence games and *blarneyfests* put up by a dozen frats." George Fitch, "The Greek Double Cross" in *At Good Old Siwash*, p. 142. Boston, 1911.

bloodfest. "We stand with Felix Newton in favor of making haste slowly in the matter of getting ready for the war that is to desolate the land when Europe, Asia, Africa, and Nova Scotia turn upon us after this European *bloodfest* has worn itself out." A. L. Bixby in the Nebraska State Journal, August 31, 1916.

crabfest. "The knockers in the party promptly came together for a *crabfest.*"

eatfest. "Mr. Sprudell is giving a swell *eatfest.*" In "From Bitter Roots," a moving picture starring William Farnum. 1916.

gabfest. "Mrs. Goldberg and Mrs. Stein had a *gabfest* across the fence while they hung out the wash." La.

gabblefest. "Meantime the family next door was holding a *gabblefest* on the porch."

gadfest. "Those irresponsible girls were holding a *gadfest* on the streets Sunday night."

grubfest. Used by O. Henry in a letter to C. Alphonso Smith. "Let's have a *grubfest* in our room at midnight."

jawfest. "The citizens of 'Little Russia' got together for a *jawfest.*"

olymphest. See p. 326.

singfest.

slugfest. A prize-fight. "Denver Wins in *Slugfest.*" Heading for report of baseball game, Nebraska State Journal, July 26, 1916.

smilefest. Heading for the humorous column in the October number of *The Designer.*

smokefest. "The Ags [agricultural students] gave a *smokefest* for the new students."

sobfest. "The members of the beaten football team got together for a *sobfest.*"

songfest. "There's to be a *songfest* at the church Friday night." Mass., S. Car.

spooffest. "It was a real *spooffest*, and you should have heard those green freshmen hold their own in it."

stuntfest, "The literary society expects to hold a *stuntfest* instead of its regular program."

swatfest. "The ladies of the Country Club held their annual *swatfest* Wednesday morning." The name is now a fixture for a certain type of golf competition. S. Car. Also, a baseball game with much hitting.

talkfest. "Come over tonight and we'll have a regular *talkfest*." S. Car., La.

walkfest. "One a batfest and the other a *walkfest*." Heading for an account of two ball games. Nebraska State Journal, September 11, 1916.

(*b*) ADDENDA TO IV, 4, 304.

allrightsky. "Pearl, bring me that new brush." "*Allrightsky*, Mrs. Bell." La.

bumsky. "What a *bumsky* shot." Exclamation of woman who missed her approach in a golf match. La.

hurryupsky.

youbetsky. "Will you do that for me?" "*Youbetsky*"!

The vogue of the suffix *-sky* followed the Russo-Japanese war, as the vogue of *-fest* has accompanied the present war.

(*c*) SOME HAPLOLOGIC SHORTENINGS.

In the following shortened forms, all of frequent occurrence, two successive syllables beginning with *r* are reduced to one. They show permanent rather than accidental syncopation, in the mouths of their users.

itinery, itinerary
contempory, contemporary
vetinary, veterinary
tempory, temporary
honery, honorary
litery, literary
supernumery, supernumerary.

"An *onory* member of a *litery* society" is a sentence once heard.

Due, perhaps, to rapid utterance are the following contractions, or assimilatory condensations, frequently heard, and appearing in written form also. The users might have given some of them full value, if taking more time for utterance; though some may belong in the class illustrated above.

authoritive, authoritative.
critism, criticism.
critize, criticize.
differention, differentiation.
femine, feminine. "The *femine* and masculine genders."
meditive, meditative.
nomitive, nominative.
probly, probably.
punction, punctuation.
rember, remember.
repition, repetition.
suffer, sufferer. "The Belgian *suffers'* fund." Printed repeatedly on a program.

(*d*) MORE INTRUSIVE NASALS.

The following instances of intrusive nasals in present-day English may be added to those cited by me in *Englische Studien* 45, and in *Modern Language Notes*, February 1915. All were used persistently, not as nonce-formations, by their speakers.

andvice, advice. "He acted on her *andvice* and made the purchase."
angainst, against. "He did it *angainst* his will.
dempartment, department. "And so the fire *dempartment* had to be called."
entymology, etymology. "Can you tell me the *entymology* of that word?" [From analogy with *entomology?*—J. S. K.]
grimances, grimaces. Five students out of a phonetics class of fifty transcribed this word with an added *n*, in an examination.
indentity, identity. "He tried to cash the check, but was unable to establish his *indentity.*"
snuggest, suggest. Form used in a Real Estate advertisement. Also Hashimura Togo's form in *The Letters of a Japanese Schoolboy*, by Wallace Irwin.

LOUISE POUND.

University of Nebraska.

RAILROAD TERMS.

[From notes made in 1916 by F. H. Sidney, Secretary of the Boston Manuscript Club, and for many years a railroad man in many parts of the country.—*Ed.*]

alligator jaw. Connection at an interlocking switch.
blizzard lights. White lights on the head of a locomotive carried on extra trains which have no timetable rights.
blow smoke, *v. phr.* To boast.

buggy, *n.* A freight caboose.

car hand. A trainman. Ohio.

car-hungry, *adj.* Zealous to make up a train of as many cars as possible.

compensetter. Type of foundation used on an interlocking signal plant.

dog-house. A freight caboose.

Dolly Varden. The buffer on a locomotive tender of the old link and pin coupling type.

double over, *v. phr.* To divide a train in sections and haul one after the other.

driver, *n.* Leg.

drum, *v. i.*=*shunt,* to switch.

dude train. A train on which extra fare is charged.

eagle-eye, *n.* A locomotive engineer. East.

feather, *n.* Finger.

fireboy, *n.* A locomotive fireman. Eastern.

fishtail, *n.* A cautionary semaphore signal.

give her the one, *v. phr.*=*wing* her.

grasshopper, *n.* An engine using the Walscheret valve gear.

hack, *n.* A freight caboose.

hay-burner, *n.* An old type diamond stack wood burning locomotive.

high ball. Conductor signalling train to go. Kan.

hog, *n.* A consol type engine, with eight drivers and four pony trucks.

hoghead, *n.* A locomotive engineer. Far West.

hump yard, *n. phr.* A train yard where the gravity system of shifting is used.

into clear, *prep. phr.* Into a space of track free from trains.

jerry, *n.*=*snipe*: used in the East.

joint, *n.* A section of track. Far West.

lap order. A mistake in train orders by assigning, e. g., "No. 1 at A. meet No. 2 at B," and then "No. 2 at B, meet No. 1 at A."

light engine. An engine running without cars.

lumper, *n.* A freight shed laborer.

marker, *n.* A light or flag on the rear of a train.

meet, *n.* Assigned meeting place of trains.

nigger-head, *n.* In signals, a contrivance which trips to danger as the train passes over it.

nigger local. A local freight train involving very hard work.

no nothing stop. A stop made at junctions before signal towers came in use. "When the Albany Express made the *no nothing stop*, the drummers would pile on."

op, *n.* A telegraph operator.

paper weight, *n.* A railroad clerk.

pusher, *n.* An extra engine used on heavy grades.

quadrant signal. Differentiated as **upper,** where the ninety degree angle denotes safety; and **lower,** where dropping to forty-five degrees denotes safety.

rawhide, *n.*=*nigger local.*

rounds, *n.* One of an extra train crew.

shack, *n.* A trainman : used before the days of automatic couplers.

short-flag, *v. i.* To go less than the required flagging distance to the rear of a train.—*n.* An instance of short flagging.

short-tail, *n.* A non-union man.

sideswipe, *v. t.* "Extra 76 *sideswiped* engine 84."

snipe, *n.* A track laborer : used in the west. "The section foreman is King *Snipe*, and his wife Queen *Snipe*."

spot, *n.* A nap trainmen take on the top of freight cars.

stove pipe. Current gossip.

stove pipe committee. Gossipers in the yard master's office.

superheater, *n.* A locomotive where water in the tank is heated.

swing man. A brakeman who works out on one train and returns on the next.

tell (one's) sending, *v. phr.* To recognize (one's) touch in telegraphing.

tallow-pot, *n.* A locomotive fireman. Far West.

trailer, *n.* An engine with a small set of drivers directly under the cab.

trick, *n.* A period of duty—eight hours in station, signal tower, and telegraph service.

turn (one) in, *v. phr.* To report (an employee) to his superior officer.

whistle out a flag, *v. phr.* To blow a locomotive whistle as signal for a flagman to go to the rear.

whistle (one) in, *v. phr.* To recall (the flagman) by whistling.

wild cat. An extra train : in use a generation ago. In Kan., a locomotive without cars.—*v. i.* "Engine 76 will *wild cat* Boston to Portland."

wing, *n.* Arm.

wing her, *v. phr.* To apply the emergency brakes.

SEMI-SECRET ABBREVIATIONS (II).

[From the former list, *D. N.* IV, iii, p. 245–6, delete **t. d.**]

b. b. Bed bug.

con. Consumption : among doctors.

c. & s. Clean and sober : in the Navy.

c. o. p. Customer's own property : in department stores.

c. t. w. Can't tell what : in account books.

d. & d. Drunk and disorderly : in the Navy.

d. f. Damn(ed) fool. Also **G** (God).**d. f.** Also **d. ph.**

d. t.'s. Daily themes : among instructors in composition.

G. b. F. God bless Friday : among teachers.

G. d. God damn.

g. t. h. Go to hell.

h. m. t. Hug me tight (buggy) : in Georgia.

h. o. k. Heaven only knows : college girls' accounts.

k. t. Cocktail.

p. w. g. Pretty waiter girl.
r. b. Round back : among tailors calling measurements.
R. C. Roman Catholic.
r. s. v. p. (1) Rum served very plentifully. (2) Real silver wedding presents.
s. o. t. Son of temperance : euphemism for a heavy drinker.
s. p. g. Something—probably grub : in account books.
s. r. Sub rosa.
t. o. m(y). l. Time of my (your) life.

PERCY W. LONG.

JAMES MORGAN HART.

Of the original members of the Society there remained, until the recent death of Professor Emeritus James Morgan Hart, thirty-seven. His colleagues have already attested the loss which scholars and students alike feel, who can no longer have recourse to the ever-ready interest and sympathy of this distinguished philologian. The Society, in the death of its first Vice-President, who for two years subsequently served as President, has lost both a contributor and a furtherer of the local collectanea of early date which the lapse of time is so rapidly placing beyond our reach. His notes from Cincinnati (*Dialect Notes*, I, i, 60-63) alone appeared under his name. But of his helpful contribution to the general work, no better testimony can be asked than Professor O. F. Emerson's, in his study of the Ithaca Dialect (*Dialect Notes*, I, iii and iv, p. 86): "I am especially indebted . . . lastly and preëminently, to my teacher, Professor James Morgan Hart, not only for valuable training in English philology, but particularly for his searching and painstaking review of this paper, when presented to the University as a thesis for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy."

The Society will long revere the memory of a leader whose scholarship combined with thoroughness so much that was genial and humane.

The Secretary.

LOCAL BRANCHES.

District secretaries are requested to report early in each academic year the status of the local branches and such work as is being undertaken. It is desired also that material so collected be forwarded to the Secretary not later than May 15th, as well as individual plans for seeking collections during the summer vacations.

The Secretary solicits correspondence with philologically trained scholars who are interested in forming additional local branches.

MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT MEETING.

October 25, 1916.

The meeting was called to order in Warren House, Harvard University, at 8.20 p. m. with Professor Sheldon in the chair. Professor Kittredge spoke briefly of the best methods of arousing popular interest in the work of the Society. Dr. Long described the functions of the local branches, and told the results of his recent attempt to enlist the collaboration of correspondents in some of the smaller colleges. Mr. John J. Enneking discoursed of dialect as an expression of individual or communal self, and compared it with the self-expression of household furnishings and of the various arts, especially painting. A discussion ensued concerning dialects as the foundation of a national language.

C. H. Grandgent, *Secretary.*

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Adams, Prof. W. A., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Adams, W. P., Silver Hill Pond, S. Lincoln, Mass.
Alexander, C. C., 540 W. 122d St., New York City.
Allen, William H., with F. C. Stechert Co., 29-35 West 32d St., New York City.
Anderson, Mrs. Walter, 553 Broadway, New Orleans, La.
Angell, Sydney L., 102 W. 123d St., New York City.
Araki, Shigeru, 102 W. 123d St., New York City.
Ayres, Prof. Harry M., Columbia University, New York City.
Baker, A. G., 6 Cornell St., Springfield, Mass.
Baker, Prof. Franklin T., Columbia University, New York City.
Barnes, N. Waring, DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.
Baum, P. F., A.M., 148 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.
Belden, Prof. H. M., University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
Benson, A. B., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Bill, Alfred H., Faribault, Minn.
Bird, A. F., Publ., 22 Bedford St., Strand, London, England, care of E. G. Allen & Sons, 12 Grape St., Shaftesbury Ave., London, W. C.
Blackwell, Dr. R. E., President, Randolph Macon College, Ashland, Va.
Blake, W. B., P. F. Collier & Son, 416 W. 13th St., New York City.
Blume, C. A., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Bolwell, Robert G. W., Livingston Hall, Columbia Univ., New York City.
Bowditch, Prof. C. P., 111 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
Bowen, Prof. B. L., Ohio State University, Columbus, O.
Bradsher, Dr. E. L., 2505 White's Ave., Univ. of Texas, Austin, Tex.
Brandt, Prof. H. C. G., Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.
Brennan, J. J., P. O. Box 215, Haileybury, Ontario, Canada.
Brewster, Prof. W. T., Columbia University, New York City.
Bright, Prof. J. W., Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
Bristol, E. N., 34 W. 33d St., New York City.
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Caffee, Miss Belle, Western State Normal School, Bowling Green, Ky.
Capp, Seth Bunker, P. O. Box 2054, Philadelphia, Pa.
Carhart, Paul W., care G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield, Mass.
Chase, Miss E., Aspinwall Hill, Brookline, Mass.
Chase, Prof. George D., Orono, Me.
Chaussé, Alcède, Box 304, Montreal, Canada.
Child, Prof. C. G., University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
Childs, F. L., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Clark, Prof. E. F., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Colcord, Lincoln, Searsport, Me.

Collitz, Prof. H., Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
Combs, Prof. Josiah H., John Marshall High School, Richmond, Va.
Conant, Prof. C. E., 207 Lindsay St., Chattanooga, Tenn.
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Crowne, Dr. Joseph V., College of the City of New York, New York City.
Crumb, D. S., 5463 Maple Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Cunliffe, Prof. John W., Columbia University, New York City.
Curme, Prof. G. O., 629 Colfax St., Evanston, Ill.
Cutting, Prof. Star W., University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Dana, Dr. Henry W. L., Columbia University, New York City.
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Davis, A. McF., 10 Appleton St., Cambridge, Mass.
Davis, Prof. Henry C., University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. Car.
Davis, Horace, 1800 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.
Davis, John B., Lock Box 257, Chelsea, Okla.
Denham, Edward, 128 School St., New Bedford, Mass.
Denney, Prof. J. V., Ohio State University, Columbus, O.
Dingus, L. R., Richmond College, Va.
Dow, Prof. L. H., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Doyle, H. G., 29 Berkeley St., Somerville, Mass.
Durel, Prof. Lionel, Boys' High School, New Orleans, La.
Emerson, Prof. O. F., Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.
Emery, Prof. F. P., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Enneking, John J., 17 Webster St., Hyde Park, Boston, Mass.
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Fitz-Hugh, Prof. Thomas, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.
Flom, Prof. G. T., 611 West Green St., Urbana, Ill.
Fosnocht, Eddy B., New Haven High School, New Haven, Conn.
Fox, Miss Hannah A., 158 Riverdale St., West Springfield, Mass.
Gaston, Prof. C. R., 215 Abingdon Road, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Geddes, Prof. J., Jr., Boston University, Boston, Mass.
Gordon, R. W., 3 Warren House, Cambridge, Mass.
Gott, Charles, 6 Warren House, Cambridge, Mass.
Grandgent, Prof. C. H., Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Graves, Prof. Thornton S., Trinity College, Durham, N. C.
Greene, Prof. H. E., Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
Hale, Prof. E. E., Jr., Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.
Hamilton, Dr. Alexander, 72 Howard Park Ave., Toronto, Canada.
Haney, Prof. J. L., Central High School, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hanford, Prof. J. H., University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. Car.
Hardy, Prof. Ashley K., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Hart, Prof. A. B., 19 Craigie St., Cambridge, Mass.
Hart, The Rev. C. E., 33 Livingston Ave., New Brunswick, N. J.
Hart, Prof. W. M., University of California, Berkeley, Cal.
Hawes, C. H., College St., Hanover, N. H.
Hempl, Prof. G., Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford Univ., Cal.
Hersey, F. W. C., A.M., 61 Oxford St., Cambridge, Mass.
Hervey, Prof. W. A., Columbia University, New York City.
Hills, Prof. E. C., 12 College Place, Colorado Springs, Col.
Holbrook, Dr. Richard T., Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Hood, T. L., Warren House, Cambridge, Mass.
Hosic, Prof. J. F., Editor of *The English Journal*, Chicago, Ill.
Howard, Prof. W. G., Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Howe, Prof. W. D., Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.
Hulme, Prof. W. H., Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.
Hunt, Prof. T. W., Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
Husband, Prof. R. W., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Jackson, Prof. A. V. W., Columbia University, New York City.
Jagemann, Prof. H. C. G. von, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Johnson, Prof. H., Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.
Jones, Prof. Virgil L., University of Arkansas, Arkan.
Joslyn, F. D., Winona, Kans.
Kelly, Paul H., 20 Cheapside, London, E. C., England.
Kenyon, Prof. John S., Hiram College, Ohio.
Kidder, C. G., 27 William St., New York City.
King, Dr. E. P., 55 Vernon St., Providence, R. I.
Kittredge, Prof. G. L., Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Klaeber, Prof. F., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
Kolbe, Prof. Parke R., University of Akron, Akron, O.
Kotz, Dr. Theodore F., Ohio State University, Columbus, O.
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Lane, W. C., Librarian, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Lanman, Prof. C. R., Harvard University, 9 Farrar St., Cambridge, Mass.
Laughlin, Prof. Hugh C., 530 W. 123d St., New York City.
Lawrence, Prof. W. W., Columbia University, New York City.
Lee, Prof. David R., 1717 Yale Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.
Leonard, Prof. A. N., Bates College, Lewiston, Me.
Libby, C. T., Portland, Me.
Licklider, Prof. A. H., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Lloyd, John Uri, 224 W. Court St., Cincinnati, O.
Lomax, Dean John A., University of Texas, Austin, Tex.
Long, F. P., El Modena, Cal.
Long, Prof. Orie W., Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.
Long, Dr. Percy W., Warren House, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Lord, Prof. G. D., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

Loring, Miss K. P., Pride's Crossing, Mass.
Loveman, Leonora, 12 Concord Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
Lowes, Prof. John L., Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.
Lyon, Prof. D. G., Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
MacCracken, Pres. H. N., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
MacKay, Dr. A. H., Education Office, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
MacLean, ex-Pres. G. E., University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.
Mack, Prof. Jesse F., Hillsdale College, Mich.
Man, A. P., Jr., Yancy, Va.
Manly, Prof. J. M., University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Marvin, Prof. Robert B., Commercial High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mason, John E., Jr., 251 South 44th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Matthews, Albert, 483 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Matthews, Prof. Brander, Columbia University, New York City.
McCrea, Prof. N. G., Columbia University, New York City.
McLaughlin, Prof. W. A., 644 S. Ingalls St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Mead, Prof. W. E., Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.
Merritt, E. P., 343 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.
Moore, Prof. J. B., Columbia University, New York City.
Mott, Prof. L. F., College of the City of New York, New York City.
Neef, Prof. F. J. A., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Neilson, Prof. W. A., Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Nelson, E. S., 69 Perkins St., Cambridge, Mass.
Newell, Miss E. M., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Noble, Prof. Charles S., Iowa College, Grinnell, Ia.
Northup, Prof. Clark S., Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Padelford, Prof. F. M., University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
Palmer, Rev. F. L., Stillwater, Minn.
Pancoast, Henry S., Spring Lane, Chestnut Hill, Pa.
Payne, Prof. L. W., University of Texas, Austin, Tex.
Pearl, Dr. Raymond, Orono, Me.
Penniman, Vice-Provost J. H., University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
Perrin, Prof. M. L., Boston University, Boston, Mass.
Perry, T. S., 312 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.
Phelps, Mrs. von R., 70 West 49th St., New York City.
Potter, Prof. A. K., Brown University, Providence, R. I.
Pound, Prof. Louise, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.
Priest, Prof. George Madison, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
Prince, Prof. John D., Sterlington, Rockland Co., N. Y.
Quick, Herbert, Editor of *Farm and Fireside*, Springfield, O.
Raggio, Prof. Andrew Paul, University of Maine, Orono, Me.
Read, Prof. W. A., 338 Lafayette St., Baton Rouge, La.
Rees, Prof. B. J., Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.
Richards, Prof. Alfred E., New Hampshire College, Durham, N. H.
Riedel, Prof. Ernest, Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.
Robinson, Prof. F. N., Longfellow Park, Cambridge, Mass.

Robinson, Scott, Encyclopædia Britannica, 120 W. 32d St., New York City.
Routh, Prof. James, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.
Rudolph, Miss Adelaide, 2024 East 115th St., Cleveland, O.
Ruppenthal, Judge J. C., Russell, Kans.
Savage, Dr. H. J., Yarrow West, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Schlutter, Dr. O. B., 45 Barbour St., Hartford, Conn.
Schneider, Louis, Clinton, Mo.
Scott, Dr. C. P. G., No. 1 Madison Ave., New York City.
Scott, Roderick, Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.
Searson, Prof. J. W., Manhattan, Kans.
Shapleigh (Mrs. F. E.), E. Z., Williamsville, N. Y.
Shearin, Prof. H. G., Occidental College, Los Angeles, Cal.
Sheldon, Dr. C. C., 49 N. Common St., Lynn, Mass.
Sheldon, Prof. E. S., Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Shellman, M. B., 206 E. Main St., Westminster, Md.
Shepard, Prof. W. P., Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.
Sim, Prof. J. R., College of the City of New York, New York City.
Skidmore, Prof. Mark, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.
Slosson, Mrs A. T., 83 Irving Place, New York City.
Smith, Prof. C. Alphonso, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.
Smith, Fayette A., 203 W. Kirwin Ave., Salina, Kans.
Smith, Prof. J. H., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Snow, C. A., 50 Ames Building, Boston, Mass.
Spanhoofd, Prof. E., St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.
Spanton, Prof. A. D., Municipal University, Akron, O.
Steadman, Dr. J. M., Jr., University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. Car.
Stempel, Prof. G. H., Bloomington, Ind.
Stoddard, Dean F. H., New York University, 22 W. 68th St., New York City.
Stradal, Carrie A., Wakeenay, Kans.
Stratton, Charles E., 70 State St., Boston, Mass.
Tatlock, Prof. John S. P., University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Taylor, Dr. Rupert, Livingstone Hall, Columbia University, New York City.
Telleen, Prof. J. M., Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, O.
Thomas, Prof. Calvin, Columbia University, New York City.
Thomas, Prof. J. M., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
Thompson, E. E., American Book Co., 100 Washington Sq., New York City.
Thorndike, Prof. Ashley H., Columbia University, New York City.
Thornton, Mr. Richard H., 8, Mornington Crescent, London, N. W., England.
Thurber, C. H., 29 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Titus, Prof. E. G., Logan, Utah.
Todd, Prof. H. A., Columbia University, New York City.
Toy, Prof. C. H., 7 Lowell St., Cambridge, Mass.
Tufts, Prof. J. A., Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H.
Tupper, Prof. F., Jr., University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.

Upham, Prof. A. H., Miami University, Oxford, O.
Upson, Mrs. Henry S., 10908 Magnolia Drive, Cleveland, O.
Van Name, Prof. A., 121 High St., New Haven, Conn.
Viles, Prof. G. B., 855 Bridge St., Lowell, Mass.
Vos, Prof. B. J., University of Indiana, Bloomington, Ind.
Wagner, Prof. C. P., 900 Lincoln Avenue (University of Michigan), Ann Arbor, Mich.
Warnock, Elsie, 315 West Lead Ave., Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Warren, Prof. F. M., Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
Webster, J. Rowe, Little's Block, Cambridge, Mass.
Webster, Dr. Kenneth G. T., Gerry's Landing, Cambridge, Mass.
Weeks, Prof. Raymond, Columbia University, New York City.
Werner, Prof. Adolph, College of the City of New York, New York City.
Wheeler, Pres. B. I., University of California, Berkeley, Cal.
Wheeler, Prof. J. R., Columbia University, New York City.
White, Dr. A. C., Cornell University, 424 Dryden Road, Ithaca, N. Y.
White, F. B., St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.
Whitmore, Dr. C. E., 10 Remington St., Cambridge, Mass.
Wilkins, Prof. F. H., Hispania Hall, 601 W. 156th St., New York City.
Wilson, Prof. Charles Bundy, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.
Wilson, Prof. Robert W., 64 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.
Withington, Dr. Robert, 35 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass.
Wood, Prof. F. A., University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Wright, Dr. E. H., Columbia University, New York City.
Young, Prof. Karl, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
Zeitlin, Dr. Jacob, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

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1893	182	1908	288
1894	239	1909	293
1895	258	1910	227
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1901	265	1913	240
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1903	316	1915	303
1904	310	1916	335

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Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick, Me.
British Museum (address, Stevens & Brown, 4 Trafalgar Sq., London, Eng.).
Brown University Library, East Side Station, Providence, R. I.
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Cambridge Public Library, Cambridge, Mass.
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Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, N. H.
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Illinois State Library, Springfield, Ill.
Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Ind.
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Lehigh University Library, South Bethlehem, Pa.
Leland Stanford Jr. University Library, Stanford Univ., Cal.
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Mercantile Library, St. Louis, Mo.
G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield, Mass.
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Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.
New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, New York City.
New York Public Library, New York City.

New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.
Ohio State University Library, Columbus, O.
Ontario Legislative Library, Toronto, Canada.
Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md.
Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J.
Smith College Library, Northampton, Mass.
Société du Parler Français au Canada, Quebec, Canada.
St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.
St. Paul Public Library, St. Paul, Minn.
State Historical Society of North Dakota, University, N. Dak.
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Swarthmore College Library, Swarthmore, Pa.
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Bibliography: Writers containing marked dialect, classified according to locality, with critical remarks as to accuracy.

California: The Forty-niners.

Creole survivals.

Diffusion: the effects of the theatre, vagrants, commerce, the newspaper.

Districts: Rhode Island, New Jersey (Joseph Lincoln), Western Maryland, West Virginia, Mississippi.

French settlements: Northern New York, Kaskaskia, Illinois, St. Genevieve in Southeastern Missouri.

German influence: Iowa, Minnesota, Texas, the Dunkards in Virginia, Wisconsin.

Indian influence: Oklahoma, Western inland states.

Irish and Scottish influence.

Migration: New England in the West; Pennsylvanian settlements in the West.

Negro developments: Southern plantations; the Chesapeake Bay.

Newspapers: Examination of early files; current columns in dialect.

Occupations: Coal mines, lumber terms in northern Michigan, transportation on the canals, on the Mississippi.

Territorial peculiarities: Alaska, Hawaii, Panama, Porto Rico, the Philippines.

Vermont: Robinson's *Uncle Lisha's Shop*.

Yiddish influence:

In the forthcoming isssue of the spring of 1917, tentative plans will be submitted for the immediate assumption of work in direct preparation of the Society's Dictionary of American Speech.

It is desired at the moment that a contributor of means be found who will defray the expense of preparing on cards an alphabetical arrangement of the Society's publications and reserve collectanea.

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DIALECT NOTES.

Volume IV, Part VI, 1917.

COLONIAL AND EARLY PIONEER WORDS.

[The following items from the collectanea of Albert Matthews have been prepared for printing by the Editor, on whom falls responsibility for error.—*Ed.*]

alarm list. "Men capable of bearing arms, from forty to sixty years of age, and who are exempted from the training band, are called the *alarm list.*" 1792, J. Belknap, Hist. of New-Hampshire, III, 286.

alley, *n.* Change Alley, London. "There is in England a practice of making insurances on political events, which has interested the whole *alley* in American politics, and has thrown all into distraction." 1779, J. Adams, Wks. (1854), IX, 478.

argolia. Variant of *argalia.* "The dress of the female consists of a long robe made of the dressed skins, of the elk, the antelope, or the *argolia.*" 1814, Brackenridge, Views of La., 252.

arum, *n.* Limited to the skunk cabbage. "The *arum*, or skunk cabbage, has been found very efficacious in asthmatic complaints." 1792, J. Belknap, Hist. of New Hampshire, III, 127.

aukook. Soap-stone kettle. "Scattered over the field were broken *aukooks.*" 1875, Temple & Sheldon, Hist. of Northfield, Mass., 36.

bat-man, *n.* "I should [be glad] to be informed what proportion of *bat-men* there is allowed to a company of 4 officers and 100 men, in the Royal American battalions? . . And how these *bat-men* are clothed, paid and victualled, and by whom?" 1757, Washington, Writ. (1889), I, 448.—Also **bat-horse,** p. 449. [In the C. D. this word is labelled "Great Britain." The earliest citation in Oxf. E. D. is 1809.]

bawk, *n.* Variant of *balk.* "On the day, when the wheat was carried home, it was inconvenient to carry the chess: it was, therefore, thrown together upon *a bawk*, or headland." 1821, Dwight, Travels, II, 441.

bear's-bush, *n.* "Brought home *Bear's-Bush* and two species of Sumach." 1787, M. Cutler in Life, Jrnls. & Corr. (1888), I, 201.

beetlenut, *n.* "The *Beetlenut*, on its exterior, has a considerable resemblance to the nutmeg; not in shape but in texture." 1821, Dwight, Travels, I, 41.

black jack. "In other places, flint knobs present themselves, strewed with rude masses of horn stone and affording a scanty nourishment to a few straggling *black jacks*, or groves of pine." 1814, Brackenridge, Views of La., p. 106. "The timber is generally . . on the prairie, post oak, *black jack* . . . . 1817, J. Bradbury, Travels, p. 257.

blackman, *n.* A negro. "Capt. Clarke's *blackman's* feet became so sore that he had to ride on horseback." 1807, P. Gass, Jrnl., p. 130.

blaireau, *n.* A badger. "One of our men brought in yesterday an animal called by the Pawnees chocartoosh, and by the French *blaireau*, or badger." 1814, Lewis & Clark's Expedition (1893), p. 64. [Coues adds in a note: "This word happens to be here spelled correctly; nearly always, in this work, it is corrupted to braro, or brairo, or brarow, once braroca, once praro, and in Gass prarow. These forms indicate the Canadian voyageurs' pronunciation, caught by ear by our travelers. Pike has brelau and brelaw."]

bois jaune.=*bois d'arc.* 1817, J. Bradbury, Travels, p. 160, note.

bolt, *n.* A size of cut wood, from three to five feet long. "These clapboards, or cleft-boards, were split from oak *bolts*, or cuts, were 5 to 7 feet long, 8 to 10 inches wide, and about 1½ inches thick on the back." 1875, Temple & Sheldon, Hist. of Northfield, Mass., p. 65.

bolt, *v. t.* To cleave (wood) into bolts. "It is ordered . . that if any person or persons whatsoever shall fall timber on the Commons, after three months its to be crossted or cut off; and after 3 months more to be cleft out or *bolted* or squared." 1685, in Hist. of Northfield, Mass. (1875), p. 99.

bounce, *v. i.* To talk big. Usually labelled "Gt. Brit." "The English *bounce* a great deal about obtaining seven thousand troops from the petty German princes and ten thousand from Ireland." 1780, J. Adams in Fam. Lett. (1876), p. 374.

braireau. Variant of *blaireau.* "The *braireau*, or badger, is found on the Mississippi and on the Missouri." 1814, Brackenridge, Views of La., 57.

brarow. Variant of *blaireau.* "They say this animal which the French call a prarow, or brarow, is a species of badger." 1807, P. Gass, Jrnl., 70.

brelaw. Variant of *blaireau.* "Killed three geese and one racoon, also a *brelaw*, an animal I had never before seen." 1805, Pike, Sources of the Mississ. (1810), p. 30.

buckwood, *n.* "The prevailing growth of timber and the more useful trees are maple or sugar-tree, . . butternut, . . *buckwood*, . . cucumber tree, . . pawpaw or custard apple." 1787, M. Cutler, in Life, Jrnls. & Corr. (1888), II, 397.

bundler, *n.* "We have curtains [on shipboard], it is true, and we only in part undress, about as much as the Yankee *bundlers.*" 1784, Abigail Adams, Lett. (1848), p. 161. Cf. Irving's "Knickerbocker," Bk. 3, Ch. 7.

cabri, *n.* "Skins of the Missouri antelope, called *cabri*, by the inhabitants of the Illinois." 1806, Lewis, Statistical View of the Indians (1807), p. 16. "On the hills above this creek we saw some goats or antelopes, which the French call *cabres.*" 1807, P. Gass, Jrnl., p. 36. "This word *cabri*, also spelled *cabrit*, *cabra*, *cabrie*, and *cabree*, is the Spanish *cabron*, a goat." 1893, E. Coues in "Lewis & Clark's Expedition," p. 35, note.

caisette, *n.* "As the Canadians could not be permitted to take their trunks, or, as they termed them, their *caisettes*, by land, I purchased from them seventeen." 1817, J. Bradbury, Travels, p. 156.

callebash. Variant of *calabash.* "Mr. Church pulled out his *Callebash* . . and drank a good Swig." 1716, Church, Philip's War (1865), I, 81.

calumet dance. "The chiefs asked my permission to dance the *calumet dance* which I granted." 1806, Pike, Sources of the Mississ. (1810), p. 69.

camass-rat. Also **camass.** "The pocket-gopher of this region, a species of *Thomomys* known as the *camass-rat* from its fondness for the bulbs of the camass (quamash, *Camassia esculenta*)." 1893, E. Coues in "Lewis & Clark's Expedition," p. 994, note.

canoe, *n.* In the combinations below:

canoe-deposit. 1807, P. Gass, Jrnl., p. 241.

canoe-load. 1753, Washington, Writ. (1889), I, 15.

canoe-maker. 1805, Pike, Sources of the Mississ. (1810), p. 36.

canoe-man. 1808, Pike, Sources of the Mississ. (1810), I, App. 44, note.

canoe-tender. 1749, W. Douglass, Summary, I, 461.

capstain, *v. t.* "The sides of the Causeys are stoned, *capstained*, and railed." 1821, Dwight, Travels, I, 497.

causey, *v. t.* To pave. "About three miles of the road was *causeyed* with logs." 1821, Dwight, Travels, II, 478.

cave, *n.* "Leads (or loads) are the smaller fissures that connect with the larger, which are called by the miners, *caves*." 1814, Brackenridge, Views of La., p. 148.

classmate, *v. i.* To visit a classmate. "You know I never get or save anything by cozening or *classmating*." 1774, J. Adams in Fam. Lett. (1876), p. 10.

cleverly, *adv.* Well; successfully; fortunately. "Mr. Whitney and Mrs. Kate Quincy are *cleverly* through inoculation in this city." 1776, J. Adams, Wks. (1854), IX, 417. "We are now *cleverly* situated. I have got a set of servants as good as I can expect to find." 1784, Abigail Adams, Lett., p. 210. "She is *cleverly* now, although she had a severe turn for a week." *Ibid.*, p. 212.

comas. Variant of *camas.* "Their bread is made of roots which they call *comas*, and which resemble onions in shape, but are of a sweet taste." 1807, P. Gass, Jrnl., p. 141. "The *com-mas* grows in great abundance on this plain, and at this time looks beautiful, being in full bloom with flowers of a pale blue colour." *Ibid.*, p. 223. [At pp. 205, 212, spelt *com-mas.* See Oxf. E. D. under *camas.*]

cordeau, *n.* A cordelle. "On the instant of my arrival, Mr. Lisa came to borrow a *cordeau*, or towing-line, from Mr. Hunt." 1817, J. Bradbury, Travels, p. 103.

cotoyer, *v. t.* [Fr. to coast.] To go along the side of. "This obliged me to determine to proceed and *cotoyer* the mountain to the south, where it appeared lower, and until we found a place where we could cross." 1808, Pike, Sources of the Mississ. (1810), p. 188.

cousin, *v. t.* See *classmate.* [**cousin on,** to live with (one) as a relative. W. Res.]

cowas, cows, cowish. Variants of *comas.* "The plants whose root is here called *cows*, elsewhere *cowas*, is the same as *cowish*, given in the Century Dictionary as a plant found in the valley of the Columbia river, 'probably some species of *Peucedanum*.' But it is certainly the well-known *Peucedanum*

cous." 1893, E. Coues in "Lewis & Clark's Expedition," p. 1000, note. [See also note by Coues at preceding page, i.e. p. 999.] "We also got bread made of roots, which the natives call *Co-was.*" 1807, P. Gass, Jrnl., p. 212.

cross, *n.* Lacrosse. "This afternoon they had a great game of the *cross* on the prairie, between the Sioux on the one side, and the Puants and Reynards on the other. . . . The ball is made of some hard substance and covered with leather, the cross sticks are round and net work, with handles of three feet long." 1806, Pike, Sources of the Mississ. (1810), p. 100.

culheag, *n.* "Along this road . . we saw the *culheags*, or log-traps, which the hunters set for sables." [Also "for wolves, bears and martins."] 1784, J. Belknap, Tour to the White Mts. (1876), p. 13.

daffy, *n.* Daffodil. "Planted out in my borders in a great alley . . early and late *Daffies*, and Peonies." 1777, M. Cutler in Life, Jrnls. & Corr. (1888), I, 63.

daylight-in, *n.* "I arrived at General Parsons' before *daylight-in*, but it was too dark to make any observations on the city." 1787, M. Cutler in Life, Jrnls. & Corr. (1888), I, 214. [*daylighting?*]

denotas, *n.*=*notas*, *q. v.* "Their money consists of black and white Wampum which they themselves manufacture; their measure and value is the hand or fathom, and if it be corn that is to be measured, 'tis done by the *denotas* which are bags of their own making." [This is a translation from the Dutch.] 1856, Documents relative to the Colonial History of New York, I, 281.

disrest, *v. t.* To dislodge. "Providence seems to encourage the forming of an Expedition to attack that Fort, and to *disrest* and remove the Enemy from that Post." 1696, in Church's Philip's War (1867), II, 123.

dividing ridge. "We arrived at the head of a creek, and came to what is called a *dividing ridge*." [Author adds in a note: "A term given to any elevation that separates the head waters of one creek from those of another."] 1817, J. Bradbury, Travels, p. 60. "We came to the *dividing ridge* between the waters of the Missouri and Columbia." 1807, P. Gass, Jrnl., 237. [So *ridge-road* in O., Ia.]

dog-pole, *n.* "We . . passed . . . an old Indian camp, where we found some of their *dog-poles*, which answer for setting poles. The reason they are called *dog-poles*, is because the Indians fasten their dogs to them, and make them draw them from one camp to another loaded with skins and other articles." 1807, P. Gass, Jrnl., p. 42.

dool, *n.* Variant of *dole*. "And in Cace That any neglect to set up *Dools* by stacks or fences They shall paie 5 *s.*" 1653, in Tilden's Hist. of Medfield, Mass. (1887), p. 60.

draft, *n.* "We proceeded over some very steep tops of the mountains and deep snow; but the snow was not so deep in the *drafts* between them." 1807, P. Gass, Jrnl., p. 231.

draught, *n.* "Originally this tract of low land was partly included in the Wells's meadow *draught*, and partly in the Fifth meadow *draught.*" [A note says: "The term *draught* was used to designate any tract of land which was by order of the town surveyed by the sworn measurers and of which a

plan or *draught* was made, ready to be drawn by lot on a specified day."] 1875, Temple & Sheldon, Hist. of Northfield, Mass., p. 15.

drive-way, *n.* "They were wonderfully expert in killing game with arrows, and in capturing both larger and smaller sorts by means of *drive-ways* and in rude traps and yank-ups. The latter was nothing more than a stout white oak or hickory staddle, bent over and fastened to a notch cut in another tree." 1875, Temple & Sheldon, Hist. of Northfield, Mass., p. 46.

dry-skin, *n.* "If the Blubber be not fat and free, the Whale is call'd a *Dry-Skin.*" 1701, C. Wolley, Jrnl. in New York (1860), p. 39.

dubartus, *n.* "A *Dubartus* is a Fish of the shape of a Whale, which have teeth where the Whale has Bone." 1701, C. Wolley, Jrnl. in New York (1860), p. 39.

go a ducking, *v. phr.* To go swimming. "*Went a ducking* between breakfast & dinner." 1768, Washington, Writ. (1889), II, 234.

edish. Variant of *eddish.* "The worst that can be sayd against the meddow-ground, is because there is little *edish* or after-pasture." 1634, Wood, New Englands Prospect (1865), p. 13.

embarras, *n.* "Having made about fourteen miles, we put to shore, after passing a very difficult *embarras.* This word needs some explanation. . . At the distance of every mile or two, and frequently at less intervals, there are *embarras*, or rafts, formed by the collection of trees closely matted, and extending from twenty to thirty yards." 1814, Brackenridge, Jrnl. in Views of La., p. 205.

engagée, *n.* [Fr.] A boatman, esp. a Canadian-French boatman. "Mr. Dickson, with one *engagée* and a young Indian, arrived at the fort." 1805, Pike, Sources of the Mississ. (1810), p. 48.

falling-axe, *n.* An ax for felling trees. "Cut 60 logs for huts and worked at the canoes. This, considering we had only two *falling-axes* and three hatchets, was pretty good work." 1805, Pike, Sources of the Mississ. (1810), p. 35.

fence-viewer, *n.* The fence-viewer in country districts to-day is an officer (of whom there are usually three in each town) who determines the portion of fences to be built by each property owner, and who "views" fences that are put up to see that they conform to legal requirements. "Ordered, that the fence about the Great Meadow shall be made up by the 16th of April next insuing, sufficient according to law, that is to say, thick and strong according to the judgment of the *fence-viewers.*" 1686, in Hist. of Northfield, Mass. (1875), p. 102. Also Kan.

fille, *n.* "My men had an excellent room furnished them, and were presented with potatoes and *fille.*" [A note adds: "A cant term for a dram of spirits."] 1806, Pike, Sources of the Mississ. (1810), p. 61.

fleet, *adj.* Close to the surface. "He nimbly got behind the But-end of a Tree newly turned up by the Roots, which carried a considerable Breadth of the Surface of the Earth along with it (as is very usual in these Parts, where the Roots of the Trees lie very *fleet* in the Ground)." 1677, Hubbard, Indian Wars (1865), I, 177.

floretting, *n.* Floret. "This mixture [of silk] is carded and called *floretting.*" 1775, Romans, Hist. of Florida, p. 144.

fluke plow. "Get 2 light *fluke Plows.*" 1775, Washington, Writ. (1889), II, 461. Cf. *drill-fluke.*

forted, *adj.* Ensconsed in a fort. "The intent of sending men hither was to protect the frontier inhabitants, . . . which [will] not in any wise be accomplished, while you remain in a body at a certain place, *forted* in, as if to defend yourselves were the sole end of your coming." 1756, Washington, Writ. (1889), I, 360.

fowl-meadow-grass, *n.* "This meadow . . in the spring and autumn, when the river which runs through it overflowed its banks, was observed by the first settlers to abound with water fowl, hence it was called fowl-meadow and the grass *fowl-meadow-grass.* . . . *Fowl-meadow-grass* is cultivated in wet meadows, produces great crops, and makes good cut-hay for cows." 1786, M. Cutler in Life, Jrnls. & Corr. (1888), II, 264.

Franklin tree. "The *Franklin tree* is very curious. It is found only on one particular spot in Georgia." 1787, M. Cutler in Life, Jrnls. & Corr. (1888), I, 273.

frontier, *n.* Frontiersman. "But the *Frontiers* discerning Indians in the Edg of the Swamp, fired immediately upon them." 1677, Hubbard, Indian Wars (1865), I, 144.

game, *n.* Vermin: used jocosely. "We cleaned ourselves (to get Rid of ye *Game* we had catched ye night before)." 1748, Washington, Writ. (1889), I, 2.

gas, *n.* Applied figuratively, that which supports one's repute. "His [Genét's] *gas* is now pretty well expended, and he has descended into universal contempt." 1793, M. Cutler in Life, Jrnls. & Corr. (1888), II, 279.

gascoigny, *n.* Gasconade. "Besides, the summons is so insolent, and savors so much of *gascoigny*, that if two men had only come openly to deliver it, it was too great indulgence to have sent them back." 1754, Washington, Writ. (1889), I, 84.

half breed. Used as a plural form. "Before the English traders came among them, there were scarcely any *half breed*, but now they abound among the younger sort." 1775, Romans, Hist. of Florida, p. 82.

hatchet, to lay down the, *v. phr.=to bury the hatchet.* 1805, Pike, Sources of the Missis. (1810), I, App. 7.

hatchetman, *n.* "I think it will be advisable to detain both mulattoes and negroes in your company, and employ them as Pioneers or *Hatchetmen.*" 1755, Washington, Writ. (1889), I, 299, note.

highlone, *v. i.* "Mulatto Jack return'd home with the Mares he was sent for; but so poor were they, and so much abus'd had they been by my rascally overseer, Hardwick, that they were scarce able to *highlone*, much less to assist in the business of the plantations." 1760, Washington, Writ. (1889), II, 155. [cf. *high lonesome*, a drunken spree. Kan.]

hoop ash, honey locust, nettle tree, overcup oak, pecan. 1817, J. Bradbury, Travels, 258.

hoop-wood, *n.=hoop-tree.* "I marked two maples, an elm, and *hoop-wood* tree." 1770, Washington, Writ. (1889), II, 302.

horn-bound tree. "The *horne-bound tree* is a tough kind of Wood." 1634, Wood, New Englands Prospect (1865), p. 19. [S. E. Mass. *Horn-bine-pine.*]

horsekeeping, *n.* Maintenance of horse. "By your accounts of board, *horsekeeping,* etc., I fancy you are not better off than we are here." 1777, Abigail Adams in Fam. Lett. (1876), p. 262.

housing, *n.* Used as a plural form. "He . . went to Nasket point; where . . coming there found several *Housing* and small Fields of Corn, the fires having been out several days." 1716, Church, Philip's War (1867), II, 107. [*housen?*]

hurricane ground. "We . . travelled chiefly through pine land, and some *hurricane ground.*" [In a note the writer adds: "Tracts of wood formerly destroyed by hurricanes are so called."] 1775, Romans, Hist. of Florida, p. 307. [See also pp. 308, 312.]

hut, *v. i.* "The men solicited me to *hut,* but I was resolved . . . to overcome . . the obstacles opposed to my progress." 1807, Wilkinson in Pike's Sources of the Mississ. (1810), II, App. 29.

inchurched, *p. adj.* 1677, I. Mather, Prevalency of Prayer (1864), p. 257.

increased, *p. adj.* Incensed? "The Indians being . . likewise *increased* against the English, for withholding the Trade of Powder and Shot the last Winter." 1677, Hubbard, Indian Wars (1865), II, 152.

isquouterquash. "The ground affaords very good kitchin Gardens, for Turneps, Parsnips, Carrots, Radishes, and Pumpions, Muskmillions, *Isquouterquashes,* Coucumbers." 1634, Wood, New Englands Prospect (1865), p. 15.

junk bottle. "Sawyer drank the last drop of rum from his *junk bottle.*" 1881, E. H. Elwell in Colls. Maine Hist. Soc. (1887), IX, 217.

lambs-quarter, *n.* Lambs-quarters. "The people of these lodges have gathered a quantity of sun-flower seed, and also of the *lambs-quarter,* which they pound and mix with service berries, and make of the composition a kind of bread." 1807, P. Gass, Jrnl., p. 125. Also Kan.

la platte, *n.* "The third game alluded to, is that of *La Platte,* described by various travellers, and is played at by the women, children, and old men, who like grasshoppers, crawl out to the circus to bask in the sun." 1808, Pike, Sources of the Mississ. (1810), II, App. 16.

lawful, *adv.* In legal tender? "Send mé one ounce of Turkish rhubarb, . . for which here I have to give 2*s.* 8*d. lawful.*" 1775, Abigail Adams in Fam. Lett. (1876), p. 96.

levis, *n.* Levee? "Seeing some English gentlemen walk upon the *Levis.*" 1775, Romans, Hist. of Florida, p. 113. [Cf. Pont-levis, Quebec.—C. H. Page.]

long, *n.* Scalp lock. "Having found him, the King shoots first, though at never such a distance, and then happy is the man can shoot him down, and cut off his *Long,* which they commonly wear, who for his pains is made some Captain." 1670, D. Denton, Brief Descr. of New York (1845), p. 12.

maccarib, *n.* A caribou. "The *Maccarib,* Caribo, or Pohano, a kind of Deer, as big as a Stag." 1672, J. Josselyn, New-Englands Rarities, p. 20.

mitchin, *n.* Variant of *miching.* "One sudden and unexpected Assault put them besides that Work, making their Cookrooms too hot for them at that

Time, when they and their *Mitchins* fryed together." 1677, Hubbard, Indian Wars (1865), I, 148.

mock orange.=*bois d'arc.* "There are even more considerable forest trees, yet undescribed: there is particularly one very beautiful, bois jaune, or yellow wood: by some called the *mock orange.*" 1814, Brackenridge, Views of La., p. 59. Also N. Car., Ill., Va., Ia., Kan.

mogerson. Illit. sp. of *moccasin.* "In the morning we found a *mogerson* tracke, and spent some time scouting after sd Tracke." 1725, S. Willard in Early Records of Lancaster, Mass. (1884), p. 238. [In early Kan., **morgensin.**]

netop, *n.* 1. A friendly Indian: usual sense. 1677, Hubbard, Indian Wars (1865), I, 177. 2. Any Indian. 1716, Church, Philip's War (1865), I, 64. [**meet-up,** *n.* Good friend. Cape Cod.]

New-England-man. New Englander: in common use in the eighteenth century. 1686, J. Dunton, Letters from New England (1867), p. 302. Other instances are on file from J. Adams, M. Cutler, and J. Belknap. Also Va., N. Car.

notas, *n.* "They put into their graves with them a Kettle, a Bow and Arrows, and a *Notas* or Purse of Wampum." 1701, C. Wolley, Jrnl. in New York (1860), p. 50. "Of this they make their Bags, Purses or Sacks which they call *Notas*, which word signifies a Belly."—*Ibid.*, p. 52.

oat, *v. t.* To give oats to (horse). "*Oated* my horse at Newberry." 1770, J. Adams, 30 June, Diary, Wks. (1850), II, 240. **oat,** *v. i.* "Made our next stage beyond Milton Meeting House, at sunset, where we *oated* and drank coffee." 1778, M. Cutler in Life, Jrnls. & Corr. (1880), I, 65. "*Oated* and had my hair dressed. . . After *oating*, we went on to Martin's, two miles." 1788, *Ibid.* (1788), I, 402.

occapechees. "Church pulled out his Callebash and asked Awashonks, Whether she had lived so long at Wetuset, as to forget to drink *Occapechees.*" [Editor says this means "little strong drinks," "drams."] 1716, Church, Philip's War (1865), I, 81.

over-cup, *n.* Quercus macrocarpa. "Of the oak only, there are fourteen or fifteen species, of which the *over cup* (Quercus macrocarpa) affords the best timber." 1817, J. Bradbury, Travels, p. 288.

pateroon, *n.* ?Variant of *patroon*, q. v. "From thence he was forced to travel with his *Pateroon* four or five Miles overland to Damaniscottee, where he was compelled to row, or paddle in a Canoo about fifty five Miles farther to Penobscot. He was put to paddle a Canoo up fifty or sixty Miles farther Eastward to an Island called Mount Desert, where his *Pateroon* used to keep his Winter Station." 1677, Hubbard, Indian Wars (1865), II, 195.

patroon, *n.* [From Spanish use in the Mediterranean.] "The distribution of this dividend is generally as follows: the vessel draws one third, the *patroon* or master, two shares of the remaining two thirds." 1775, Romans, Hist. of Florida, p. 186.

petunk, *n.* "Philip . . starting at the first Gun threw his *Petunk* and Powderhorn over his head, catch'd up his Gun, and ran as fast as he could

scamper." [Editor adds in a note : "*Petunk*, literally, 'that into which something is put,' i. e., the pouch, or haversack, which the Indian always carried by way of pocket."] 1716, Church, Philip's War (1865), I, 146.

pinenet, *n.* "The whole of this course lays through ridges of pines or swamps of *pinenet*, sap pine, hemlock, &c." 1808, Pike, Sources of the Mississ. (1810), I, App. 54. [Fr. *pinette ?*]

pistereen. Variant of *pistareen*. "Gave him refreshments, oats, and a *pistereen*." 1788, M. Cutler in Life, Jrnls. & Corr. (1888), I, 432.

pohano. See *maccarib*.

powwowee, *n.*=*powwow*, medicine man. "Sathan hath so emboldened the *Pauwauees* that this winter (as I learn to my grief) there hath been Pauwauing again with some of them." 1650, J. Eliot in Early Records of Lancaster, Mass. (1884), p. 27.

prarow. Variant of *blaireau*. "Two of our hunters went out and killed an animal, called a *prarow*, about the size of a ground hog and nearly of the same colour." 1807, P. Gass, Jrnl., p. 25.

preachman, *n.* Preacher. 1677, Hubbard, Indian Wars (1865), II, 197.

relot, *v. t.* "The first grantees agreed 'to give up Pauchaug,' and have it *relotted* to the settlers, without regard to previous rights." 1875, Temple & Sheldon, Hist. of Northfield, Mass., p. 15.

ripple, *n.* A Brobdingnagian ripple. "Attempted a *ripple* this morning, and were driven back five times. . . This *ripple*, like all others of the Missouri, is formed by high sand bars, over which the water is precipitated, with considerable noise." 1814, Brackenridge, Jrnl. in Views of La., p. 215. [Cf. *riffle* in Thornton, and "Blends" in D. N. IV, p. 38.]

rusticoat, *adj.* "But how much more luxurious it would be to me to dine . . upon *rusticoat* potatoes with Portia !" 1782, J. Adams in Fam. Lett. (1876), p. 404.

sackamaker, *n.* Sachem. "Once when we were at dinner at the Governor's Table, a *Sackamaker* or King came in with several of his Attendants." 1701, C. Wolley, Jrnl. in New York (1860), p. 37.

sagamoreship, *n.* Office or dignity of sagamore, or sachem. 1674, J. Josselyn, Two Voyages to New England, p. 123.

sand-bind, *n.* "The Hudsonia, of which I shall send you a specimen, is called *Sand-bind*, from the circumstance of its being found only on the seashore, in a loose sand, subject to be blown about by the wind, but confined by the plant." 1793, M. Cutler in Life, Jrnls. & Corr. (1888), II, 279. [bindweed ?]

saunks, sauncksquûaog.=*sunk, sunk squaw*, q. v. 1643, R. Williams, *Key*, 133.

sunk squaw. A queen, or wife of a sachem. Also *sunk*. "He . . found the same Indians, with some others, and their *Sunke Squaw*, or chief Woman of that Indian Plantation, there ready to meet him. . . . There were aboue fifteen of the Indians present, besides their *Sunke Squaw* (which is with us thier Governess or Lady)." 1677, Hubbard, Indian Wars (1865), I, 270.

suncke, *n.* "Ninnegret married a Pequot, of high blood. Awaking, one

night, after intoxication, and finding his *suncke* [queen] lying near another Indian, he, in a fit of jealousy, took his knife, and cut three strokes on each of her cheeks, in derision for adultery." 1804, Colls. Mass. Hist. Soc., I, 83, n.

setting pole. See *dog-pole*. 1788, M. Cutler in Life, Jrnls. & Corr. (1888), I, 399.

shapeleel, shapelell, *n.* "There we got some *Shap-e-leel*, a kind of bread the natives make of roots, and bake in the sun." 1807, P. Gass, Jrnl., p. 199.

skipple, *n.* A measure of three pecks. "Long Island Wheat three shillings a *Skipple*." 1701, C. Wolley, Jrnl. in New York (1860), p. 34.

slip, *n.*=*gap*. "Came through Dunning's *Slip*, where the river divides Dunning Mountains, and in a short distance passed through another *Slip*, which divides Turris Mountain." 1788, M. Cutler in Life, Jrnls. & Corr. (1888), I, 427.

slip, *v. i.* "I have had chairs bottomed with the rind [of basswood], which will *slip* finely in June." 1788, S. Deane in M. Cutler's Life, &c. (1888), I, 388.

snarly, *adv.* In snarls; tangled. "Walnut, cherry, and some other woods that grow *snarly* and neither tall nor large, . . are the growth of the richest bottoms." 1770, Washington, Writ. (1889), II, 311.

sow-tit, *n.* "It is . . covered with trees—a white oak four feet in diameter near the summit—cavity in the middle covered with *sow-tits*." 1788, M. Cutler in Life, Jrnls. & Corr. (1888), I, 410.

Spanish beard. "The long moss, or *Spanish beard* begins to be seen below the Arkansas." 1814, Brackenridge, Views of La., p. 42.

speech-belt, *n.* "The King spoke much the same as he had before done to the General; and offered the *Speech-Belt* which had before been demanded." 1753, Washington, Writ. (1889), I, 28.

squaw-sachem, *n.*=*sunk squaw*. 1676, S. Sewall, Diary, I, 14. Also in Hubbard, I. Mather, and Church.

staninca, *n.* "A wooden bowl was now handed round, containing square pieces of cake, in taste resembling gingerbread. On enquiry I found it was made of the pulp of the persimon, mixed with pounded corn. This bread they call *staninca*." 1817, J. Bradbury, Travels, p. 37.

storesman, *n.* Steersman. "For the Whale boats gained so much upon them, and got so near that Capt. Cook firing at the *Stores-man* which was the Indian, & happen'd to graze his skull, and quite spoil'd his Paddling." 1716, Church, Philip's War (1867), II, 147.

summerish, *adj.* Summery. 1780, T. Smith, Jrnl. (1849), p. 281.

sun, *n.* Sunfish. 1807, P. Gass, Jrnl., p. 29.

tiif, *n.* "The porter's ore, or galena, has always adhering to it, a sparry matter, which the miners call *tiif*, and which requires to be separated with small picks made for that purpose." 1814, Brackenridge, Views of La., p. 148.

tining, *n.* "Got a new harrow made of smaller and closer *tinings* for harrowing in grain." 1760, Washington, Writ. (1889), II, 163.

tomahawk improvement. "They were determined to hold the lands by what is called "*tomahawk improvements*," as many had in Pennsylvania and Virginia." 1842, L. Munsell in M. Cutler's Life, &c. (1888), I, 133.

tomahawk settler. "Stopped and breakfasted at a little clump of houses on the Indian side. They were *tomahawk settlers*." 1788, M. Cutler in Life, Jrnls. & Corr. (1888), I, 425.

tomhog. Variant of *tomahawk*. "A great surly look'd fellow took up his *Tomhog*, or wooden Cutlash, to kill Mr. Church, but some others prevented him." 1716, Church, Philip's War (1865), I, 82.

trail, *n.* Trawl? "The fish here are generally pike, . . and other common fish. What we caught were taken with *trails* or brush nets." 1807, P. Gass, Jrnl., p. 29.

trucking-cloth, *n.* "He or they so delivering, shall receive for their Pains, forty *Trucking-cloth* Coats." 1675, in Hubbard's Indian Wars (1865), I, 78.

trunched, *adj.* "But how were my ideas changed, when I saw a short, *trunched* old man [Benjamin Franklin], in a plain Quaker dress." 1787, M. Cutler in Life, Jrnls. & Corr. (1888), I, 267.

tumbler, *n.* A tumbrel. "I . . beg you the favor to choose me . . as much thread as is necessary in Mr. Lewis' Store, if he has them. If not, in Mr. Jackson's, and send them up by John who comes with a *Tumbler* for that purpose." 1757, Washington, Writ. (1889), I, 490.

wapto, whapto. Variants of *wappato*. "The roots are . . . called *whapto*; resemble a potatoe when cooked, and are about as big as a hen egg." 1807, P. Gass, Jrnl., pp. 160, 170.

wood-spell, *n.* "The *wood-spell* was recognized as one of the few holiday seasons of our ancestors. This was the time of getting together the minister's supply of wood, which then formed part of his salary." 1880, S. Perley, Hist. of Boxford, Mass., p. 177. [Perley refers to Mrs. Stowe's *Oldtown Folks*.]

yank-up, *n.* See the quotation under *driveway*.

ADDENDA.

fowl-meadow, *n.* Sour soil, needing to be treated with lime. York Co., Me.—G. F. Lord.

highlone, *v. i.* To walk without the support of the nurse: said of a baby. Ky.—H. G. Shearin.

housen, *pl.* Heard in Chichester, N. Y., as late as 1879.—F. P. Emery.

pateroller, *n.* Night-guard over negro slaves on an ante-bellum plantation. Ky.—H. G. Shearin.

WESTERN RESERVE.

The following list of words represents the dialect of the Connecticut Western Reserve of Northeastern Ohio. The first settlers of this region were almost exclusively New England people, or descendants of New England people who had settled in New York and Northern Pennsylvania. So far as it is not affected by outside influence, the dialect of the Western Reserve is the development of the dialects of New England of about a hundred years ago.

In accordance with the present policy of the Dialect Society not to republish material once recorded, I have attempted to include in my list only material that is new in some particular, or can throw some new light on old material. A good many words appear that have been printed before, but there is always some added or different form, pronunciation, or meaning to warrant inclusion. In many cases where pronunciation was not indicated in previous lists, I strongly suspected a difference, and accordingly recorded mine. I have indicated pronunciation wherever there could be any doubt. In many instances I have done so in order to indicate stress, which often differs, in phrases especially.

The basis of my observations is my own dialect, that of Medina County, which was almost entirely unaffected by other dialects for the first twenty years of my life. Where I have not actually observed forms in other parts of the region, I have markt the note M. (Medina County). In practically all cases, however, the forms are the same, without doubt, in the rest of the Western Reserve. In notes not so markt my actual observation extends also to other parts, so that the statements may safely be accepted for the region as a whole. In particular, I have verified nearly all of the list by the assistance of my friend Mr. B. F. Stanton, Superintendent of Schools, Alliance, O., a native of Ashtabula Co., who has always had great interest in the customs and language of the Yankee element on the Western Reserve.

W. R. is for Western Reserve ; O., Oxford Dictionary ; W., Webster's New International Dictionary (last edition).

aiah (êa, e$_{i}$a, with nasal ê), *adv.* Yes. Without initial *y*, though often shading into the form with *y*. It often ends with a slight glottal stop or a closed *p*. Very common colloquially. General. [Ind. yêa.]

ailded, *v.* Preterit of *ail*, though *aild* was not used, so far as I know, for the present. "He didn't know what *ailded* him." In Kan., also **ailted.**

Aleck, Alexander. Always *elik, eligz·ændər* in the native speech. Also N. Eng., Va., N. Car., S. Car., Ill., Ia., Kan., Ky., N. Y.

ambition, *n.* Energy, industry. "He's awful lazy; has no *ambition* at all." Also N. Eng., N. Car., La., Ill., Ky.—**ambitious,** *adj.* Full of energy, industrious. "I don't feel very *ambitious* today." M. Also N. Eng., N. Car., Ill., Kan., Ky., N. Y.

and (and), *conj.* This pronunciation in pause and under some stress occurs occasionally (regularly with some individuals). It may be a restrest form of *ənd* > *ɒnd* > *and*, as it is spoken by people who never affect the "broad a." Also Indianapolis, Va., Pa., Cal.

an end (ən·end), *adv. phr.* Endways; on the end. "Drive this timber *an end* a little." "Strike it *an end.*" Distinct in sound from *on end.* M.

anty up (ænti·ɐp), *interj.* Hurry up. Ashtabula Co.

arch (ârtʃ), *n.* Furnace (of brick, stone, or the like) for boiling maple sap. Also Vt.

back-swath (b·ækswaþ), *v. t.* and *n.* To reverse a mower or a reaper and drive the horses back in the swath just cut, so as to cut the hay or grain just passed over by the machine and horses without being cut. Done in beginning a field of hay or grain. As noun, the act of doing the above, or the swath cut in returning. Also Vt., Ill., N. Y.

bad off (bæd·ɔf), *adj.* Badly off. Usually, but not always, refers to health. "He's pretty *bad off* this morning." "I guess his money affairs are pretty *bad off.*" General.

band (bænd), *n.* A flat belt to convey power from one pulley to another. Also a wisp of straw, and later, cord, for binding sheaves. N. Eng., La., Ill., Ky.

band-cutter, *n.* One who cuts the straw or twine bands of sheaves in machine threshing. Also Ill., Kan., Ky., N. Y.

barley out (barli·aut), *phr.* Call for a truce in children's games. I have never heard here the forms *barley*, and *barley's out.*

barn floor. The floored driveway of a farm barn, the other parts of the barn often not being floored (as the bays). "He has his bays full of wheat, and is now filling his *barn floor.*" Also N. H., Ky., Vt., Ill.

barn-raising (b·ârn rêziŋ, -in) *n.* A bee for the purpose of setting in place the bents, etc., of a barn already framed. "We're going to a barn-raising today." Also N. H., Ky., Vt., Ia., N. Y.

basin (bêsn), *n.* The native word for a pan of tin or sheet iron smaller than a milk-pan (cf. *pan*[1]). When more specific, designated by an added word; as *wash-basin*, etc. General.

bay, *n.* Compartment in a barn for hay or unthresht grain. Cf. IV. 153. On W. R. this compartment is not under the scaffold, but at one side of it. The typical barn had a barn floor in the center, one or two scaffolds (q. v.) above, and a bay on each side of the barn floor, one at each end of the barn. "We'll put this load in the south *bay.*" Also N. Eng., N. Y.

beat the band, *slang.* Exceedingly. Familiar since my boyhood. *To beat the cars* was apparently a later arrival. "He ran *to beat the band.*" "It rained *to beat the band.*" M. Slang, not local.

bell-bird, *n.* Wood thrush. M.

belly-smacker, *adv.* Same as *belly-gut*, the usual term in M. Newton Falls, O.

bind in (baind · in), *v. t.* In loading or stacking hay or sheaves, to lay a tier or the inner edge of the outer tier to hold the latter in place. "You had better *bind in* this tier." Also Me., N. H., Ky., N. Y.

bite, *n.* To the definition in W. should be added for W. R. that *bite* connotes a small amount, a lunch or "snack." "We had a *bite* at ten o'clock and dinner at noon." General.

bit-stock (bʻitstɔk), *n.* Cf. *whip-stock.* Also N. Eng.

blasphemy, -ous (-fʻimi, -fʻimɔs), *n.* & *adj.* My father, a native of W. R. of New England parents, regularly read it so from the Bible. Also N. Eng.

block, business-block, *n.* A single building with one or more stores or offices, etc. Not the same as a block of buildings. Most W. R. towns have one or more principal buildings called "——— Block;" as "Phoenix Block." General.

boil (boil, bail), *v. abs.* Boil maple sap in the sugar-bush. "The sap is running, and I am going to *boil* to-morrow." Also N. Eng., Ky.

boil down, *v. t.* and *abs.* In the older method of boiling maple sap, to cease putting in fresh sap and to allow that in the pan or kettle to attain the desired consistency. "This sap is about ready to *boil down.*" "I've been boiling two days; tomorrow I'm going to *boil down.*" M. Also Ill., N. Y., N. Eng., Ky.

brace (s), *n.* The stiff shoots sent out and down from Indian corn stalks near the ground, serving to brace the stalk against the wind.

break the road, break a road, *v. phr.* After a deep snow to break a roadway, either in a field or on a highway. "I had to *break a road* to town this morning." "The road was already *broke.*" Also N. Eng., Ky., N. Y., Ill., Ia., Neb.

buck, *n.* Ram. *Buck* is the usual popular word. *Ram* is well known, but is used more for the scientific term. "John, go and catch the old *buck.*" Cf. "Mr. A's flock has many fine ewes and three registered *rams.*" Also New Eng., Ky., Ill., Kan., Va., Cal., N. Y., New M., Or.

bucket (bʌkit), *n.* This word is hard to define for W. R. Apparently it is always a specific word, while *pail* is general. Usually it denotes a wooden vessel without a bail; but the *well-bucket* has a bail. The commonest application is to *sap-bucket*, formerly always of wood. As sap-buckets began to be made of metal, and were always without bails, perhaps this is the source of the distinction usually made between a tin bucket without bail and a tin pail with bail. But on the W. R. *bucket* is never generalized. *To pail the cow*= "to milk," is apparently not native to M. Not local.

build a fire, *v. phr.* Kindle a fire, with no reference to the preparation or arrangement of the fuel (Cf. O. s. v. *build*). "*Build a fire* in the kitchen stove." Also Vt., N. H., Mass., Ind., La., Ill., S. Car., N. Y., Ia., Kan., Ky.

bunch up, *v. t.* Same as *tumble up* (q. v.). Also N. Eng., Ind.

bundle (bʉndl), *n.* Sheaf of unthresht grain. *Sheaf* is rarely used, though entirely intelligible. "These *bundles* are too large to cure well." "I've been pitching *bundles* all day." To designate quantities of sheaves neither *sheaves* nor *bundles* is used, but *dozen* or *shocks*. "I have twenty *dozen* on this load." "Twenty *dozen* of wheat, oats, etc." Also Ill., Kan., Ky., N. Y.

bundle-carrier, *n.* An attachment to a self-binder for carrying the bound sheaves together into heaps to be set up. Also Ill., Kan., Ky.

butter, *n.* Device on a self-binder for evening the butt ends of the sheaves before binding. Also Ill., Ky.

buzz, *v. t.* To cut with a buzz-saw; especially, *to buzz wood*, to cut up into fuel lengths. Comparatively recent. "I'm going *to buzz wood* today." "I'm going to have these tops *buzzed up*." Also N. H., Ont., N. Y.

ca'c'late (kæklêt), *v. t.* Calculate, consider, intend. "I *ca'c'late* he'll be here to-morrow." "I *ca'c'late* to go to town today." Cf. *Cowc'late*. Also N. Eng., Ill., Kan., Ky.

calamus (kæləməs), *n.* Candlemas. Not heard recently. "*Calamus* day is woodchuck day."

cap, fence-cap, *n.* A rectangular piece of wood c. two ft. x six in. x two in. with a large hole near each end. It is placed over the upper ends of two stakes in making a stake-and-rider fence, or sometimes a worm fence. Also Vt., Mass.

cellar, *n.* My pronunciation has always been *selr*, but *sʉlr* is heard, esp. in *down cellar*. M. Also Ky.

century (sentəri), *n.* Geauga Co. Heard from an old person not likely to affect the pronunciation. Doubtless a preservation of the earlier pronunciation. Also Ky.

chamber (tʃæmbr), *n.* Chamber, room, usually on the upper floor of a house; also the whole of the upper floor. Cf. *up chamber*. "He sleeps in the *chamber*." M. Used by a native of R. I. who migrated in 1830. Also Vt.

change works, *v. phr.* To exchange labor; to reciprocate in labor, esp. farm labor. "Will you *change works* with me thrashing this year?" Also Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., Kan., N. Y.

character, (kərˈæktr), *n.* Used by an old man and recognized by others as peculiar. Heard in Mass. from Irish. Also Me., Ill.

chase up, *v. t.* To scare up; start (game). Cf. *chase*, I. 414. "My dog *chased up* a rabbit, but didn't follow him."

chawnk (tʃɔŋk), *v. t.* and *i.* Chank. General. I have not heard the forms *tʃoŋk*, *tʃœŋk*, though *tʃœŋkinz* is common. Note Eugene Field, "Love to *chawnk* green apples,"—Jest 'fore Christmas, v. 5 (quoted in III. 130 ?). Oddly it is not recognized by W. or O. In Vt. & Mass. used with comic intent and not associated with *chank*.

chunk (tʃɐŋk), *n.* A piece of firewood too large for a cook-stove, and used in a heating stove. Also *chunk-wood*. "He is drawing a load of *chunks*." "This wood is too small for this stove; get a *chunk*." "*Chunk-wood* for sale" (adv. 1917). Also N. H., Vt., Mass., La., Ill., Ia., Kan., N. Y.

come in, *v. i.* To calve. Associated [not in N. Eng.] with the fact that a cow *comes in* from the woods, where she is likely to stay a few days before calving. Also N. Eng., Ky., Ill., S. Car., Kan. [**come in profit,** Conn.; **come in fresh,** Ill.]

come up missing, also **turn up missing.** Also N. Eng., Ill., Kan.

comfortable (kɒ,frtəbl), *adj.* Common pronunciation in rapid or careless speech without *m*, but with a strongly nasalized *ɒ*, and *r* almost inaudible but consonantal, perhaps voiceless. Also Ky.

compromise (kəmpr·amis) *v.* and *n.* An isolated, but apparently natural pronunciation. Summit Co. Also Kan. (rare).

continental (kantn-·entl), *n.* and *adj.* In such phrases as "I don't care a *continental.*" Doubtless=a piece of worthless continental currency. "I wouldn't give a *continental,*" and the cross, "I don't give a *continental.*" Then (by extension ?) as *adj.* : "This *continental* old thing won't work." General.

course (kurs), in the phrase *of course.* This, my native pronunciation, must have been current when I learned to speak. M. Also Kan.

covered wagon, *n.* A four-wheeled vehicle, not primarily for passengers, with or without springs, and having a box of considerable length with an archt cover over the whole. A *carriage* is a one-seated (less commonly two-seated) top buggy for passengers. Also Vt., Mass., Ill., Va., N. Car., Ky.

cowc'late (k·aukəlêt), *v. t.* Calculate, with the *l* completely vocalized and combined with the *æ* to form *æu, au.* Used by people who would recognize *ca'clate* as illiterate. Usually means "intend". "I *cowc'late* to be there."

cowc'lation(s) (kaukəl·êʃənz), *n.* Calculation(s), intention(s), arrangement(s). "They made *cowc'lations* for thirty people." M.

crack the whip, *v.* and *n.* Same as *snap the whip*, I. 424. "Let's play *crack the whip.*" "Let's *crack the whip.*" Also N. Eng., N. Y., Ill., Ia., Va., N. Car., Kan., Neb.

cradle around, also **mow around** (mô), *v. t.* To cut with a grain-cradle a swath around the outside of a field of grain to make room for a harvesting machine to enter upon the grain without having to back-swath (q. v.). "I generally *cradle around* before I reap." Also N. Eng., Ky., Ill.

crupper (krûpr), *n.* Crupper of a harness. (*Krupr*) and (*krɒpr*) are also common. Also N. Eng., Ky.

cut, *v. t.* Castrate. *Alter* is the more dignified term. General.

cylinder (silindr), *n.* The cylindrical drum in which are set the teeth of a threshing machine. Also Ill., Neb., Ky.

dairy (deri), *n.* Dairy, establishment for milk, etc. Also Vt., Ky.

dead-furrow (d·edfërô), *n.* The double furrow or ditch left between two lands in plowing. It is odd that this word, universal among farmers on the W. R. and doubtless elsewhere, and always strest as a compound, is not in the dictionaries. *Dead-furrow* in I. 420 (s. v. *land*) must be different, for plowing in lands leaves a dead-furrow between every two lands. When a field is plowed around (q. v.) there is one short dead-furrow in the center, unless the field be square. Also N. Eng., Ill., N. Y. Plowing in lands was called also **back-furrowing.**

development, *n.*, strest on the *o*. Reported by my father as a former pronunciation he had heard. M. Jocose and general.

different, -nce (difrnt, difrnts), *adj.* and *n.* The usual rapid colloquial pronunciation. General (and in pl. difrns).

dig out, *v. i.* To run away, as from danger. "He *dug out* of there as fast as he could." "You *dig out* o' here." Also La., Ill., Ky.

dirt, *n.* Excrement. Usually with qualifying noun: as, *horse-dirt*, etc. General.

dog (dɔg, dag) *n.* A native of R. I. always used *dɔg* on ordinary occasions but in a specialized playful sense he would say, "Ah, you little *dag*!" (to child). For a similar differentiation cf. *God*. Also La.

doubler (dɔblr), *n.* The double ridge thrown up from the furrow on each side in beginning to plow a land. Cf. *dead-furrow*. Ashtabula Co.

down, *adv.* Of hay or grain: cut and lying on the ground; of hay, in any stage short of the cock, stack, or barn; of grain, in any stage short of the shock. Cf. *set up*. "I've a lot of hay *down*; I hope it won't rain." "Well, the wheat is all *down*, and part of it is set up." Also N. H., Vt., Mass., Ill., Kan., N. Y., Ky.

drop (dræp), *n.* Chiefly in the phrase, "To get the *drap* on one," to get the advantage of one. The usual pronunciation of the general word is *drap*. M. Also Conn., N. Y., Ky.

draw (drɔ), *v. t.* The regular word for "haul on a vehicle"; as, *draw* hay, oats, wood, etc. Also *draw in, out*. *Haul* is also common, and is superseding *draw*. "We're going to *draw* wheat today." "He's *drawing in* hay." "He's *drawing out* manure." Also N. H., Vt., Mass., N. Y.

draw in, *v. t.* and *abs.* In loading or stacking hay or grain, to lay the outer tiers successively nearer the center, so as to contract the load or stack. Cf. *lay out*. "You are a little heavy on the off side; you'd better *draw in* that corner a little." "It is time to begin to *draw in* now." Also N. Eng., Ky., Kan.

druther (draðr), *v. phr.* Cf. *ruther* Also N. Eng., Ky., Ill.

emptyins, -ngs (emptiinz, -iŋz), *n.* My mother says, "I never heard *emptyings* applied to anything but salt-rising bread." It is applied to the fermenting stage. M. Geauga Co. Also Vt.

ex, *n.* Axle. The usual native word. *Axle* was comparatively rare. I never heard *ex* for *axe* (Cf. IV. 298). Also N. Eng., N. Y., Ill., Kan.

feel one's oats: also **his oats prick him** (hiz ·ôts prikim). Cf. III. 575. General. In this connection should be noted Chaucer's *Tr. & Cr.* I. 218f:

> "As proude Bayard ginneth for to skippe
> Out of the wey, so priketh him his corn."

feller, *n.* Meaning? In my early school days, when a boy said *feller* for *fellow*, another would say, "A *feller* is a sheep-thief." Reported also by my father as rare. M. Also Ill., Pa., Kan., Mass., Va., N. Car.

fence-balk (fensbɔk), *n.* The strip of uncultivated land left after the removal of a fence. Cf. *balk*. Ashtabula Co.

fence-block, *n.* A wooden or stone block placed under the corners of a worm fence to keep the rails off the ground.

fettilock (fetilak) *n.* Fetlock. Ashtabula Co.

fiddle in (grass seed or oats), *v. t.* To sow these with a seeding machine operated by a bow resembling a fiddle-bow. From the '80's on. Also Ill.

find a tehee's egg in a haha's nest, *v. phr.* To have a fit of the giggles. M. Also Vt., N. H., Mass., Ill., Kan., N. Y., Can.

finger, *n.* One of the long curved wooden rods on a cradle scythe to catch the grain so that it may be laid in the swath. Also N. Eng., Ky., Ill., N. Y.

fit, *v. t.* and *abs.* To prepare soil for seed. Usually applied to the finishing processes. "This field is not *fitted* yet." "I am *fitting* for wheat this week."

flat-bottom (flˑætbatm), *n.* Short for *flat-bottom sled*, a sled with wide wooden runners for use in soft snow or mud. "It's so soft I think I'll use the *flat-bottom* today."

flop (flap), *v. t.* Flap (the wings), not necessarily with a noise, as of a bird flying. "The rooster *flopped* his wings and crew." "The hawk partly sailed and partly *flopped* his wings." M. Also N. Eng., Ill., Ia., South, Kan., Ky., N.Y.

flour gravy (flaur grˑêvi), *n.* Gravy made of milk, white flour, butter, and seasoning. Very common on W. R. Also N. Eng., Ill., N. Y., Kan., Ky.

foretop (fôrtap), *n.* The forelock on a horse's head. Not=*fetlock* on W. R. Cf. II. 297. "If you havn't got a halter, lead him by the *foretop*." Also N. Eng., Ky., Ill., S. Car., Kan., N. Y.

founder (faundr), *v. t.* & *i.* To become stiff from overeating (of a horse); also to cause to become so. "The old horse has become *foundered* on green corn." "Be careful, or the old horse will *founder*." "If you feed him too much, you will *founder* him." Also N. Eng., Ky., Ill., Ia., Kan. [In La. it means also "to break down physically."]

fraid-cat, *n.* Coward. Only among children. Cf. III. 576. General.

furiation, *n.* Fury, in the phrase, *like furiation*. General.

gad (gæd), *n.* A whip,—usually cut from a tree and suggesting stiffness (like a goad), though used as a whip. Also N. H., Ill., Ia., Vt., N. Y., Kan.

gather, gether (gæðr, geðr), *v. t.* & *abs.* To collect (maple sap). "He *gethered* all day yesterday, and is boiling today." Also N. Y., N. Eng., Ky.

gathering, gethering (gæð(ə)riŋ, -in, geð-), *n.* In collecting maple sap, the act of collecting once from every tree in the sugar-bush; also, the amount so collected. "There were twenty barrels in the first *gathering*, and three *gatherings* in the one run." "I'm boiling the last *gathering*." N. Eng., Ky.

gaup (gɔp), *v. i.* Gape, stare with open mouth. "Don't stand *gauping* at it." M. Also N. Eng., Ill., Ia., N. Y., Kan.

get the right scald on, *v. phr.* To be fortunate in doing something just right. From scalding hogs in dressing them, an operation requiring experience. "I *got just the right scald on* that." Also Kan.

get up and dust, *v. i.* (gitːɒpəndˑɒst); *n.* (gːitɒpəndˑɒst). Be energetic; energy, activity. "If you get a living here, you have to *get up and dust*." That man has some *get-up-and-dust*." Also N. Eng., Ky., Ia., Kan., Neb.

girt (gërt), *n.* A horizontal timber, smaller than a beam, extending between posts above the sill and below the plate, in a frame building. N. Eng., Ill.

git, *v. i.* There is a tendency to specialize this form. People who would ordinarily use *get* might say, "You *git*!" M. Also Ill., N. Eng., Kan., Neb.

git ep, *v. i.* Get up! (to a horse). Also Vt., N. H., Ill., Ia., Kan., N. Y.

glary (gleəri), *adj.* Only of clean, smooth ice. Also N. Eng., Ia.

God. I remember as a child that a connotation of reverence attacht to the pronunciation *god*, while *gad* suggested irreverence. General.

good for, *adj. phr.* Able to pay (of persons). O. mentions this sense without example, and W. fails to record it. "He is *good for* the debt." "He is *good for* a thousand dollars." General.

great guns and little gunner! *interj.* Not frequent. M.

great note, a (əgr·êtn:ôt), *n. phr.* Expresses disgust or mild disapproval. "Isn't that *a great note*!" Also N. H., Vt., Mass., La., Kan., Ky., N. Y.

grovelling (grəvliŋ), *ptc. adj.* or *adv.* The word is rarely used in the vernacular. This pronunciation apparently goes back to the earlier *u*. Also N. Eng., Cal.

hammer (hamr, hamə), *n.* Used by a native of R. I. who migrated 1830. Reported also from Portage Co. M. [Vt. harmar.]

handspeek (hændspîk) *n.* Handspike. Not the prevailing form. Also N. Y.

Hardscrabble (hârdskræbl), *pr. n.* Hamlet in Medina Co., apparently named humorously and preserving the word *scrabble*="scramble." "*Hardscrabble* is well named." Place name in N. Eng. also.

hardy (hârdi), *adv.* In the phrase, *just as hardy*! an emphasizing addition to a statement, as if one had been doubted="anyhow" "Well, he was there, *just as hardy!*" M. Also reported by Professor R. W. Brown from S. E. Ohio.

hear to (hiərtû), *v. t.* Consent to. "He wouldn't *hear to* it." General.

heave up Jonah, *v. phr.* To vomit violently. Also N. Eng., Kan.

heft, *n.* The greater part; bulk. "The *heft* of these apples are small." Also Me., N. H., Vt., N. Y.

heifer to betsy (?) (h·efrtəb·etsi), *interj.* = N. Eng. *heavens to Betsy* (which is general, as also *hevings to Betsy*). Ashtabula Co.

hello, *interj.* In my dialect not commonly həl·ô, h·ɒll·ô, but hel·ô, h:ell·ô; also h·el:ô^{v}, indicating surprise. M. Both in Pa., Ky.

hell to toot (heltət·ût), *adv. phr.* Recklessly fast. (Possibly a nonce use; in the '90's. Perhaps = *hell toot*, as the speaker was a stutterer.) "They [horse-thieves] went by here *hell to toot*." M. [**hell-tootin',** Ill.]

hend, *v. t.* Hand, reach (a thing) toward one. "*Hend* me that axe." Also Vt., Mass.

he-o-he (hi:ôh·î), *interj.* [=naut. *heave, oh heave.*] A signal to a group of men to lift or push together. In operations requiring successive efforts, decidedly rhythmical as repeated. M. Also Ill., Kan. In Ky., **heave-a-he.**

here, *adv.* Used in command to a dog. There were several forms; the usual *hiər* like other words in the dialect kept its final *r*. This was used before names not beginning with *r;* as *hiər fep, hiər fep!* Before *r*: *hî rôvr, hî*

rôvr! Without the name it was *hîə, hîə, hîə!* with *i* distinctly raised above its sound in *hiər;* or *hy'ə, hy'ə, hy'ə!* with consonant *i* and slight accent on the last. The form *hyœœr!* was used for a too vicious or inobedient attack by the dog. The different treatment of the *r* in all forms but *hiər* may be due to dissociation of those forms from the ordinary *adv.* They were so dissociated in my mind at least.

hero (hîro, *not* hiəro). I have never noticed on the W. R. (or elsewhere) the latter pronunciation, though O. recognizes no other. W. makes no distinction between the vowel of *hear* and that of *see.* On the other hand, *ziəro* is perhaps commoner here than *zîro.* [In Phila. the î is half-open (between *see* and *it*), while ə is very faint or missing. *J. E. M.*]

highth (haitþ), *n.* Height. *Haiþ,* given in O., which does not mention *haitþ,* is not found on W. R., I think. It is mentioned from Virginia (IV. 178). Is *haitþ* due to a crossing with *height,* or to a kind of analogy with *width, breadth, length?* General.

hickernut (hikərnət). Hickorynut. Also Ky., Conn.

high spy (hai sp'ai, h'ai spai), *n.* The game of "hide the thimble." I did not know the meaning "hide and seek." The latter was always *hide and coop* (h-aidn-k'ûp). I remember that as children we interpreted *hai* as = *high,* from the frequent position of the thimble. But I find that *high spy* in Ashtabula Co. meant "hide and coop," not "hide the thimble." To my father as a child *high spy* meant "hide and seek," while the other game was *high spy the thimble.* M. and Portage Co. Also Mass., N. Car., Vt., Kan.

hog-house, *n.* A building for housing hogs, usually larger and more permanent than a *hog-pen. Pig-sty* was intelligible, but going out of use. M.

horse-barn, *n.* A farm barn containing a horse-stable; usually in distinction from a *hay-* or *grain-barn.* "He's down at the *horse-barn.*" Also N. Y., N. Eng., Ill., Kan.

horspital (hɔrspitl), *n.* More or less jocular form of *hospital.* Reported from Ashtabula Co. as a serious use. M. Also Kan., Ky.

howdy-do (haudid'û), *phr.* "How do you do?" The form *howdy,* from *how do ye?* is not the native form, apparently. Also Ill., Vt., Kan., Ky.

hubby (hɔbi), *adj.* Cf. I. 379. On W. R. applied exclusively to frozen roads. "The roads are pretty *hubby* this morning." Also Ia.

hurrah (hər'ɔ), *interj.* So pronounced on W. R.

husk, *n.* & *v. t.* & *abs.* The outer covering of ears of corn. *Shuck* and *shuck corn* are not native to the W. R. Also N. Eng., N. Y., Kan.

independent as a hog on ice, *adv. phr.* Very independent. M. Cf. IV. 68. The phrase is sometimes added, "If he can't stand up, he can lay down and squeal." Ashtabula Co. Also N. Eng., Ky., La., Ill., Kan.

I should snicker. Cf. IV. 276. Denotes emphatic approval. General. Also *I should snicker to snort.*

jack, *n.* An upright post or frame at the front and back ends of a hay-rack. Cf. *standard.*

jiner (dʒainr), *n.* In the phrase *carpenter and jiner.* Also N. Eng.

keel (over), *v. t.* & *i.* To turn a somersault. I do not find it used in the sense "capsize," "fall in a faint." "Come on, boys, let's *keel over.*" "Let's *keel summersets.*" Also Vt.

kiday, kiday, kiday (kid·ei, *with distinct* i). Call to sheep. Sometimes so divided as to suggest *daiky, daiky, daiky* (d·êki). Also N. Eng., N. Y.

kid-wagon, *n.* A conveyance for carrying pupils to a centralized school. Now often in serious use. Recent.

know beans, *v. phr.* To know anything. The full phrase in the '80's was, *He don't know beans when the bag's untied* [in Ill., *when the bag's full;* in Vt., *with the bag open*]; i. e. "doesn't recognize beans." Then by extension, *He don't know beans about horses* = "anything about horses." Finally as in III. 571, *He never said beans to me about it* = "anything." General.

lag (læg), *n.* A strip of timber fastened crossways on the movable belt on which horses, etc., tread in a tread-mill. Ashtabula Co. Also Neb.

land! good land! my land! (for) (the) land sake(s), *interj.* Euphemisms for *Lord*, etc. *Land knows* and *Good land* are noted by O. (s. v. *land* b, e). W. notes none of these. See the next. General.

land-a-massy! Lord-a-massy! Lordy-massy! Lordy! (lændəm·æsi, lɔrdəm·æsi, lɔrdi), *interj.* Mild oath or exclamation: "Lord have mercy!" O. quotes *Lord-a-massy, Lordy massy* (s. v. *mercy*, 4); W. notes only *Lordy*. General. [Also Mass. lɔksamæsi.]

lay out, *v. t.* and *abs.* To extend the edge of a load or stack of hay or sheaves; opposite of *draw in* (q. v.). "You can *lay out* that corner a little.' "You can *lay out* yet for another tier." Also Ill., N. Eng.

les'see (less·î), *v.* Let see; let us see. "*Les'see* your knife." "*Les'see*—what had we better do?" General.

lickety cut (likitik·ʊt), *n.* and *adv.* (1) A game or contest in which two bare-legged boys use whips on each other's legs till one gives in. Local. (2) At high speed (with trivial or humorous sense); one would not say, "He went for the doctor *lickety cut.*" "He went down the lane *lickety cut.*" General.

lief (lîf, *not* lîv), *n.* Permission. Always preceded by *a*; as, "Give me *a leaf?*" Usually = "Let me try to hit you?" M. Also La., Ill., Ia., S. Car., Kan., N. Eng., Ky.

load, *v. t.* and *abs.* To stand on a wagon with hayrack and arrange hay, sheaves, etc., into a load that can be hauled with safety and unloaded with ease. "By the way this hay pitches, I guess it wasn't *loaded* at all." "I have *loaded* five tons of hay to-day." "Will you *load*, or pitch on?" Also N. Eng., Ky., Kan., N. Y.

lobber(ed) (labr(d)), *v.* and *ptc. adj.* Of milk; coagulated. I am not familiar with *lopper*, but it is reported from Ashtabula Co. "This milk will *lobber* before morning." "I don't like *lobbered* milk." M. Geauga Co.

log it, *v. i.* To cut and haul logs to the saw-mill; especially to do so for a period of time. "I'm *logging it* while the snow lasts." Also N. Eng.

logy (lôgi), *adj.* I recall the sense "top heavy" in addition to the usual sense. Is this personal only?

look-a-here (lukəh·iər), **looky** (luki), *v. i.* Imperative of *look, look ye*, cf. O. s. v. *look, vb.* 4a. *Look-a-here* (lukəh·iər) is the native form. *Looky* I first heard from boys in Cleveland. It may also be native. There is possibly confusion in *look-a-here* with *look-a-that*, in which *a* is *at* or *on*. In III, 571, *ahere* is probably the result of a false division, *look-ahere* instead of *looka-here*. [*look-ahere* is general.]

look-at (lukət), *v. i.* Used among school children for *look!* Apparently recent. Portage Co. General. Cf. **look-it** in Mass., Mich.

low-life, *n.* A degraded person. Can., N. Y., Pa., Mass., Cal., Wis., O.

low-lived (lôl·aivd), *adj.* Morally degraded, of low character. General.

lumber wagon (lʉmbrw·ægən), *n.* A two horse farm wagon with box, for general hauling. Strongly strest on the second word. Strest on the first element, it would indicate a wagon specifically for hauling lumber. Also Ill., Vt., Kan., Neb., Ky.

lummox (lʊməks, *not* -miks, as in III, 582). General.

Mary Put (pʉt), *pr. n.* (Cf. *put, n.*). Mrs. Mary Walker, wife of Put Walker. This is locally explained as due to the fact that Put Walker had a sister, Mary Walker, and his wife was thus distinguisht. In the large families of the earlier generations, when Christian names were often thus duplicated, may this not explain the origin of the above practice reported from different regions, as Geauga Co. and E. Smithfield, Pa. It would then be easily extended by analogy. Frequent in Mass.

matterate (mætərêt), *v. i.* Maturate. Perhaps by analogy of *matter*, "pus"; cf. also *matterative* (O.). It may, however, be a normal phonetic development from *maturate*; cf. *nater*, *critter*, *centery*. "The wound is beginning to *matterate*." M. General.

mea' to (mîtu, mĭ̩tu, with nasal î), *v. phr.* Mean to. "I didn't *mea' to*."

moderate, *v. i.* To become less cold. General. Of the wind (cf. II, 294) only when the latter is named. In Ashtabula Co. used alone of the wind. "It is *moderating* to-day."

morning's milk (mˑilk), *n.* Milk that was milkt in the morning of the same day. Cf. *night's milk*. O. gives only *morning milk*. Also N. Eng., La., Ill., S. Car., Kan., N. Y., Ky., Cal.

mosey along, *v. i.* Move along leisurely; *also* hurry off. "Now, you *mosey along*!" General.

mow away (mauəwˑê), *v. t.* Stow away hay or grain in the mow. "I pitched off the load and Sam *mowed* it *away*." "I've been *mowing away* all day." *Mow away* is the usual term, not *mow*; moreover, it refers to stowing away, tramping down, not to unloading from the wagon (cf. IV, 154). Also N. Eng., N. Y., Kan.

mud-sled, *n.* A long low sled with one pair of broad wooden runners for use in soft snow or mud; a flat-bottom (q. v.). [So **mud-skid**, Cleveland, O.]

mulboard (mʊlbôrd), *n.* Mold-board of a plow. "My *mulboard* will not scour." (Cf. *Scour.*) M.

muley cow, *n.* A cow by nature without horns. Pronounced *miuli*, not *myûli* or *muli*. M. Also N. Eng., Ill., La., N. Y., Kan., Neb. *Muli* is reported from Ashtabula Co.; *mûli* from Geauga Co.

muley hammer (miuli), *n.* A hammer without claws. Familiar in the '80's in my father's family. M.

naw (nɔɔ), *adv.* No (in answer). Often connoting disgust that the question should be askt, whereas *nô* is ordinarily used. General.

new-milk's cow, (nːiumilksk·au). A fresh cow. Is this adverbial *s*, or an inflected descriptive genitive? Possibly a variant of *milch*, which is not very common on the W. R. Also N. Eng., N. Y.

night's milk, *n.* Milk that was milkt the evening of the same or previous day. Also N. Eng., Ky., N. Y., Ill., Kan.

note, *n.* A joke; in the phrase, "That's a *note* on you." Also N. Y.

off'n the, that (ɔfnðì,-ðə,-ðæt), *prep. phr.* Of from the, that. Possibly this is from *off on*="off of." But the present feeling is for *off from.* "He got *off'n the* wagon." "Get *off'n that* fence." Also N. Eng., Ill., Ia., Kan., Ky., N. Y.

old Scratch, the (ôld skrˑætʃ), *n.* In the phrase, *like the old Scratch,* "like the Devil." General.

on'y (ôni), *adv.* Only. Cf. Jespersen, *Mod. Eng. Gram.*, I, p. 228. Also Mass., Ky.

original, 'riginal (ərˑidʒinl), *n.* Ridgeling, a horse whose testicles have not descended into the scrotum at the proper time. Also Ill.

ornery (ɔrnəri), *adj.* Generally bad, stubborn, unruly. Cf. *onery,* III, 227. Also Ill., Ia., Conn., Ky. The sense "ordinary," "inferior" seems to have disappeared here. "That horse is an *ornery* cuss."

ould (auld), *adj.* Old. A conscious dialect pronunciation by those who normally say *ôld*; "This butter tastes a leetle *ould.*" Also Ill., Kan.

overhauls (ovrhɔlz), *n.* Overalls. The popular etymology in this word noted in I, 342, is familiar in Medina and Ashtabula Cos. General.

pan[1] (pæn), *n.* *Pan* in the native dialect was usually specific for *milk-pan,* holding about four quarts. When something different was meant, it was specified; as, *dish-pan, bread-pan,* etc. (except *pan*[2]). Cf. *basin.* Also N. Eng.

pan[2] (pæn), *n.* Tin or sheet iron rectangular vat for boiling maple sap in the sugar-bush. *Sugar-pan* was a small deep pan for making maple sugar in the kitchen.

patridge (pætridʒ), *n.* Partridge, not the bob-white on W. R. Also Ill., N. Y., Ky. In N. Eng., ruffed grouse.

penny-royal, *n.* In the '80's pronounced *pˑenəroil.* M. *Penirˑail* in Ashtabula Co.

perform (pərfˑɔrm, pˈfɔrm), *v.* Do various feats on the trapeze or horizontal bar. M. and Ashtabula Cos. "Less go and *perform* on the hitching post" (with horizontal bar). General.

pick over, *v.* To sort, select the good from the bad." "She is *picking over* blackberries." General.

pile in, *v. i.* Get in hastily or unceremoniously, as into a vehicle. Of one or more persons. "Come! *pile in;* we must go." General. In La., also "to begin work."

pile out, *v. i.* Get out of bed, or out of a vehicle hastily. General.

pitch off, *v. t. & abs.* To stand on a load of hay or grain and pitch it with a pitch-fork into a mow or upon a stack. "Will you *pitch off* or mow away?" Also *pitch on:* "Will you load or *pitch on?*" Also Ill., N. Y., N. Eng., Ky.

platform, *n.* The broad flat surface of a harvesting machine on which the grain falls before it is gathered into sheaves. "Tilt your *platform* a little; this wheat is short." Also Ill., Kan., Ky.

please, be pleased, *v.* Amuse, be amused, affected humorously. "I was *pleased* to hear him brag." "It *pleased* me so, I could hardly keep from laughing." Cf. the obsolete use of *pleasant,* as in Ophelia's "You are *pleasant,* my lord." Also N. Eng., Ky.

pleg (pleg), *v. t.* Plague *in all senses.* Probably the commonest meaning here is "tease," "tantalize." "You children stop *plegging* one another." "They *plegged* him about his girl." General.

plegged (plegid), *adj.* and *adv.* Annoying, -ly. "I can't get this *plegged* boot on." "He's too *plegged* mean for anything." General.

plow around, *v. t.* & *abs.* To plow (a field) by driving around the whole field, throwing the furrow toward the outside. Cf. *dead-furrow.* "Are you going to *plow around,* or plow in lands?" Also N. Eng., Ill.

poke-stale (pôkstêl), *n.* The pole, or swinging part of a poke for domestic animals, extending down and forward from the yoke. "The old horse broke his *poke-stale* last night."

pom-pom-pullaway (pampamp·uləw:ê), the game. And—**peel-away.** M. [In Ia., pumpump·uləwê. In Vt., "pump-pump pull away, anyway to get away."] Also Kan., Neb., N. Y.

potash kittle (p:atæʃ k·itl), *n.* A depression in the earth with no outlet, resembling a kettle in shape. I have often heard my grandfather call these *potash kittles.* Is this known elsewhere? It is an interesting hint as to the importance of the potash industry in the early days of the W. R. M.

pour (pur), *v. t.* Pour. M. [In La., pûr.] Also Kan.

prairie (pər·eri, preri), *n.* M. Also Ill., Kan., Neb., Ky.

pummy-stone (pʉmistôn), *n.* Pumice stone. M. Also N. H., Mass., Ill., Ia.

put (pʉt), *n.* Rustic (?). The only use I know is in the name Put Walker, properly William Walker. Possibly the name was given years ago with a sense of its meaning. It is now used with entire respect, many people not knowing the man's right name. M. [Reported as a nickname in Ohio, and used in Mass. for Putnam. Also, a fussy old man in the *Spectator.*—*C. H. G.*]

quaits (kwêts), *n.* Quoits, which is virtually nonexistent on W. R. Also Vt., Mass., Ill., Ia., Kan., N. Y.

quite, *adj.* Of considerable size or importance. "Why, those are *quite* fish." No doubt an extension of the adverbial use as in "He is *quite* a lad." M. Also N. Eng., Ill.

raise rim (rim), *v. phr.* To raise Cain, a rumpus, etc. "He *raised rim* when he heard of it." M.

rake after, *v. phr.* To follow a group of haymakers, wagon, or the like, with a hand-rake, and gather the hay left behind. "You may *rake after* while we load." Also N. Eng., Ill., N. Y.

rake and bind (r:êkənb·aind), *v. phr.* To follow after a cradle, later a harvesting machine, raking the grain together into bundles and binding them. The same term was applied after harvesting machines were used that deposited the grain in gavels. "Will you reap, or *rake and bind?*"

rat tarrier *n.* (rætt·æriər). Rat terrier. Also Ill., Ia., Kan.

red, *adj.* Rid, in the phrase, *git red of,* = "get rid of." It is my impression that in the vernacular of the '80's *red* was used for *rid* in all current senses. I have not yet fully ascertained whether *red up* = "tidy up" (a table or room) is native to W. R. [In Scotch settlements of Southern Ill.—*R. S. F.*] *To*

straighten up a room, and *clear off the table* are the usual terms as far back as I can remember. Also N. Eng., Ky.

resky, *adj.* Risky. My native pronunciation. Cf. *resk*, III, 365, 415. General.

rine (rain), *n.* Rind. Also *meat-rine*, the tough skin of pork. General.

rizband (rizbənd), *n.* Wristband. Also N. Eng., Ill., Ia., Ky., N. Y.

rosberry (rɔzberi), *n.* Raspberry. *Razberi* is also known. *Rœzberi* is an acquired pronunciation. General. [In Pa., ɔ, a, and æ.]

rosm (rɔzm), *n.* Rosin. Also La., Ill., Vt., Kan., Ky. *Razm* is also used. *Razn* and *razin* are acquired.

run, *n.* Cf. III, 588. In accordance with the differing topography from that of Indiana, *run* in N. E. Ohio connotes a living stream. Witness such names as Furnace Run, Boston Run, Robinson Run, streams in Summit Co. Also W. Va., Ky.

ruther, druther (rʊðr, drʊðr). Used especially in connection with *had, 'd*. Often extended to *druther;* as, "I'd *ruther* not go," "Wouldn't (or hadn't) you *druther* do that?" General.

Samuel (sæml), *pr. n.* A frequent pronunciation. Usually now *sœmyəl*. Also N. Eng., Ky.

sassparilla, *n.* Pronounced *sœspər'ilə* [also Pa., N. Y., Ill.], *sœsfər'ilə*, *sarsfer'ilə*.

scaffold, *n.* A loft for grain, often with removable sleepers and boards, and located over the driveway of a barn. Cf. *barn floor*. "He has his haymows and both *scaffolds* full." Also N. Eng., N. Y.

scatterings, *n. pl.* Stray grain or hay left on the field after the main crop has been removed. *To rake scatterings*="to gather the scatterings with a hand- or horse-rake." "I guess I'll leave the *scatterings* in that lot." "He's down there *raking scatterings*." Also N. Eng., Ill., N. Y.

scour, *v. i.* To become polisht by friction against the soil. Of a plow or harrow. "My mulboard won't *scour*." Also Ill., Ia., N. Y., Kan., Ky.

separator, *n.* Threshing machine. The whole machine was named from a part of it,—the device for separating the grain from chaff, refuse, etc., after it is removed from the straw. Also Ill., Kan., Ky.

set, *n.* A group or company of worthless people. "Oh, those folks are a *set!*" Also N. Eng., Ky., N. Y.

set up, *v. t.* & *abs.* Set up sheaves on end in the shock. "The wheat is all down. Tomorrow we will *set it up*." "Will you bind or *set up*?" Also Vt., N. Y.

shad-belly fence, *n.* A fence made thus: two stakes are driven so as to cross each other. A rail is laid on them with one end in the notch and the other on the ground. Half way, more or less, to the lower end, two more stakes are driven astride the rail, and another rail laid in the same way, and so on. A connection suggests itself with *shad-belly coat*. Ashtabula Co.

shaff, shavs (*ʃ*eef, *ʃ*eevz), *n.* Shaft(s) of a one-horse vehicle. "One *shaff* was broken clear off." "The colt had never been in the *shavs* before." Also Ill., Ia., N. Eng., S. Car., N. Y.

Shank's horses, *n.* Legs. *To ride Shank's horses* = "to go afoot." Also Ill., Ia., Kan., Ky. [**Shank's mare** is general.]

shear (*ʃ*iər), *n.* Plowshare. I have heard this word, as if it were *shear*, used by those who customarily say *plaufœər*. M. and Summit Cos. Also Ill., Kan.

sheep-nose, *n.* A common apple, the 'gillyflower.' General.

sheep-shed, *n.* A building for housing sheep, even when not a shed, i. e. not open in front. M. Also N. Eng.

shell (*ʃ*el), *v.* Shall (strest). Also Vt., Kan.

shenanigam, *n.* Form of *shenanigan*. M.

shillalah (*ʃ*il·éli), *n.* Though the pronunciation is that of c. N. Y. (cf. I, 399), the only meaning I am locally familiar with is the Irish,—a club or cudgel. M.

shin-hoe (*ʃ*inhô), *n.* Adz; from the frequent experience of cutting the shins with it.

shity (*ʃ*iti), *n.* City. Heard habitually from a native of R. I. who migrated in 1830.

shop (*ʃ*ap), *n.* A building or part of a building connected with a dwelling, used for such carpenter or repair work as the place requires. Cf. *store*. Also N. Y., N. Eng., Ill.

side delivery, *n.* A harvesting machine that delivered the grain in gavels at the side of the swath, so as to make way for the next round of the reaper; the intermediate stage of the harvesting machine after the dropper, which left the grain in the swath, and before the self-binder. Also called *self-rake* (Ashtabula Co.).

side-swipe (saidswaip), *v. t.* and *n.* To strike, as one vehicle against another, with a glancing blow along the side. Chiefly recent. "He didn't turn out far enough, and as he passed me, his car skidded and *side-swiped* me." "He struck it with a *side-swipe*." General.

silk out, *v. i.* To begin to show the silk (of Indian corn). General.

sluice (slius), *n.* A culvert over a ditch or very small stream across a road. Also Me., Vt.

snot-nose, *n.* Term applied to a child whose nose is always running. Cf. III, 422. General.

snucks (snʊks), *adv.* Shares; in the phrase *to go snucks*. *Snacks* may exist here, but I do not recall it. Also Vt., Ky., N. Y.

spunk, punk, *nn.* These words have here the meanings noted by Professor Sheldon in I, 232. *Spunky* is not exactly "irritable," as given in W., but rather "angry" as a result of being irritated, with a suggestion of triviality. "Now, don't get *spunky* over this." Also Vt., Ill., Ia., Ky.

standard, *n.* Upright post or frame at the front and back ends of a hay-rack. Also N. Eng., Ky., Ill.

sten, *v. i.* Stand. "*Sten* over, there!" Also Vt., Ky.

stomp (stɔmp), *v. t.* and *i.* Tread heavily or noisily with one or more feet; to tread (on). "He *stomped* on the floor as hard as he could." "The horse *stomped* on my foot." Also of a horse, to *stomp flies* to frighten them away by stamping the feet. "The horses are *stomping flies*." General.

stool out, *v. i.* To send out shoots from the root near the bottom of the stalk ; of wheat, oats, etc. I think the simple form *stool* is not used. *Tiller* may be known, but I have not heard it. Also Ill., Kan.

straw-carrier, *n.* The part of a threshing-machine that elevates the thresht straw to the straw-stack. Also Ill., N. Y., Kan., Ky. Also called *stacker* (Ashtabula Co.).

sugar, *interj.* A mild oath. Also *sugar-tit* ; "O *sugar* !" "O *sugar-tit* !" General.

sugar-wood, *n.* Wood fuel for boiling maple sap in the sugar-bush. Also called *sap-wood* (Ashtabula Co.). *Sugar-coal* is a recent formation with analogous meaning (Portage Co.). "I have my *sugar-wood* all cut." "I haven't got my *sugar-coal* yet (1917).

sugar-house, *n.* The building for housing the furnace, boiling pans, and other appliances for boiling sap in the sugar-bush. Also N. Eng., Ky., N. Y.

summer-foller (sʉmrfalr), *n.* and *v. t.* Land plowed in summer and frequently workt till wheat-sowing in September ; to prepare land in this way. "I guess I'll make *summer-foller* out of that lot." "He *summer-follered* it."

superfluous (supˑërfələs), *adj.* Superfluous. This pronunciation is widespread. I have heard it carefully taught in the schools of Indianapolis.

swamp (swɔmp), *n.* and *v. t.* General.

sweep, *n.* A long heavy pole running horizontally from a center, so as to turn about it, on a horsepower machine. The horses are hitched to the outer end, and the power is transmitted from the center. Also N. Eng., Ky., Ill., Ia.

syrup, (sërap, *rarely* sirəp), *n.* In the earlier process of manufacture, syrup below standard density made at the sugar-camp, to be further boiled down in the kitchen into "molasses." When the process came to be completed in the woods the finisht product was called *syrup.*

syrup off (sërəpˑɔf), *v. i.* Boil maple sap to the consistency of syrup and then remove it from the fire by drawing it off through a cock or similar device. "He *syrupped off* five times today." Also N. H., Vt., Ky., N. Y.

tap, *v. t.* & *abs.* To bore a hole in a maple tree for sap. "He *taps* a thousand trees." "I'm going to *tap* tomorrow." General.

tap over, *v. t.* & *abs.* Retap maple trees the same season, by boring a new hole or enlarging the old one. "He *tapped over* all his trees." "He will *tap over* next week." Also N. Eng.

tarve (târv), *v. t.* and *n.* Same word as *tirve*, *terve ;* cf. O. The only one I ever heard use the word was a native of R. I. who migrated in 1830, and lived for a time in the Mohawk Valley, N. Y., and later in Western New York. The word may belong to any of these localities. It meant "turn": "You had better *tarve* your platform a little"="tilt it down" so as to reap the grain closer to the ground. It is reported from Ashtabula Co. as a noun in the sense "proper twist" or "direction" ; as, in snaking a log with horses : "Let me get a *tarve* on it, and then they can pull it."

tell, *n.* Account, report. "According to his *tell*, it was this way." "By your *tell*, you are a good workman." Also Vt., Mass., Ill., Kan., N. Y.

terret (tërit), *n.* A supporting ring for a rein on a harness. I have not heard *terit.* Also N. Y., Kan.

thank-you-ma'am (þæŋkyumam), *n.* In Ashtabula Co., a hole in the road when there is snow. Also Pa. Also called *dips-and-ducks* (d·ips(ə)n-dʊks). This shows an interesting parallel in meaning with *thank-you-ma'am* (a polite bow, caused by the bounce); cf. W. *dip*, *n.* 9 and *duck*, *v. i.* 2 (="curtsy").

their (ðêər), *pron.* M. and Geauga Co. ðeər and ðœər are also common. Gill 1621 gives ðeir (Jespersen). It is my natural pronunciation. Also Geauga Co.

thinks 'z I (þ:iŋksəz·ai), *v. phr.* I thought to myself. Is this a blend between *thinks I* and *says I?* Also N. Eng., Ky.

thousand-legged fence=*shad-belly fence.* M.

thrash (þræʃ), *v. t.* and *abs.* I never heard *thresh* as a natural pronunciation on W. R. When used, it is a spelling pronunciation. No distinction is made between *thresh* and *thrash* as noted by Professor Sheldon, I, 23, 79. [*thresh* is general.]

tinker's darn (or **damn**), **not worth a,** *adj. phr.* "That aint *worth a tinker's darn.*" General.

toad-stabber, *n.* A large pocket-knife. "Yours is a regular old *toad-stabber.*" Also Vt., Mass., Ia., Cal., N. Y., Min. [In Ill., also **frog-sticker.**]

toggle up (tagl·ʊp), *v. t.* To repair in a bungling and temporary fashion. "This harness is all *toggled up*; let's fix it right." Also N. Eng.

tops, *n. pl.* Tops and other branches of trees remaining after logs have been cut. "I'm going to cut up my *tops* into wood." Also N. H., Vt., Ill.

town, *n.* Usually means "village," etc. On W. R. almost obsolete in the sense "township," but preserved in *town-house*=*town-hall* (often standing alone in the country) and *town line.*

trade, *n.* Barter, or goods received in exchange. "Did you sell your butter for cash, or take it in *trade*?" General.

trade, -ing, *v. t.* and *i* and *n.* To shop; shopping. These are scarcely heard. Also "to exchange" in general sense. "I'm going to town to do some *trading.*" "Where do you *trade* in town?" "*Trade* places with me." General.

troth (trɔþ), *n.* Trough. Also N. Eng., Kan., N. Y.

tug, *n.* Trace. *Tug* and *tugs* are the natural words. *Trace* is used chiefly in the phrase *kick over the traces*, lit. and fig. "One of the *tugs* unhooked and the team ran away." General.

tumble up, *v. t.* and *abs.* Roll hay in the winrow into heaps suitable for pitching upon the wagon. Also *bunch up* [also Ill.]. "You go ahead and *tumble it up* and we'll follow with the wagon." "I'll *tumble up* while you rake." Also N. Eng.

turkey-fashion, *adv. To walk turkey-fashion*="to walk turkey," I, 400.

turn, turn out, *v. t.* Pour, pour out. "*Turn* the tea." "*Turn out* some water." Also Vt.

turn out, *v. i.* Turn aside with a horse or vehicle to meet or pass another in the road. "He did not *turn out* far enough and we bumped wheels." (Not in O. or W.) Also N. Eng., Ill., S. Car. Kan.

two jerks of a lamb's tail, *n. phr.* An instant, a jiffy. M. Also Ia., Neb., Ky.

up chamber (ɔptʃ'æmbr), *adv. phr.* Up-stairs. "He has gone *up chamber*." M. Trumbull Co. Also Vt., N. H., Mass., Ia.

varmint (varmint), *n.* A predatory small animal, such as a skunk, mink, rat (less frequently). "Some *varmint* has got after my chickens." General.

wamus (wɔməs), *n.* A kind of outer jacket made of overalls cloth, having buttoned wristbands, a buttoned, close collar, and a buttoned belt (attacht); worn by men at outdoor work. Also Pa., Ill., Ia.

want (I, he, *etc.*), **should** (w'ant:aiʃəd), *v. phr.* Want that I (he, *etc.*) should, etc. The location of the phrase quoted below is not given, but I know the phrase on W. R. "They *wanted he should* go back."—Ohio Motorist, Jan. 1917, p. 11. Also N. Eng., N. Y.

warp it to (him, *etc.*), (w:ɔrpitt'ûim), *phr.* Strike, beat (him) violently. "*Warp it to him*, Jim." Also Kan.

wash-dish, *n.* Wash-basin, usually of tin. Not applied to a *wash-bowl*. The native word for *wash-basin*. Also N. Eng., Ill., N. Y., Kan., N. Y.

water (watr). No one in a college class (1916) from various parts of Ohio, N. Y., and Pa. uses *wɔtr*. A few say *wotr*. Is *watr* due to association with *wash*? As *watr* is an earlier form, perhaps this is a case of preservative analogy. [wɔtr in Phila.—*J. E. M.*]

way, *adv.* Shortened form of *away*, meaning "entirely," "clear," often, but not always, connoting distance. "How did you get *way* out here?" "There it is, *way* over beyond that tree." "Pull the lever *way* back." "He pushed it in *way up* to the handle." General.

what, *pron.* Unstrest and halfstrest, usually *hwɔt*. Fully strest, commonly *hwat*, though *hwɔt* is heard. "I see *hwɔt* it is." "What do you want (hwɔdəyəw'ant)?" "I tell you *hwat*." "What!" "What?" (a). General.

where'bouts (hwæərb'auts), *adv.* Where *in most senses*. I do not know *hwæərəb'auts* in my dialect. *Hw'æərəbauts* is the noun. "*Where'bouts* you going?" "He didn't know anything of their *whereabouts*. General.

whip-stock (hwipstɔk). Association with *stalk* may have assisted the pronunciation, but *stock* in other senses has ɔ. Also Kan.

whirlipool (hwërlipûl), *n.* Whirlpool. This was my native word. Not in W. Cf. K. Lear, Q 1, III, iv, 54, *whirli-poole*.

white-wood, *n.* Tulip tree, or its timber. The regular term. Poplar, so used elsewhere, is here applied to other trees only. Also N. Y.

whoa, ho (hwô, hô). Command to horses. Cf. C. H. Grandgent, *Pub. Mod. Lang. Assoc.*, XIV, 2 (1899), p. 235. I have never heard *wô* on W. R., though *wai* is regular when merely expletive. The form *hɔɔɔ* occurs to express impatience when horses refuse to stand. Also Ill., Kan., Ky.

whole lot of, a, *adv. phr.* A large number or amount of. "He has *a whole lot of* wheat." "There were *a whole lot of* folks there." *Whole* in this phrase and generally is pronounced *hul*, *hɔl*, *hôl*. Cf. *slew*. General.

whole slew of, a (sliu), *adv. phr.* Same as *a whole lot of*. "I saw a *whole slew of* 'em in the woods." Also, *a regular slew of* (Ashtabula Co.). General.

work, *v. t.* To cultivate (soil) after plowing, to stir, prepare for crops, to fit. Also to cultivate growing crops. Cf. *work up*. "This ground is too wet to *work*." "I'm going to *work* my wheat-ground today." General.

work up, *v. i.* To become fine and fit for sowing crops as a result of cultivation (of soil). "This ground *works up* nicely." Also Ill., Kan.

wrastle (ræsl). The only native form. Also N. H., Vt., La., Pa., Ill., Kan., Neb., Ky.

wristlet, *n.* Pron. *rislit.* Also Ill., Ia., Ky., N. Y.

wun't (wʊnt), *neg. v.* Won't. *Wônt* is probably not in the native dialect. Also N. Eng.

wuther (wʊðr), *adv.* Whether. "I don't know *wuther* he will or not." Also Mass.

yearling (yërliŋ), *n.* The regular pronunciation. *Yërliŋ* also is reported from Ashtabula Co. "A *yearling* heifer." "A *yearling.*" Also Vt., Ky.

yearly (yërli), *adj.* Chiefly in the phrase *yearly meeting,* an annual church meeting. Otherwise it is *yiərli.*

yender (yendr, *sometimes* yændr), *adv.* and *adj.* Yonder. "See that tree over *yender*?" "There it is, by *yender* fence." Also Ill., Vt., Ky., N. Y.

yisterday (yistədi, yistidi), *adv.* Yesterday. Also Vt., Mass., Ill., Ky., N. Y.

young 'un (yʊŋən, yôŋən), *n.* Young one, child. In the '80's *yóŋənz* was very common. "They have six *young 'uns.*" "You *young uns,* make less noise!" Also Ill., Vt., S. Car., Ky., N. Y., Conn.

JOHN S. KENYON.

Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio.

ADDENDA.

arch, *n.* Fireplace of stones built outdoors, used at picnics. N. Y.

emptyings, *n. pl.* In the phrase *run emptin's,* to talk nonsense. Cf. "Biglow Papers," Ser. II, i, 6.

pom-pom-pete-away. = *pom-pom-pull-away.* W. Mass.

INDICATION OF PRONUNCIATIONS.

The indication of pronunciations in word lists, where they differ from what would naturally be expected, adds much interest and value to the lists. Contributors should give such pronunciations wherever there is any possibility of doubt, remembering that the words of their lists are often entirely unfamiliar to members in other sections. In indicating pronunciations, great pains should be taken to follow closely the system of symbols set forth on the inside back cover of *Dialect Notes;* otherwise, the respellings to indicate pronunciation will not be understood.

In some cases contributors use other symbols than those provided in *Dialect Notes*, as for instance, *ā* for the sound of *a* in *ale*, ī for the sound of *i* in *pine* (the usual markings in dictionaries), but these symbols do not occur in the system of the Society, and are contrary to its fundamental principles. The symbol *ê* (or *ei*), ai (or əi) are, of course, the ones to be used for these sounds, respectively.

In regard to this system, a few words of caution and explanation may be helpful. The symbols to be used in respelling a word to indicate its pronunciation are those on the extreme *right* of either column at the top of the inside back cover of *Dialect Notes.* Care should be taken not to use any of the symbols on the *left* side of either column, which are those used in ordinary spelling.

The heavy, or main, accent of a word should be marked by a turned period (·) placed immediately *before* the *vowel* of the accented syllable, not after the vowel nor before the consonant; thus, *access*, (æks·es),—meaning that the main accent is on the second syllable. The marking (·ækses) would indicate that the accent is on the first syllable; but it is not necessary to mark the accent in any way if it is on the first syllable of a word, as it is understood to be on that syllable if not marked. A secondary, or light, accent is indicated likewise by a colon immediately *before* the *vowel* of a syllable having such secondary accent, not elsewhere. Thus, *accessibility* (æks:esib·ility),—meaning that the *primary* accent is on the *fourth*, the secondary accent on the *second*

syllable. Contributors often use the small wedge-shaped accent marks (′) of the dictionaries, instead of the turned period and the semicolon.

Words should not ordinarily be divided up into syllables (see *accessibility*, § 3 inside cover of *Dialect Notes*). In this word no division into syllables is necessary or desirable. The hyphen may, however, be used when it is necessary to make a distinction, as when two succeeding vowels are pronounced in two separate syllables, or when a consonant (such as *l*, *r*, *n*) has in itself the syllabic function; thus, *îzl-i* indicating three syllables (easily), instead of *izli* which would naturally be read as two syllables, *îz* and *li*.

P. W. Carhart.

A WORD-LIST FROM THE MOUNTAINS OF WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

[The following collection, made by Mr. Horace Kephart of the Smithsonian Institution, consists wholly of terms which were noted down on the spot from the lips of North Carolina mountaineers, chiefly by himself, though in a few instances by Mr. Frank Laney of the U. S. Geological Survey. Specimens of this dialect are to be found in Mr. Kephart's book entitled "Our Southern Highlanders."—*Ed.*]

adopt, *v. t.* To contract. "He *adopted* a rheumatiz."

agg up, *v. phr.*=*egg on.* "Both sides *agged it up.*"

agin. Variant of *against,* by the time. "*Agin* he wakes up." Also W. Res., Ill., N. Eng., Ky.

aidge. Variant of *edge.* Also N. Eng., Ky., W. Res., Ill.

aim, *v. i.* To plan; calculate. "I *aimed* to go to town." "How do you *aim* for me to get it?" Also W. Res., Ill., S. Car., Ky., Mass., N. Dak., Ariz.

all-overs, *n. pl.* Nervousness. "Every time I go to studyin' about it I git the *all-overs.*" [Joel Chandler Harris wrote of *The Vicar of Wakefield:* "It touches me more deeply, it gives me the 'all-overs' more severely than all others." The word here means 'thrills.'—*C. A. S.*] Also Mass.

almanick. Variant of *almanac.* Also N. Eng., Ky., W. Res., Ill.

antic, *adj.* Clownish; grotesque; ludicrous. "He's as *antic* as a jaybird when he takes the notion."

arn. Variant of *earn.* Also Ill., N. H.

arn. Variant of *iron.*

atter, atterwards. Variants of *after, afterwards.* Also Ill., N. Eng.

awmost. Variant of *almost.* Also W. Res., S. Car. General in careless pronunciation.

Babtis', babtize. Variants of *Baptist, baptize.* N. Eng., Ky., W. Res., Kan.

back, *v. t.* To address: from the days before envelopes. "*Back* this letter for me." Also Ill., Kan., Neb., Ky.

backings, *n. pl.* Liquor produced by continuing distillation after whiskey is made. Also Ky.

bacon, *v. t.* To make bacon of. "Reckon I'll haffter kill that hog and *bacon* it up."

bad off, *adj. phr.* Ill. "The old man was right *bad off.*" General.

bait, *n.* A full meal. "I et me a *bait* o' ramps, and tasted them for a week *atterwards.*" Also S. Car.

ballet. Variant of *ballad.*

banded up, *part. phr.* Bandaged. "I was *banded up* for about three weeks."

banjer, *n.* Banjo. Also Ky.

bar. Variant of *bear, n.* and *v.*

battern, *n.* In weaving, the arm that knocks in the thread.

battle, *v. t.* To bat with a wooden battle. "She was *battlin'* clo'se." Also Nova Scotia.—**battlin' block, battlin' stick.**

bealin', *vb. n.* Suppurating. "It went to *bealin'*." Also S. Car.

bead, *n.* In moonshine whiskey, iridescent bubbles that form when the liquor is shaken up. Also Ky.

bed it, *v. phr.* To lie abed. "I ain't goin' to *bed it* no longer."

been, *p.p.* "Set down and eat you some supper." "No, I've *been*."

beer, *n.* Still beer: among moonshiners. Also Ky.

bell-tail, *n.* Rattlesnake.

belong, *v. i.* Also Ky. 1. To be due. "The train don't *belong* to come till 12.15." 2. To intend. "I *belong* to go to town tomorrow."

bemean, *v. t.* To abuse; shame by chiding. "She *bemeaned* him." Also Kan., Ky.

benasty, *v. t.* To befoul; besmear. "The little feller tumbled down and *benastied* himself to beat the devil."

big, *v. t.* To get with child. "Doc. Orr *bigged* Sis' Posey." Also S. Car.

bilin', *vb. n.* Crowd. "The hull kit an' *bilin'* of 'em." Ill., Neb., N. Eng., Ky.

bitty. Short for *bit of a.* "A leetle *bitty* feller." Also Ill., S. Car.

blackgyard. Variant of *blackguard.* Also Ky.

blade fodder. Tops of corn stalks. Also Ky.

blinky, *n.* Milk slightly soured. Also Kan., Neb., Mo.

block, *v. i.=blockade.* "He's *blockin'* over in Hell's Holler."

blockade, *n.* Moonshine whiskey; also, the manufacture of it.—*v. i.* To make moonshine whiskey.—**blockader,** *n.*

blossoms, *n. pl.* Flowers: also called *purties.* Also N. Eng.—**blossom bushes.** Garden flowers.

board, *n.* A riven clapboard or shingle: others are called *sawed boards.* Ky.

book, *n.* Applied to magazines and pamphlets.

book-keep, *v. i.* To act as bookkeeper. "He *book-kept* for the camp."

boomer, *n.* The red squirrel.

borry. Variant of *borrow,* to lend. "Will you *borry* me some sugar?" Also Ill., Ky.

boundary, *n.* A farm; a fenced-in field; a large, unfenced estate, such as a tract of timber land.

brad, *v. t.* To fasten with brads. "He had no way of *braddin'* it." N. Eng.

brash. Variant of *brush.* Also Ky.

bread, *v. t.* To provide with daily bread. "He's got enough corn to *bread* his family all winter." Also Kan., Ky.

bread, *n.* Corn bread. Biscuit are called **biscuit bread.**

breath, *n.* A moment. "I'll be there in just a *breath*." Also Me., N. H.

breed, *v. i.* To experience the nausea and abnormal appetite of pregnancy. [17th century survival.—*R. S. F.*] Also Me.

brickle, *adj.* Brittle. Also Kan., Nova Scotia.

brigaty, *adj.* Foppish; also overbearing; stuck up. "Doctor Adams is *brigaty* among women." Ky. Also **brickaty,** and (in negro lingo) **biggety.**

bright, *n.* Polish. "The *bright* sorter wore off." Also N. Eng.

brogue, *v. i.* To go afoot. "Where are you a-goin' t'"—"Jes' *broguin'* about."

brogans, *n. pl.* Coarse shoes. [In La., brŏg-ànz.] Ill., S. Car., N. Eng., Ky., N. Y.

brought-on, *adj.* Imported. "This here *brought-on* meat ain't noways as good as home-made meat." Also Ia., Ky.

bubby bush. Burning bush (Evonymus Americanus).

budget, *n.* Parcel; luggage. "Have you got your *budget* made up?"

bug, *v. t.* To kill bugs on. "Jim's out *buggin'* taters." General.

bumblings, *n. pl.* Whiskey.

bumbly, *adj.* Buzzing. "Hit makes a *bumbly* noise in a feller's head."

by, *prep.* After. "An hour *by* sun"; i. e., past sunrise. Also S. Car., Ky.

cag. Variant of *keg.* Also Ill., Ia., Kan., N. Eng., Ky., N. Y.

caigy, *adj.* Full of sexual desire. Cf. *cagey,* IV, v, p. 321. Also Ill., Kan. In N. Eng. applied to a high-spirited horse.

call, *v. t.* Mention. "Ain't you never heard Tommy *call* my name?" N. Eng.

cane, *n.* Sorghum. Also Kan., Ky.

cap-shooter, *n.* A gun with percussion lock.—**cap-shooting,** *adj.* "Sure as a *cap-shootin'* gun."

captain, *n.* One who excels. "He's a *captain* on the floor to dance." "He's a *captain* to tell a tale." Also Kan., Ky.

carry, *v. t.* To accompany; escort. "He *carried* her to church." Also Ill., S. Car.

catawampus, *adv.* Mixed up; all awry. Also Ill., Kan., N. Eng., Ky.

chance, *n.* That which the occasion offers. "A poor *chance* of a place to spend the night." "Now you see the *chance* [at table], help yourself."

checkerbacker, *n.* Downy woodpecker.

cheer. Variant of *chair.* Also Ill., S. Car., N. Eng., Ky.

chimley. Variant of *chimney.* Also W. Res., Ill., Kan., N. Eng., Ky.

chinch, *n.* Bed-bug. Also La., Ill., Ky.

chisel down, *v. phr.* = *beat down.* "I *chiseled him down* right smart on the coffee business."

chist, *n.* Variant of *chest.* Also Ill., N. Eng., Ky.

church, *v. t.* To expel from a congregation.

church house. The church building itself. Also Kan.

citizen, *n.* A native: as distinguished from *furriner.* Also Ky.

clever, *adj.* Accommodating; good-hearted. Also Ill., Neb., Ky.

cleverly, *adv.* Fully. "He wasn't *cleverly* grown—just a slick-faced boy."

clift, *n.* Cliff. Also Ill., N. Eng., Ky.

coal, *n.* Charcoal.—**fire coal,** a glowing ember.

coggled up, *p. phr.* Rickety; wobbly. "That's the most *coggled up* far [fire] I ever seed."

common, *adj.* In the phrase **in a common way,** ordinarily. "*In a common way* he's generally in here by the five of a mornin'."

confidence, *v. t.* To place confidence in. "I don't *confidence* them dogs much."

considerably, *adv.* For the most part. "My parents were *considerably* Scotch." Also Ky.

coon, *v. t.* To steal. "I had to *coon* an ace of hearts."—*v. i.* To creep like a coon, clinging close. "I *cooned* acrost on a log." Also Ill., Ky.

coot up, *v. phr.* To revive. "After the rope broke they *cooted him up* and hung him sure enough next time."

corkus, *n.* Variant of *caucus.* Also W. Res., Kan., N. Eng.

corn-feed, *v. t.* To feed (hogs) with corn.

corp, *n.* Corpse. Also S. Car.

counterpin, *n.* Variant of *counterpane.* Also Ky.

county site. County seat.

coupling, *n,* Joint of the sternum. "Chop through the *coupling* of that bear." [Not as in Oxf. E. D.]

courting, *part.* Attending court; litigating. "Bill, are they *courtin'* up there yit?" Also Kan.

creel, *v. t.* To wrench. "I *creeled* my knee (neck, back)."

c'reen, *v. i.* To bend the body to one side. "I noticed a ketch in my back ever' time I *c'reened.*"

crips, *v. t.* To crisp. 'Smoke come in and *cripsed* up the aidges of the leaves." In N. H. & Mass., also **crips, cripsy,** *adj.*

cuckold, *v. t.* In the usual literary sense.

cud, *n.* Quid. Also N. Eng., W. Res., Ill.—*v. i.* To chew.

curoner, *n.* Variant of *coroner.*

curiosity, *n.* Object exciting curiosity. "He was a plumb *curiosity.*" Also N. Eng., W. Res., La., Ill., Ky.

cut up copper, *v. phr.* To destroy a still. "Last winter there come a revenue in here and *cut up* a lot of *copper* on Jones' Creek."

cyarn, *n.* Carrion.

d'. Short for *don't.* "I *d'* know." General.

danger, *adj.* Dangerous. "Thet's a powerful *danger* axe."

dauncy, *adj.* Fastidious; squeamish. [Cf. *daunch,* Oxf. E. D.] In Ky., in the sense 'dizzy.'

dead'nin', *n.* A clearing made by girdling the trees. Also Ky.

desert. Short for *deserted.* "A very *desert*-lookin' place."

devilmaint, *n.* Variant of *devilment.*

differ, *n.* 1. Difference. "Hit don't make no *differ.*" Slang. 2. "In a *differ* of a place."—*v. i.* To make a difference. "It didn't *differ* what that cow way."

dilitary, *adj.* Dilatory. Also Ill., Kan.

disablest, *superl.* Antonym of *ablest.* "We're all strong enough to work, except Johnson; he's the *disablest* one of the family."

discern, *v. t.* To perceive. "He was blind, but he could *discern* when the sun was shinin'."

disconfit, *v. t.* To inconvenience. "I hope it has not *disconfit* you very bad."

discouragе, *v. t.* To discourage.

disfurnish, *v. t.* To deprive (oneself). "Don't *disfurnish* yourself."

disgust, *v. t.* To have a distaste for. "I *disgust* bad likker."

div. [Pret. of *dive.*] Hurried. "I *div* right out and hired me a cook." Ky.

do (one's) do, *v. phr.* "The fall of the year is when sweet-potatoes *does their do.*"

do', *n.* Short for *door.* Rare. Also La., Ky.

doctor medicine. Differentiated from home remedies.

dodge, on the, *prep. phr.* Given to dodging or evading, especially the police. "His boy was sorter *on the dodge.*" Also Ky.

dominecker chicken. [From *dominica.*] A large white fowl, black-spotted. Also La., Ill., S. Car., Kan., Ky.

dominecker gnat. A punkie.

doney (dônî), *n.* [From *doña.*] Sweetheart. Also **doney gal.**

doodle-bug, *n.* The ant-lion: so-called because it is said to emerge from its pit if one calls '*doodle-bug, doodle-bug.*' Also La., S. Car., Ky.

doset (dôset), *n.* Dose. Also Ill., Ky.

dote (dôt), *n.* [*doat?*] Wood partly decayed by a fungus. Ky.—**dotey,** *adj.*—**doted,** *p. a.* In Me., **dosey.**

down-go, *n.* Decline in health. "I love strong coffee, but when I get on the *down-go* I caint hardly come it." Also Ky.

draw, *n.* Drawing. "Are you making a *draw* of the fence."

draw-bar, *n.* A removable bar in a fence.

drink, *v. i.* To discharge the function of drink. "Wonder if that water'd *drink?*" "That *drinks* right."

drotted, *p. a.*=*dratted.* Also Ky.

drugs, *n. pl.* Variant of *dregs.* Also S. Car., N. Y., Ky.

dummern (dŭmĕrn), *n.* Woman. "La! look at them *dummernses* a-comin'." "Uncle John Thomas always said *dummern*; he was borned and raised right in Mitchell Co. Lots of old people out there said it."

easin'-powder, *n.* An opiate.

eat, *v. i.* "That *eats* good." General.

edzact, *v. t.* To make precisely right. "Let me study this thing over: then I can *edzact* it."

eetch. Variant of *itch.* "That's *eetch*-weed; it's good for toe *eetch.*" Also La., Ill., S. Car., Kan., Ky.

endurin', *prep.* During. Also S. Car., Ky.

enjoy, *v. t.* To make happy; amuse. "I'll try to *enjoy* you, someway."

ensure, *v. t.* To make sure provision for. "The best way to carry a pig is to put it in a tow sack with a hole cut for its nose *ensurin'* it to breathe."

enurf. Variant of *enough.*

experience, *v. i.* To acquire experience. "X had to begin all over again and do the *experiencin'* himself."

extracize, *v. t.* To extract. "I've done *extracized* them."

ey. In oaths; *ey* God, *ey* George. Also Ill., N. Eng. (as *ey* Gorry), Ky.

faint, *n.* Worthless residue in the "thumper" after distilling whiskey.

fair, *v. i.* To clear: of weather. "It may *fair* up and be a pretty week." Also S. Car.

farewell, *n.* After taste. "That ain't got no bad taste; it has a leetle *farewell* to it as though it had campfire in it."

fault, *v. t.* To find fault with. "He took to *faultin'* her." Also Kan.

feather into (one), *v. phr.* To attack, as with arrows piercing to the feather. "He *feathered into* him, feeding him lead."

feist, *n.* A fice.—**feisty,** *adj.* "*Feisty* means when a feller's stuck on hisself and wants to show off—always wigglin' about wanting everybody to see him." Also Kan., Ky.

fernent, *prep.* In front of. Also **ferninst.**

find a calf, *v. phr.* To foal. Also Ky.

fire-coal, *n.* An ember.

fitified, *p.a.* Subject to fits; epileptic. Also Ky.

fitty, *adj.* Fit. "It ain't *fitty* fer hell." Tenn.

fling, *v. t.* To throw.—**fling up,** to vomit.

foller, *v. t.* To do as a practice or custom. "He *follers* pickin' the banjer." "What do you-uns *foller* for a livin'?" Also W. Res., Ill., N. Eng., Ky.

foot in hand, to take, *v. phr.* To walk. Also Ill., Ky.

foreparents, *n. pl.* Forefathers.

fotch-on, *adj.*=*brought-on,* q. v. Also Ky.

fraction, *n.* Ruction. "I don't know what the *fraction* was, but he flew mad about something."

frail, *v. t.* [*flail?*] "He *frailed* him well." Also Ill., S. Car., Ky.

full-handed, *adj.* Well supplied; well to do. "He was a *full-handed* man—had a-plenty." Also Ky.

funk, *n.* An offensive smell. "Open up the door and let the *funk* out."

furriner, *n.* Anyone from outside the mountains. Also Ky.

gaily, *adv.* Well. "The folks is *gaily.*"

galliant. Variant of *gallant.*

galvanize, *n.* Nickel plating. "The *galvanize* wore off my pistol."

gant (gaent), *adj.* Variant of *gaunt.*—*v. t.* "*Gant* them cattle up; get the grass out of them so they can travel." Also Kan.—**gant-lot,** *n.* An enclosure for cattle, to prevent their fattening on grass. Also N. Eng., Ky.

gentle, *v. t.* To render tame. "He follers his hogs and corn-feeds them, and *gentles* them up." Also N. Eng.

gilt, *n.* A female shoat. [General among hog-raisers.—*R. S. F.*]

give down, *v. phr.* To admit; confess. "He'll *give* it *down* at last." Also Ill.

give-out, *n.* Announcement. "I didn't hear no *give-out* at meetin'." Also Ill.

glimpsh, *n.* Glimpse.

golleroy, *n.* The dottle of a pipe; also called **pipe-guts.**

Good-man, *n.* God; child's term.

goozle, *n.* [*Guzzle?*] Throat.

go-'way sack. Satchel. Also **go-'way bag.**

grabble, *v. i.* To dig up a few of the best (potatoes) and smooth back the dirt. Also Ill., Kan.

granny doctor. Any obstetrician.

gran'sir', *n.* "Old *gran'sir'* Pilkey."
gredge, *n.* Variant of *grudge*.
green out, *v. phr.* To swindle.
grindin'-rock, *n.* Grindstone.
gum, *n.* 1. A hollow log. 2. Barrel. "I'm goin' to put my ashes into that *gum*." Also Ky.
gyarb, gyarden. Variants of *garb, garden*. Also S. Car., Ky.
hack, *v. t.* To annoy; nettle. "That joke *hacks* Steve to this day." Ky.
handily, *adv.* Readily. "You couldn't *handily* blame him." Also Ky.
hardness, *n.* Ill feeling. "Likely to git up right smart o' *hardness* between 'em." Also Ky.
head-swimmin', *n.* Vertigo.
heavy-footed, *adj.* Gravid.
he-balsam, *n.* Black spruce.
hellaballoo, *n.* Variant of *hullaballoo*. Also Kan., Ky.
hide-out, *n.* A hiding place.
high-ball, *v. i.* To decamp. "I'll make him *high-ball* out o' here."
hill-billy, *n.* A mountaineer: humorous or depreciative. Also La., Kan., Ky.
hippin', *n.* A diaper; breech clout. Also Ill.
hoggin', *vb. n.* Scratching.
hog rifle. A squirrel rifle. The stress falls on *rifle*.
holler, *n.* The visceral cavity. "I got wet to the *holler*."
holp, *v. t.* To help. "I axed him to *holp* me out." Also Ky. Pronounced *hôp* by the younger generation. Both in S. Car. In La., also *hvlp*.
hone, *v. i.* To desire with craving. "He jes' *hones* atter it." Also Kan., Ky.
horse-throwed, *p.a.* "Ever since I was *horse-throwed*."
hull, *n.* Applied to cartridge shells. Also Ky.
hurtin', *n.* A pain. Also Ill.
hyur, *adv.* Variant of *here*. Pronounced *hyeh* only in calling a dog. Not local.
ill, *adj.* Ill-natured; vicious. "That feller's *ill* as h——."
ill-convenient, *adj.* Inconvenient.
jape, *v. i.* To copulate. Oxf. E. D. and W. mark it *Obs*.
jellico weed. Angelica.
jiste, *n.* Variant of *joist*. General.
jittany, *n.* Variant of *jitney*.
job, *v. t.* Variant of *jab*. Also Ill., Ia.
jower, *n.* and *v.* Quarrel. Also Ill., Kan., Ky.
juberous, *adj.* Dubious. Also Ill., Kan., Ky.
keeck, *v.* Variant of *kick*.
keer, keerful, keerless. Variants of *care, careful, careless*. Also Ky.
kem. Variant of *came*. Also Ky.
kittle. Variant of *kettle*. General.
knock, *v. i.* To box; spar.—**knocker**, *n.*
knock-fight, *n.* Fisticuffing.
kraut, *v. t.* "I don't do like old Mis' Posey, *kraut* my cabbage whole."
kyarpet. Variant of *carpet*.

laig. Variant of *leg.* Also W. Res., Ill., Ia., Kan., Ky., N. Y.

lap, *n.* [Variant of *lop.*] The drooping portion of a fallen tree. Also Ky.

lath-open bread. Bread made from biscuit dough, with soda and buttermilk. The shortening is worked in last, instead of with the milk. The bread is baked in flat cakes; when broken edgewise, it parts readily into thin cakes longitudinally.

lavish, *n.* Plenty. "If anybody wanted a history of this country for fifty years, he'd git a *lavish* of it by reading that mine-suit testimony."

lay hands on, *v. phr.* To carry (a corpse), as a pall bearer does.

lay off, *v. phr.* To purpose without attempting. "I've *laid off* and *laid off* to do that, an' I've never got it done." Also Ill., Ky.

leather breeches. Green beans dried and cooked in the pod.

lay-over, *n.* Trap; dead-fall. "That's a *lay-over* to catch meddlers." In La., **laroes catch meddlers.**

leg bail, to give, *v. phr.* To abscond. "He *give* 'em *leg-bail* an' lit out fer home." Slang, not local.

lessun, *conj.* Unless. "Men don't do nothin' fer amusement, *lessun* they chaw terbacker." Also Kan., Ky.

lie-bill, *n.* Perversion of *libel.* Also Kan.

light a rag, *v. phr.* To decamp. "I *lit a rag* for home." Also S. Car.

linger on, *v. phr.* To be ailing. "I 'low Mr. Brooks is takin' the fever. He's jes been a *lingerin' on* for two or three days." Also La., Ill.

lingister, *n.* Interpreter. Also **linkister,** and **linkster** (also in Ga. and Fla.).

listed, *p.a.* Striped. "That's a *listed* pig."

loafer, *v. i.* To loaf. "That dog 's jist *loaferin'* about, up an' down this road."—**loaferer,** *n.*

lock, *n.* Joint. "The pain's way back in the *lock* o' my jaw."

louse around, *v. phr.* To play the parasite.

love, *v. t.* To like: applies to taste in food. "Do you *love* pickle-beans?" Also O., Ia., Kan., Ky.

make, *v. t.* To achieve. "I can't *make* a crap (crop) on such land." Also Ill., Ky.

male, *n.* Used attributively, in affectation of sexual propriety, in combinations; as, **male-brute,** bull; **male-hog,** boar. Also Kan., Ky. In Ill., also **male-cow,** bull.

man, *v. t.* To master. "You can't hardly *man* that [tough steak], can you?" Also Ky.

man-person, *n.* Man.

man-power, *v. t.* "Let's we-uns *man-power* that log out o' the road."

master, *adj.* Big, powerful. "He was the *masterest* bear-fighter I ever did see."—*adv.* Masterfully. "He laughed *master.*"

measle, *v. i.* To catch measles. "The old cow *measled,* and she died last spring."

meat, *n.* Usually understood to mean 'pork.'—*v. t.* To serve as meat. "Them bear 'll *meat* his fam'ly all winter."

meetin'folks, *n. pl.* Congregation.

mimic, *n.* Likeness. "That[photograph]'s a fair *mimic* of him."—*v. t.* To represent. "That *mimics* him right smart."

mincy, *adj.* Fastidious in eating.

miss-lick, *n.* A false blow. Also Ill., N. Y., Kan.

mistress, *n.*=Mrs. "Now, *Mistress* Cook, get me a little hot water."

mock, *v. t.*=*mimic*, q. v. Also Ill.

mommick, *v. t.* To ruin by bungling. "That was a waste of timber, Uncle Bill; they jist *mommicked* it up."

moon-calf, *n.* In mountaineer's superstition, a shapeless thing, without life, that a steer causes in a cow by worrying her.

mowin' blade. Scythe. Also Ky.

much, *v. t.* To make much of. "She *muched* the chaps greatly."

mushyroom, *n.* Mushroom.

musicianer, *n.* Musician.

mutter, *v. t.* To mutter to (one).

nervish, *adj.* Nervous.

nesties, *n. pl.* Nest.

nipety-tuck.=*nip and tuck.* Also N. Y.—Also **nickety-tuck.**

noise, *v. t.* To make the sound of. "Any kind of thing ever heered tell of, he can *noise* it."

one. Short for *one or the other.* "He either went to Medlin or to Bradshaw's, *one*." Also Ill., Kan.

one-time, *adj.* Single. "Tore up for *one-time* bandagin'."

outlandish, *n.* Foreigners collectively.

outsharp, *v. t.* To outwit.

outsider, *n.* Bastard.

paperstring, *n.* Twine.

particulars (pt i k l ə rz), *n. pl.* Perishable foodstuffs.

pearten up, *v. phr.* To become lively or cheerful. Also Ky.

pen-point, *n.* Pen. Not local.

Peruvian, *n.* Wild red cherry.

pieded, *p.a.* Pied; piebald.

pizen vine. Poison ivy. [In Ill., also **poison-vine.**]

play-party, *n.* Party; entertainment. Also Kan.

play-pretty, *n.* Plaything.

pock, *n.* Pox. Also W. Res. (rare), Ill.

pomper, *v. t.* Variant of *pamper.*

pone, *n.* Lump; swelling. "A *pone* came up on her side."

poor-do, *n.* Scrapple.

pop, *v. t.* To gnash. "I heard the old she *poppin'* her teeth."

pop-crackers, *n. pl.* Fire-crackers.

pop-skull, *n.* Bad whiskey. Cf. Kentucky **bust-head.**

posties, *n. pl.* Posts.

pot-tails, *n. pl.* The residue in a moonshine still after the backings are run off.

pounding-mill, *n.* A mortar and pestle mill run by water from a spout that alternately fills, lowers, and spills out of a box fixed to the end of a walking beam opposite to the pestle.

pow . . . pow, *interj.* Bang: imitative of the explosion of a gun. Also Ga.

power, *n.* Religious ecstasy. "She had the *power*." Also Kan., N. Y.

prodject, *v. i.=prospect.* "I'm just *prodjectin'* around." Also S. Car.

proud, *adj.* Pleased. "I was *proud* to hear from you." Also Ky.

purty, *n.* [Variant of *pretty.*] Plaything. Also Ill., Ky.

pyerch, *n.* Variant of *parch.*

quile, *v. i.* To coil. "A dog *quiled* up in the leaves." Also Ky.

quorl, *n.* Coil; whorl. "The *quorl* of sang roots."

race, *n.* A little stick or bar, as "a *race* of ginger."

ramp, *n.* Rampion; the wild garlic of the mountains.

rather, to have a, *v. phr.* To have a preference. Also Kan.

rawhide, *v. t.* To carry on one's back. "I *rawhided* that sack acrost the mountain."

read after, *v. phr.* To read. "You write the nicest English I ever *read after*." Also S. Car.

rench. Variant of *rinse.* Also La., Ill., S. Car., Kan., Ky., Mass., Cal.

resolute, *v. i.* To persevere. "To keep the hogs from *resolutin'* around."

restin' powder. See *easin' powder.*

rifle, *v. t.=raffle.*

rifle-gun, *n.* Rifle.

right at, *adv. phr.* Nearly. Also Ill., Kan.

rimpshions, *n. pl.* Abundance. "There's *rimpshions* of squirrels in the Hickory Cove."

rinch. Variant of *rinse.*

rise of, the. More than. "A leetle *the rise o'* six miles." Also Ill., Ky. —Also **rising.** "He ain't but *risin'* sixteen."

rooster, *n.=captain,* q. v. "He's a *rooster* of a feller."

ruinate, *v. t.* To ruin.

runnet, *n.* Variant of *rennet.* Also Ill.

salat, *n.=greens.*

sap, *v. t.* To outwit in trading.

satify, satifaction. Variants of *satisfy, satisfaction.*

saunt, *pret.* Variant of *sent.*

scab, *v. t.* To scratch so as to remove scabs. "Just a-standin' and *scabbin'* yourself, and you bleedin' all over."

scour, *n.* Scar.

scrape-fire, *n.* Flint-lock.

scenery, *n.* Curio. "He jes' wanted the skull fer a *scenery.*"

scriffen, *n.* Membrane inclosing the visceral cavity or the brain. "The *scriffen* of the brain was cut." Also Kan.

scyar, *n.* Variant of *scar.* Also Ky.

seenyuh, *n.* Scene or scenery. "Thar's a right smart *seenyuh* thar, too."

sentiment, *n.* Sensation. "I feel sick . . . . No, my *sentiment's* gone."

set-along, *adj.* "When my oldest was a little *set-along* child (settin' along the flo') "

severe, *adj.* Fierce. "A big *severe* dog."

shackle, *v. i.* To shuffle, as if shackled. "Jist *shacklin'* along."

shame-briar, *n.* Sensitive plant.

shammick, *v. i.* To lounge about idly. Also **shummick.**

shamp, *v. t.* To trim (hair).

she-balsam, *n.* Frazer's balsam.

sheriff, *v. i.* To serve as sheriff.

shickle, *n.* Shuttle (of a loom).

shoe-mouth, *adv.* "The fog is friz *shoe-mouth* deep on the mountains."

shoot, *n.* Shot.

shuck-beans, *n. pl.* Beans in the pod.

shut-in, *n.* A gorge or canyon. "That place is a *shut-in.*"

sifflicated *p.a.* Suffocated.

sight of the eye. Pupil. Also Ill., Kan.

si-godlin', *adv.=slantindicular.* "You sawed that log off a little *si-godlin'.*" Also **antigodlin', antigadlin', si-antigodlin'.**

singlings, *n. pl.* The liquor of first distillation ("low wines" of the trade) which moonshiners redistill at a lower temperature to make whiskey. Ky.

skift, *n.* 1. Variant of *skiff.* 2. Trace. "A thin *skift* of snow." Also Kan., Ky.

slaunchways, *adv.* Slantingly. Also Ill., Kan.

slorate, *v. t.* To slaughter.

smidge, at a, *prep. phr.* Next or near to.

snaps, *n. pl.=shuck-beans,* q. v.

sneed, *n.* The snath of a scythe. Also Ky.

sob, *v. i.* To become soggy. "If you let a pine pole stay out and *sob,* the bark will rot off."

soon, *adj.* Early. "Give me a *soon* start."

spang, *adv.* Exactly; directly. "He was right *spang* on the spot." "*Spang* fraish." Also Ky. In Ill., **bang-spang.**

spert, *n.* Aphetic form of *expert.*

spignet, *n.* Wild spikenard. Also Ky.

sprangle, *v. i.* To spread out tortuously. "Little branches all *sprangle* out from Eagle Creek."—**sprangly,** *adj.* "*Sprangly* bushes, like laurel." Also Kan.

spruce-pine, *n.* Hemlock.

squidged, *p.a.* Subsided. "His hand was all swoll up, but now its all *squidged* down."

squinch-owl, *n.* Screech-owl.

stay-place, *n.* "That shack was put up fer a *stay-place* for them herders to pass the night in."

stob. Variant of *stab, v.; stub, n.* Also Ky.

straddle, *n.* Crotch. "Wet up to the *straddle.*" Also W. Mass., Ill., Ky.

studyment, *n.* "He sot thar all in a *studyment.*" "Nancy, honey, what's your *studyments* to-night?"

sulter, *v. i.* To swelter. "I went down to the valley, one time, an', I declar, I nigh *sultered.*"

surround, *v. t.* To pass by going around. "I couldn't git through the laurel; so I jist *surrounded* it."

survig'rous, *adj.* 1. In N. C., ambitious, enterprising: in the forms *so vigrous.* 2. In Tenn. and Ky., able-bodied, active. "Toler'ble *survigrous* baby." "A most *survigrous* cusser."

swallerer, *n.* Throat. *Slang.*

swivvit, *n.* Hurry. "He's always in a *swivvit.*" Also La.

table-glass, *n.* Tumbler.

taddle, *n.*=*toddick*, q. v.

take up locality, *v. phr.* "Well, I reckon we've *tuck up locality* (said after standing on the siding several minutes)."

Tennessee (tənəsī).

tetchious, *adj.*=*tetchy.*

think, *v. t.* To remind. "You *think* me of it in the morning."

thoughted, *p.a.* Thoughtful. "If I'd a-been *thoughted* enough."

through, *n.* Spasm. "I take a big *through* o' sneezin' every day."

thumping-chist, *n.* A steam-chest through which 'singlings' (q. v.) are run in order to make whiskey at one distillation.

toddick, *n.* A small amount. "I won't take a full turn o' meal but jist a *toddick.*"

tole, *v. t.* [Var. of *toll.*] To lure; entice. "I could *tole* that pig around anywhere." Also Ill.

tooth-dentist, *n.* Dentist.

topering, *p.a.* Variant of *tapering.*

torn-down, *adj.* "The *torn-down* scoundrel."

tote fair with, *v. phr.* To deal fairly with. Also S. Car., Ky.

trembles, *n. pl.* Tremor; palsy.

troft, *n.* Trough. Also Ky.

trousies, *n. pl.* Trousers.

turn o' meal. The quantity of meal taken at one load. Also Ky.

turkey-tail, *v. i.* To spread out like a turkey's tail. "The creek away up thar *turkey-tails* out into numerous little forks."

twinkles, *n. pl.* Pine needles. "I'll go git a load o' *twinkles* to bed the cow."

unthoughtless of, the. "I run into those turkeys *the unthoughtless of* anything I ever done."

upheaded, *adj.* Carrying the head erect. "A fine lookin', *upheaded* gal."

upscuddle, *n.* Quarrel. "An *upscuddle* among the women generally gits their men into hit."

vascinator, *n.* [From *fascinator:* the sole instance noted of *v* for *f.*] A woman's head-wrap.

vomic, *v. i.* To vomit. Also Kan. (esp. a child's word), N. Y.

vygorous, *adv.* Vigorously. "The pig squealed *vygorous.*"

war. Variant of *was, were, wear.* Also Ill., Ky.

warnut, *n.* Walnut. Also Ky., Ill.

wed, *p.p.* Weeded. Pret. & p.p. W. Res. (rare).

whetrock, *n.* Whetstone. Also Ill., Ky.

whinnle, *v. i.* To whine. "I never did cry but wunst; I *whinnled* a little endurin' the war." Also Ky.

whistle-pig, *n.* Groundhog.

whope, *v. t.* To whip. "I *whōped* him." Also S. Car., Ky.

whup, *n.* and *v.* Whip. Also Ill., Ky.

widder-man, *n.* Widow. Also Ky.

wingle, *v. i.* To wind in and out. "Kinder *wingle* around."

withey, *adj.* Sinewy. "He's a *withey* little devil in a bear fight." Also Ill.

wolf, *n.* The warble that appears in summer in the backs of rabbits and squirrels. Also Ky.

woodscolt, *n.* Bastard.

woodhen, *n.* The giant woodpecker.

writ, *pret.* Wrote. Also Ill., S. Car.

yan, yander. Variants of *yon, yonder.* Also Ill., Kan., Ky.

youerunses, *pl. pron.* Yours. "Le's go over to *youerunses* house."

TERMS FROM LOUISIANA.

Terms from New Orleans.

(1) Collected by James Routh.

bes (bîs), *v.* Second person present indicative of *to be.* Same as *are* used in the sense of 'belong.' "You *bes* on the ferry," meaning 'You are employed in some capacity on the ferry.' St. Mary Parish, La.

catcher (k·aetʃə), *n.* Same as *tay.*

coulie (kûəl·î), *n.* A little bayou. Compare *coulée* in dictionaries, variant *coulie.* La. Also N. Dak.

dime, *n.* In **a dime of,** a dime's worth of. "*A dime of* bread."

Dutch crossing, *n.* A crossing of a street in the middle of a block. [Obsolete.]

funeralize, *v.* To bury a person, or conduct a funeral: said of the priest or minister.

hay burner, *n.* A mule and cart. Also S. Car.

honoree (:onôr·î), *n.* A person who is honored. Newspaper slang.

Kentucky treat, *n.* Same as *Dutch treat.*

Klondiker, *n.* An heiress-hunter.

Mardi gras, *n.* A participant in the street masquing on Mardi Gras.

marronguin (maerɔəng·ûeə), *n.* A large mosquito. [Nasal *n* in second syl.].

mud, *n.* = *dirt.*

nanan (nan·ae), *n.* Godmother.

nickel, *n.* In **a nickel of,** a nickel's worth of.

pieu (pyû), *n.* A fence built of split boards. Also *pu.* La Salle and Catahoula Parishes, La.

pop the whip. = *snap the whip.*

rabais shop (raeb·ê*), *n.* [Fr. *rabais.*] A retail shop, or notion store.

raquecha (r·âkeʃ : aɔ), *n.* A sort of cockle-burr. La.

she-brick, *n.* Same as *dandy-trap* [which see in *Bartlett's Dict.*]. Also Baltimore.

shoo-shoo (ʃ·ûʃ·û), *n.* A fire-cracker that has failed to go off. The 'shoo-shoo' is broken and lighted for the flare of the loose powder. [In Phila., **squib.**]

wawaron (ûâûâr·ɔe)†, *n.* A frog. La.

white pins. Ordinary pins, as distinguished from black pins.

yard eggs. Eggs from chickens kept on the premises, as distinguished from store eggs.

* This ai (è), French ai, is something between ê and e.
† The last syllable is ordinary French sound of *ron.*

(2) Collected by E. O. Becker.

briqué (brî·kê, bri·kê), *n.* A red-haired mulatto.

coshtey (*ko/tê*), *v.* To steal, esp. by darting unseen from a hiding place; 'swipe.' [Cf. Fr. *crocheter*. Rabelais.]

dep (dep), *n.* One who tries to curry favor.

dubs, *n. pl.* *Marbles.* In La., counted as a foul unless the shooter calls "No dubs." [In Ia., formerly, **vent dubs**—*O. F. E.*]

grandpa, *n.* A bit of floating thistledown.

Jinny-woman, *n. phr.* A mollycoddle.

kawan (kâweŏ), *n.* A snapping turtle: used among negroes. Usually *tortue kawan*. Kawan is female genital organs.

marie-jeanne, (mâ-rêgan), *n.* The praying mantis.

maul drag, *v. phr.* To beat and drag about (a person).

mobilize (mobilaiz), *v. t.*=*mop up, do up,* etc.

morphy, *n.* (From *Murphy*, an Irish name?) Among boys, a term of dislike for one who does not 'run with the gang.' [Ref. also morphy as abbreviation for hermaphrodite].

p. i. (pî ai). A talebearer; tattler.

toney-high, *adj.* Pretentious.

ventz, *n. pl.* Case where a marble strikes a stick, rock, or the like. If the shooter cries "ventz", he may shoot from where the marble struck. [Connected with 'fen', defense?]

Terms from De Soto Parish.

(On the border of Texas.)

barrel, *n.* In measuring maize, a bushel. "Three shakes and a heap" make a barrel.

flathead, *n.* A man who fells trees for the saw-mills.

goosey (g·ûsi), *adj.* Said of a person who jumps when touched; who speaks aloud abruptly whatever is said to him; or who does impulsively whatever act is ordered of him. Also used in the first of these three senses in Eastern North Carolina, Iowa, Pa.

lighter wood (l·aiə*-tə w u d), *n.* Same as *light-wood*. Wood rich in rosin, used for kindling fires.

pender (p·endə), *n.* Peanut. Also East Baton Rouge Parish, La.

ramp (raemp), *n.* A platform and incline used for loading logs. *Cf. ramp, n,* 2, in C. D.

rick (rik), *n.* A pile of wood, eight feet across, four feet high, and of any length.

roughneck, *n.* A man who works about an oil derrick.

spider (sp·aidə), *n.* A large, deep skillet or oven, with three legs. *Cf. spider, n,* 4, in C. D.

stomp, *n.* Also **stamp** (stomp). A place where cattle are penned. De Soto Parish.

*The Southern i (aiə) is generally fronted, and pronounced nearly like ɐî.

Bird Names.

[From the notes of Stanley Clisby Archer in The Times Picayune, March-July, 1916.]

Where several names of the same bird are listed, cross references are made to the first name alphabetically. Asterisks mark names in use in New England.

***Acadian flycatcher** (Empidonax virescens). Green-crested flycatcher.

***Acadian owl.** The saw-whet owl (Cryptoglaux).

aigle mer. The American osprey (Pandion haliaetus carolinensis).

aigle noir. The golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos).

aigle tete blanche. The bald eagle (Haliaetus leucocephalus).

***alder flycatcher** (Empidonax tralli alnorum).

***American crow** (Corvus brachyrhynchus). Corbeau.

***American golden eye** (Clangula clangula americana). Plongeur; Canard Yankee.

***American merganser** (Mergus americanus). Bec-scie.

American scaup (Marila marila). Dos-gris de Mer; Big Bluebill; "Dog," used of this scaup when in a flock.

***American scoter** (Oidemia americana).

anhinga (Anhinga anhinga). Snake Bird; Bec-a-laucet; Water Turkey.

ani (Crotophaga ani). Black Witch. A curious wooly blackbird.

Arkansas kingbird (Tyrannus verticalis). Like the kingbird, but yellowish on the belly.

Atwater prairie chicken.=*faisan*, q. v.

a'ventre blanc. See (martinet) *a'ventre blanc.*

***baldpate** (Mareca americana). American widgeon; Zin Zin; Whistling Duck.

***Baltimore oriole** (Icterus galbula). Pape Aurore; Pape Dore.

becasse. 1. The American woodcock (Philohela minor): also called **becasse du bois, becasse du nuit.** 2. The Eskimo curlew (Numenisus borealis).

becassine. 1. The Wilson snipe (Gallinago delicata): also called *cache-cache, Jack snipe.* 2. The marbled godwit (Limosa fedoa): also called *sea snipe.*

becassine de mer. The American avocet (Recurvirostra americana): also called *blue stockings, Irish snipe, sea snipe.*

becassine du marais. The black-necked stilt (Himantopus mexicanus): also called *lawyer, soldat.*

beccroche. The white ibis (Guara alba).

***belted kingfisher** (Ceryle alcyon). Martin Plongeur; Pecheur.

big caille. The wood thrush (Hylocichla mustelina): also called *caille de laurier, caille pivelee, speckled caille.*

biorque. The American bittern (Botaurus lentiginosus): also called *sunguzer, garde-soleil,* and *snake-eater.*

***black and white creeper.** The black and white warbler (Miniotilta varia).

black beccroche. The white-faced glossy ibis (Flegadis guarauna).

black-bellied tree duck (Dendrocygna autumnalis).

***black-billed cuckoo** (Coccyzus erythropthalmus). Similar to yellow-billed cuckoo, except that both bills are black.

black caille. The catbird (Dumetella carolinensis): also called *caille noir.*

***black duck** (Anas rubripes).

***black skimmer** (Rynchops nigra). Bec-a-ciseaux.

black tern (Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis).

black-throated bunting. The dickcissel (Spiza americana).

blue crane. 1. The great blue heron (Ardea herodias): also called *poor Joe.* 2. Ward's blue Heron (Ardea herodias wardii). It is darker than the 'poor Joe', and breeds mostly in the southwestern parts of the state.

blue crane. The Louisiana heron (Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis): also called *egret caille, lady of the waters.*

blue darter. Cooper's hawk (Accipiter cooperi): also called *chicken hawk, zel rond.* Also Mich.

blue-faced booby (Sula cyanops). One specimen only in La.

blue goose (Chen Cærulescens). Oie Bleu; Blue Brant; Gray Brant; Oie Aigle; Skillet Head.

***blue jay** (Cyanocitta cristata). Ceai Bleu.

blue pop. The indigo bunting (Passerina cyanea): also called *eveque, pape bleu.*

blue rail. The purple gallinule (Ionornis martinicus): also called *ralle bleu.*

blue rice bird. The blue grosbeak (Guiraca caerulea).

blue stockings.=*becassine de mer*, q. v.

***blue-winged teal** (Querquedula discors). Summer Teal; Sarcelle Antonniere; Sarcelle Printanniere.

boat-tailed grackle (Megaquisqula major). Chock; Crow-jack; Crow Blackbird.

***bobolink** (Dolichonyx oryzivorus). Rice Bird; Reed Bird; Etourneau; Robert O'Lincoln.

***bonaparte gull** (Larus philadelphia).

booby (Sula leugocastra).

***brant** (Branta bernicla glaucogastra).

brewer's blackbird (Euphagus cyanocephalus).

***bronzed grackle** (Quiscalus quiscula æneus). Chock; Crow Black bird.

brown pelican (Pelecanus occidentalis). The state bird of La.

***buffle-head** (Charitonetta albeola). Marionette; Butterball.

bull. The Virginia rail (Rallus virginianus).

***butcher bird.** The loggerhead shrike (Lanius ludovicianus): also called *dumb mockingbird, muet moqueur, monge monqueur.*

buzzard hawk. The Harris hawk (Parabuteo unicinctus harrisi).

Cabot's tern (Sterna sandvicensis acuflavida).

cache-cache.=*becassine*, q. v. So-called from its cry as it takes wing, and from its habit of hiding.

caille. See *big caille, black caille, red caille, yellow caille.*

caille de laurier.=*big caille*, q. v.

caille du bois. The brown thrasher (Toxostoma rufum): also called *moqueur de cannes, moqueur rouge, red mockingbird.*

caille jaune.=*yellow caille*, q. v.

caille noir.=*black caille*, q. v.

caille petite. The hermit thrush (Hylocichla guttata pallasii): also called *half caille, little caille.*

caille pivelee.=*big caille*, q. v.

***Canada goose** (Branta canadensis). Oie Canadienne; Ontarde; Ring-necked Goose.

***canvasback** (Marila vallisineria). Canard cheval; Horse Duck.

cap-cap. The green heron (Butorides virescens).

carencro tete noir. The black vulture (Catharista urubu).

carencro tete rouge. The turkey vulture (Catharista septentrionalis).

***Carolina rail.** The sora rail (Porzana carolina): also called *rice rail.*

carolina parroquet (Conuropsis carolinensis) A parrot-like bird.

caspian tern (Sterna caspia).

***cedar bird.** The cedar waxwing (Bombycilla cedrorum): also called *cirier, murier.*

chat houant. The Florida screech owl (Otus asio floridanus): also called *chouette, shivering owl.*

Cherokee robin. The towhee (Pipile erythrophthalmus): also called *chewink, grive Cherokee, joree-grasel, joritte, swamp robin.*

chevalier de batture. The spotted sandpiper (Actitus macularia): also called *swee-swee, teeter-tail, tie-up.*

***chewink.**=*Cherokee robin*, q. v.

chicken hawk.=*blue darter*, q. v. Also Mich.

chimney swift (Chætura pelagica). Hirondelle des Cheminee; Chimney Sweep; Chimney Swallow.

chock-a-la-taw. The marsh hawk (Circus hudsonius): also called *quisard.*

chorook. 1. The pectoral sandpiper (Pisobia maculata): also called *grass snipe.* 2. The buff-breasted sandpiper (Tryngites subruficollis): also called *robin snipe.*

chouette.=*chat houant*, q. v.

chuck-will's widow (Antrostomus carolinensis). Mangeur Maringonin. A heavy thick-headed nocturnal bird.

cinnamon teal (Querquedula cyanoptera).

cirier.=*cedar bird*, q. v.

cleek cleek. The sparrow hawk (Falco sparverius): also called *ermillon, mangeur poulette.*

collier. The Wilson plover (Ochthodromus wilsonius).

corbigeau. The long-billed curlew (Numenius americana): also called *sicke bill.*

cou blanche. The semipalmated plover (Aegialitis semipalmata).

cou collier. The killdeer (Oxyechus vociferus): also called *kildee, pluvier.*

***cowbird** (Molothrus ater).

crane. See *blue crane, little blue crane, pink crane, white crane, little white crane.*

***crested flycatcher** (Myiarchus crinitus). Yellow Snapper.

dindon farouche. The wild turkey (Meleagris gallopavo silvestris): also called *dindon sauvage.*

dormeur. The long-billed dowitcher (Macrorhamphus scolopaceus): also called *red-breasted snipe, robin snipe, sleeper.*

***double-crested cormorant** (Phalacrocorax auritus). Nigger goose.

dumb mockingbird.=*butcher bird*, q. v.

Dutch snipe. The dowitcher (Macrorhamphus griscus).

dwarf cowbird (Molothrus ater obscurus).

egret bleu. The little blue heron (Florida caerulea): also called *little blue crane.*

egret caille.=*blue crane*, q. v.

ermillon.=*cleek cleek*, q. v.

eveque.=*blue pop*, q. v.

faisan. The prairie chicken (Tympanuchus americanus): also called *pinnated grouse, prairie hen.* These names are applied also to the Louisiana prairie chicken (Tympanuchus americanus attwaterii): also called *Atwater prairie chicken.*

***fish crow** (Corvus ossifragus).

flamant. The wood ibis (Mycteria americana): also called *gourdhead.*

***flicker** (Colaptes auratus). Yellow-hammer; Pique Bois Dore; High Hole; Golden Winged Woodpecker. The state bird of Alabama.

Florida cormorant (Phalacrocorax auritus floridanus). Nigger Goose.

Florida duck (Anas pulvigula). Summer French Duck; Canard Noir d'ete; Mexican Mallard; Canard des Isles.

Florida grackle (Quiscalus quiscula aglæus). Chock de bois.

Florida nighthawk (Chordeiles virginianus chapmani). Local names same as those for Nighthawk (*q. v.*)

Florida red-winged blackbird (Agelaius phœniceus floridanus). Caporal.

***Forster tern** (Sterna fosteri). Sea Swallow; Pigeon Mer.

Franklin's gull (Larus philadelphia).

fulvous tree duck (Dendrocygna bicolor). Cornfield Duck; Fiddler Duck; Tee-kee.

***gadwall** (Chaulelasmus streperus). Gray Duck; Canard Gris. Also N. Y.

***gannet** (Sula bassana). Also N. Y.

garde-soleil.=*biorque*, q. v.

gilded flicker (Colaptes chrysoides). A rare western woodpecker.

goelan. Local name for all gulls.

gourdhead.=*flamant*, q. v.

gran moqueur.=*moqueur*, q. v.

grasset. The red-eyed vireo (Vireosylva olvacea): also called *green grasset.*

grass snipe.=*chorook*, q. v.

graveyard bird. The Carolina wren (Thyrothorus ludovicianus): also called *la 'tete roitelat, la 'tete wren.*

gray plover. The knot (Tringa canutus).

***greater snow goose** (Chen hyperboreus nivalis).

green pop.=*painted finch*, q. v.

***green-winged teal** (Nettion carolinensis) Sarcelle; Sarcelle d'hiver; Congo.

grive. The American robin (Planesticus migratorius).

grive Cherokee.=*Cherokee robin*, q. v.

groove-billed ani (Crotophaga sulcirostris). Jew Bird. Same as Ani (*q. v.*) except that upper bill has three distinct grooves on it.

gros-bec. 1. The black-crowned night heron (Nycticorax nycticorax naevius). 2. The yellow-crowned night heron (Nyctanassa violacea): also called *qua-bird.*

gros tete. The black-bellied plover (Squatarola squatarola): also called *ventre noir.*

gros yeux. The American golden plover (Charadrius dominicus): also called *lowland plover, pluvier dore.*

grue blanche. The whooping crane (Grus americana).

grue bleu. The sandhill crane (Grus mexicana).

gull-billed tern (Gelochelidon nilotica).

half caille.=*caille petite*, q. v.

heron blanc. The snowy egret (Egretta candidissima): also called *little white crane.*

***herring gull** (Laurus argentatus). Gœlan.

hibou corne. The great horned owl (Bubo virginianus).

hibou gros tete. 1. The barred owl (Strix varia). 2. The Florida barred owl (Strix varia alleni).

hibou paille. The American barn owl (Aluco pratincolo): also called *monkey-faced owl.*

***hooded merganser** (Lophodytes cucullatus). Cotonhead; Bec-scie; Hairy Crown; Straw-bill.

***horned grebe** (Colymbus auritus).

Hutchin's goose (Branta canadensis hutchinsii).

ibis. See *beccroche, black beccroche, flamant.*

immigrant. The rose-breasted grosbeak (Zamelodia ludoviciana): also called *roselle.*

Irish snipe.=*becassine de mer*, q. v.

ivory-billed woodpecker (Campephilus principalis). Log God; Pique Bois; Poule d'Bois.

***Jack snipe.**=*becassine*, q. v.

joree-grasel.=*Cherokee robin*, q. v.

joritte.=*Cherokee robin*, q. v.

***kildee.**=*cou collier*, q. v.

***kingbird** (Tyrannus tyrannus). Bee Martin; Black Grasset; Gros Grasset; Corbeau fonetler.

klook-klook. 1. The greater yellow-legs (Totanus melanoleucus): also called *pied jaune*. 2. Both names are given also to the lesser yellow-legs (Totanus flavipes).

lady of the waters.=*blue crane*, q. v.

la 'tete roitelat, la 'tete wren.=*graveyard bird*, q. v.

***laughing gull** (Larus atricilla).

lawyer.=*becassine du marais*, q. v.

***least flycatcher** (Eupidonax minimus).

***least tern** (Sterna antillarum).

***lesser scaup** (Marila affinis). Dos-gris; Little Bluebill; "Dogs"; used of this scaup when in a flock.

lesser snow goose (Chen hyperboreus). Oie Blanche; White Brant.

little blue crane.=*egret bleu*, q. v.

little caille.=*caille petite*, q. v.

little white crane.=*heron blanc*, q. v.

***loon** (Gavia immer). Lour; Toadlic.

lowland plover.=*gros yeux*, q. v.

mallard (Anas-hynchos). Canard Francais; French Duck; Greenhead.

mangeur poulette.=*cleek cleek*, q. v.

mangrove cuckoo (Coccyzus minor). A bird much like the Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*q. v.*).

man-o'-war bird (Fregata aquila). Frigate Bird; Hurricane Bird.

martinet. 1. The purple martin (Progne subis): also called *oiseau pluie*. 2. Both names are applied by Creoles to all swallows.

(martinet) **a' ventre blanc.** The tree swallow (Iridoprocne bicolor): also called *la petite martinet, white-bellied swallow*.

martinet a ventre bronze. The barn swallow (Hirundo erythrogastra): also called *red-breasted swallow, skimmer*.

***meadowlark** (Sturnella magna).

Mexican cormorant (Phalacrocorax vigua mexicanus). Nigger goose.

moineau. The English sparrow (Passer domesticus).

monge monqueur.=*butcher bird*, q. v.

monkey-faced owl.=*hibou paille*. q. v.

moqueur. The mocking bird (Mimus polyglottos): also *gran moqueur*.

moqueur de cannes.=*caille du bois*, q. v.

moqueur rouge.=*caille du bois*, q. v.

mottled duck (Anas fulvigula maculosa). Texas Mallard.

mottled sandpiper. The stilt sandpiper (Micropalama himantopus).

***mud hen.** The American coot (Fulica americana): also called *poule d'eau*.

muet moqueur.=*butcher bird*, q. v.

murier.=*cedar bird*, q. v.

***nighthawk** (Chordeiles virginianus). Bull-bat; Crapaud Volant; Engoulevant; Furzet.

noddy tern (Anous stolidus).

nonpareil.=*painted finch*, q. v.

***northern flicker** (Colaptes auratus luteus).

oiseau bleu. The bluebird (Sialia sialis).

oiseau pluie.=*martinet*, q. v.

***old squaw** (Harelda hyemalis). Long-tailed Duck.

***olive-sided flycatcher** (Nuttalornis borealis).

***orchard oriole** (Icterus spurius). Chuckee; Pape de Prairie; Pape Puant.

painted finch. The painted bunting (Passerina ciris): also called *nonpareil, pape doux, sweet pop.* The male is called also *pape rouge, red pop.* The female and young are called *green pop, pape vert.*

papabotte. The bartramian sandpiper (Bartramia longicauda): also called *upland plover.*

pape bleu.=*painted finch*, q. v.

pape doux.=*painted finch*, q. v.

pape rouge.=*painted finch*, q. v.

pape vert.=*painted finch*, q. v.

perdreaux. The quail (Colinus virginianus): also called *perdrix.*

petite martinet.=(martinet) *a'ventre blanc*, q. v.

***phœbe** (Sayornis phœbe). The bridge bird of the North.

pi-ank. 1. The red-tailed hawk (Buteo borealis). 2. The harlan hawk (Buteo borealis harlani). 3. The krider hawk (Buteo borealis kriderii).

***pied-billed grebe** (Podilymbus podiceps). Hell Diver; Sac-a-Plomb; Di-dipper; Plongeur.

pied jaune.=*klook-klook*, q. v.

pigeon mer. A local name for all small terns.

pigeon ramier. The passenger pigeon (Ectopistes migratorius).

***pileated woodpecker** (Philœotomus pileatus). Wood Chuck; Cock-of-the-Woods.

pine linnet. The pine finch (Spinus pinus),

***pintail** (Dafila acuta). Paille-en-queue; Pian Queue.

pink crane. The roseate spoonbill (Ajaja ajaja).

pinnated grouse.=*faisan*, q. v.

pique bois. A local name for all woodpeckers.

pluvier.=*cou collier*, q. v.

pluvier dore.=*gros yeux*, q. v.

poor Joe.=*blue crane*, q. v.

pop. Creole for Pape as used in bird names.

pop or.=*painted finch*, q. v.

poule d'eau.=*mud hen*, q. v.

poule d'eau de marais. The Florida gallinule (Gallinula galeata): also called *ralle poule d'eau.*

prairie hen. 1. The Louisiana clapper rail (Rallus crepitans saturatus): also called *salt water marsh hen.* 2. *faisan*, q. v.

***prairie horned lark** (Otocorus alpestris praticola).

prairie owl. The burrowing owl (Speotylo cunicularia hypogoea).

qua-bird.=*gros-bec*, 2, q. v. In N. Eng., **quawk.**

Quaker.=*yellow caille*, q. v.

quisard.=*chock-a-la-taw*, q. v.

ralle bleu.=*blue rail*, q. v.

ralle poule d'eau.=*poule d'eau de marais*, q. v.

red-bellied woodpecker (Colaptes carolinus). Zebra Woodpecker.

***red-breasted merganser** (Mergus serrator). Bec-scie de mer: saw-bill; fish-duck; Spanish Drake.

red-breasted snipe.=*dormeur*, q. v.

red-breasted swallow.=*martinet a ventre bronze*, q. v.

red caille. The male of the summer tanager (Piranga rubra): also called *summer redbird.*

red cockaded woodpecker (Dryobates borealis).

***redhead** (Marila americana). Violon Fiddler Duck; Tete Rouge.

***red-headed woodpecker** (Melanerpes erythrocephalus). Pique Bois Tete Rouge.

red mockingbird.=*caille du bois*, q. v.

red pop.=*painted finch*, q. v.

***red-winged blackbird** (Agelaius phœniceus). Caporal.

rice rail.=*Carolina rail*, q. v.

***ring-billed gull** (Laurus delawarensis).

ring-necked duck (Marila collaris). Canard noir; Black Duck; Black Jack.

robin snipe. 1.=*dormeur*, q. v. 2.=*chorook*, 2.

roselle.=*immigrant*, q. v.

royal tern (Sterna maxima).

***ruby-throated humming bird** (Achilochus colubris). Oiseau monche.

***ruddy duck** (Erismatura jamaicensis). Martean; God-damn.

***rusty blackbird** (Euphagus carolinus).

salt water marsh hen.=*prairie hen*, q. v.

scissor-tailed flycatcher (Muscivora forficata). Kingbird; Texan Bird of Paradise; Swallow-tailed Flycatcher.

sea snipe. 1.=*becassine de mer*, q. v. 2.=*becassine*, 2, q. v.

shivering owl.=*chat houant*, q. v.

***sickle bill.**=*corbigeau*, q. v.

***siskin.**=*pine linnet*, q. v.

***skimmer.**=*martinet a ventre bronze*, q. v.

sleeper.=*dormeur*, q. v.

snake-eater.=*biorque*, q. v.

***snipe.** See *Dutch snipe, grass snipe, Irish snipe, Jack snipe, red-breasted snipe, robin snipe, sea snipe.*

soldat.=*becassine du marais*, q. v.

sooty tern (Sterna fuscata).

southern blue jay (Cyanocitta cristata florincola). Florida Blue Jay; Geai Bleu.

southern downy woodpecker (Dryobates pubescens). Like Southern Hairy Woodpecker (*q. v.*), except that the red patch is smaller and outer white feathers of tail are barred.

southern hairy woodpecker (Dryobates villosus audubonii). Pique Bois.

southern meadowlark (Sturnella magna argutula). Field Lark; Alonette; Caille de Prairie; Caille Epinierre.

speckled caille.=*big caille*, q. v.

***spoonbill** (Spatula clypeata). Shoveler; Mesquin.

summer redbird.=*red caille*, q. v.

sun-gazer.=*biorque*, q. v.

***surf scoter** (Oidemia perspicillata).

swamp robin.=*Cherokee robin*, q. v. Also Mich.

swee-swee.=*chevalier de batture*, q. v.

swee-sweet. The solitary sandpiper (Helodromas solitarius).

sweet pop.=*painted finch*, q. v.

tattler. The western willet (Catophophorus semipalmatus inornata): also called *vire-vire.*

teeter-tail.=*chevalier de batture*, q. v.

Texas boat-tailed Grackle (Megaquiscalus major macronrus). Great-tailed Grackle.

tie-up.=*chevalier de batture*, q. v. Also Mich.

***titlark.** The American pipit (Anthus rubescens).

ti ventre noir. The red-backed sandpiper (Pelidna alpina sakhalina).

tourne-pierre. The ruddy turnstone (Arenaria interpres morinella).

tourterelle. The mourning dove (Zenaidura macroura carolinensis).

***traill's flycatcher** (Empidonax tralli).

trumpeter swan (Olor buccinator). Cygne.

***upland plover.**=*papabotte*, q. v.

***veery.** The Wilson thrush (Hylocichla fuscescens).

ventre noir.=*gros tete*, q. v.

vermillion flycatcher (Pyrocephalus rubineus mexicanus).

vire-vire.=*tattler*, q. v.

***white-bellied swallow.**=(martinet) *a' ventre blanc*, q. v.

white crane. The American egret (Herodias egretta).

***whip-poor-will** (Antrostomus viciferus). Night jar.

whistling swan (Olor columbianus). Cygne.

white-fronted goose (Anser albifrons gambeli). Speckle-belly; Oie Caille; Gray Brant.

white pelican (Pelecanus erythrorhynchas).

***white-winged scoters** (Oidemia deglandi).

wild canary. The American gold finch (Astragalinus tristis). Also Mich.

willow canary. The yellow warbler (Dendroica aestiva).

***Wilson's petrel** (Oceanites oceanicus).

***wood duck** (Aix sponsa). Branchu; Summer Duck; Canard de Bois.

***wood pewee** (Myiochanes virens). An olive-brown bird resembling a miniature phœbe.

***yellow-bellied flycatcher** (Empidonax flaviventris).

***yellow-bellied sapsucker** (Sphyrapicus varius).

***yellow-billed cuckoo** (Coccyzus americanus). Rain Crow; Longue queue; Gran queue.

yellow-billed tropic bird. Phaethon Americanus.

yellow caille. The female of the summer tanager (Piranga rubra): also called *caille jaune, Quaker.*

yellow-headed blackbird (Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus).

zel pointer. The duck hawk (Falco peregrinus anatum).

zel rond.=*blue darter*, q. v.

Animal Names.

(Also from the notes of S. C. Arthur.)

bassaris. The civet cat (Bassariscus astutus flavus): also called *cacomistle, cat squirrel, ring-tailed cat.*

***bob cat.** The wild cat (Lynx ruffus). Also Ill., Cal.

cacomistle.=*bassaris*, q. v.

cat squirrel. 1.=*bassaris*, q. v. 2. The western fox squirrel (Sciurus rufiventer).

***deer mouse.** The white-footed mouse (Peromuscus leucopus): also called *wood mouse.*

***ground squirrel.** The chipmunk (Tamias striatus): also called *striped squirrel.* Also Ill., Ky.

painter. The cougar (Felis cougar). Also Ill., N. Y.

ring-tailed cat.=*bassaris*, q. v.

roof rat. The black rat (Mus rattus alexandrinus).

***striped squirrel.**=*ground squirrel*, q. v.

***wood mouse.**=*deer mouse*, q. v.

QUERIES.

THE VOICING OF INTERNAL "S."

What is the local source, or the phonetic cause, of the voicing of *s* in *absorb* and *resource*, leading to the pronunciation of *abzorb* and *re-zource?* In what districts is it found?

F. N. SCOTT.

Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Discussed in Jespersen's *Mod. Eng. Gram.*, I, 201 ff., and by W. A. Read in *Eng. Stud.*, 1914, "A Vernerian Sound-Change in English."

Not heard on W. Res.—J. S. K.

Not heard in Neb.—L. P.

Reported from Mass., Conn., S. Ohio.

"CHINCHY."

The Secretary of the American Dialect Society,

Sir: Can the readers of *Dialect Notes* furnish information concerning a group of words partly dialectical, partly literary, which present considerable interest? The Oxford English Dictionary lists as obsolete the adjective *chinchy*, 'parsimonious.' Although obsolete in England—the English Dialect Dictionary does not mention its occurrence—the word seems to have survived in America. It is listed in *Dialect Notes* as current in north-west Kansas and in East Alabama. A by-form, *chinching*, defined in the like sense of 'miserly, niggardly,' is listed by B. W. Green, *Word-Book of Virginia Folk Speech* (Richmond, 1899). And in a story entitled "The Yard-Stick" in the March, 1917, number of *Adventure* a character represented as coming recently from Alaska and retaining "sour-dough" mannerisms says, "He was a good sport. There was nothing *chinchy* about the way he spent his money."

I am particularly interested ascertaining the distribution of this word because it seems to be a real survival in America of a word dropped from modern British speech or modified beyond recognition, and also because of its curious etymological relations

with a group of similar words, all of which appear to contain the radical idea of meanness or parsimony. The noun *chinch (e)* has various meanings:

(1) Bed-bug. (2) A small insect harmful to wheat and other grasses. (3) A miser. (4) A skunk—the animal. (So listed in Webster, but not in the Oxford English Dictionary.)

With this word there appear to be associated the following:

1. *Chincha* is defined by Webster as "a South American rodent (genus *Lagidium*) related to, but larger than, the chinchilla." Larousse, in the *Dictionnaire Universelle*, says that *chinche* (in French) was applied to two or more small animals of the genus *Mephitis* indistinguishable in the accounts given by travelers.

2. The *Chinchas* are a group of islands off the coast of Peru, small, sterile, and evil-smelling — men go there solely to procure guano.

3. *Chich* and *chick-pea* (originally *chick-pea*, *cf.* the French *pois-chiche*), both mean dwarf pea.

4. *Chickling* (diminutive of *chich: cf.* the Latin *cicerula*), now occurs, according to Webster, in the redundant form *chickling vetch.*

Nouns of this group, then, seem to be applied to things which the speaker regards as insignificant or disagreeable little things.

Three different Latin etymons have apparently contributed to this meaning.

(1) From *ceccum*, a trifle, come the Spanish *chico*, small, and the French *chiche* and *chicherie*, parsimonious and parsimony, possibly, also, *chicane*, though this is far from certain. (2) From *cicer*, dwarf pea, come the Spanish *chicaro*, the French *chiche* and *pois-chiche*, and the English *chich*, *chickling*, *chickling vetch*, and *chick-pea*. (3) From *cimex*, bed-bug, come the Italian *cimice*, the French *chinche*, and the Spanish *chinche.*

The second group early blended with the first, for the redundant *pois-chiche* suggests that the *chiche* element was thought to mean 'meager,' as in *chiche-vache.* Then *chincherie* by popular etymology took place beside *chicherie* even in Old French, though the noun *chinche* (the Middle English *chinch* or *chincher*, 'niggard')

is not listed by Godefroy. It would appear, then, that the explanation of *chinchery* as *chincher*, plus *y*, the etymology given in the New English Dictionary, is not strictly accurate.

The complete disappearance of *chinchy* in England coincides with the lack of a thoroughly satisfactory etymology for *stingy*. The latter is usually explained as coming from the verb *sting;* but there is no direct evidence of the softening of the final *g*. I would suggest the possible further development of the word *chinchy*.

The English Dialect Dictionary lists *skinchy* (also spelled *skindgy*), meaning 'parsimonious,' as current in Yorkshire, Nottingham, Lincoln, and Suffolk. It seems at least likely that such phrases as "is chinchy" should be misunderstood and pronounced "is skinchy," much as "Ich am" and "Ich have" appear in *Gammer Gurton's Needle* and elsewhere as "Ich cham" and "Ich chave." The unevitably frequent occurrence of such phrases—and the influence of the common verb *stint*, to which *stingy* (*chinchy?*) is the corresponding adjective—would account for the development of such forms as *skinchy*, *skindgy*. These readily pass into *stingy*. The intermediate form *skindgy* shows clearly the voicing of the original *ch;* both the introduction of the initial *s* and the substitution of *t* for *k* are not without parallel; and the significance of the word remains unchanged. *Stingy* does not so readily connect itself with *sting*.

It seems worth while to ascertain fully the meanings and distribution of these words, for the development is unusual. Moreover, the appearance of *chinch* and *chinchy* as isolated forms in American speech suggests reimportation from Spanish. Such reimportation would, of course, explain *chinch*, bed-bug, *chinch-bug*, and *chinch-bug fly;* but the absence of any Spanish adjective more closely related in semantics and form than *chico* precludes this explanation of *chinchy*. Also, the regions in which both have been noted are chiefly remote from Spanish influence. The adjective seems, then, to have survived in America with its Middle English meaning and form unaltered. Of its English mutations, however, only the last, *stingy*, is universally current.

HERBERT W. SMITH.

Harvard University,
May 10, 1917.

"NORAM."

noram, or **norum,** *n.* A piece of new cloth, left over from garments, etc.—The word is a household one traced to a dressmaker born in Conn. at Woodstock in 1807, and resident in W. Mass. at Sturbridge, Brookfield, etc. The *noram bag* was always quite distinct from the rag-bag. Inquiries have failed to reveal wider use in Conn., Mass., and N. H.

LINDA M. FRENCH [per *Ed.*].

New Brighton, N. Y.

"SCOUR."

scour, *adj.* The adjective *scour*, pronounced like the verb, occurs in Eastern Virginia in the sense of *untidy*. "That looks very *scour*"—said by a lady upon opening a drawer in untidy condition. A spelling *scauer* is found. Instances of this use, as well as its origin, are requested.

G. G. LAUBSCHER [per *Ed.*].

"ABISELFA."

[The following note sent in by Professor C. Alphonso Smith suggests a query as to whether sporadic instances of this usage are still to be found.—*Ed.*]

Abiselfa (êbis·elfa). A-by-itself-a: in use in Middle Georgia, until about 1835.

"It was customary to say *a-by-itself-a*, *b-by-itself-b*, and so on [in learning the alphabet]."—*Uncle Remus's Magazine*, Atlanta, Ga., March, 1908, p. 17.

C. ALPHONSO SMITH.

CORRIGENDA.

COMMENTS ON THE WORD-LISTS OF VOL. IV, PART IV.

Peeler (p. 269). Sir Robert Peel in 1829 did away with the old-fashioned watchman, and organized a police force. The policemen came to be called 'Bobbies' and 'Peelers,' with allusion to him. It is curious that 'Peeler' should be reported from New Orleans.

Most generally always. (p. 278, Nebraska.) This circuitous phrase appears to belong to New England. See the Biglow Papers, Second Series, No. 2, 1862 :—

> There's certin spots where I like best to go :
> The Concord Road, for instance, (I for one
> *Most gin'lly ollers* call it John Bull's run.)

Pop goes the weasel. (p. 279, Id.) This is not only English, but cockney English. Seventy or eighty years ago, there was a tavern and theatre very near the City Road. It was called 'The Eagle,' and the lessee was George Conquest, an actor of some repute. So the boys sang,

> Up and down the City Road,
> In and out the Eagle,
> That's the way the money goes,
> Pop goes the weasel.

There were other verses, ending with the same line.

Any ways. (p. 288, W. Virginia, &c.) I have already given instances, 1593 to 1630, of *ways* for *way*. See also the Book of Common Prayer, 1662, "All that are *any ways* afflicted or distressed."

High time. (p. 300, Seventeenth Century Jottings.) A.V. (1611) Rom. xiii. 11. "It is *high time* to awake out of sleep." The Geneva Version (1576) has "It is nowe time that we should arise from sleepe."

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

8 Mornington Crescent, London.

COLLEGE SLANG WORDS (IV. iii, 231–8)

chuck, *v. t.* Read *dropping*.
come through, *v. phr.* For *on* read *in*.
cork-headed, *adj.* Read *cock-headed*.
dry out, *v. phr.* Read *dry-cut*.
medix, *n.* Add *also, student in medicine*.
stick a button, *v. phr.* Read *stick a button on*.

(pp. 236–7)

coop. Read *co·op*.
mon. For *along* read *slang*.

ROBERT BOLWELL.

ADDENDA TO THE WORD-LIST FROM NEBRASKA (IV. iv).

The following entries in Miss Pound's list of terms from Nebraska represent usage also common in New York State:

can't most always, etc.,[1] **copycat,**[1] **critter,**[1] **date** v. & n.,[1] **dast,**[1] **Doozanberry, fussed, gump,**[1] **hornswoggle, Podunk, push, pussy-foot,**[1] **putchity, sharp Alec,**[1] **sock it to him, soople,**[1] **spell, tagtail.**

H. C. G. BRANDT.

Hamilton College.

[1] Each of these terms is in use in Central Illinois.—R. S. F.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY.

DECEMBER 28, 1916.

The Society met in McCosh Hall, Princeton University, with Professor Grandgent in the chair and fifty-two present. Owing to the lateness of the hour only a part of the programme was attempted. A nominating committee, composed of Professors H. E. Greene, L. F. Mott, and C. B. Wilson, reported in favor of continuing in office the officers of 1916; and the Secretary, being instructed, cast a ballot accordingly. Several items of business were then referred with power to the Executive Committee, among them a proposal that past issues of *Dialect Notes* be sold at half price to members engaged on contributions to this publication.

The reading of papers by Professors Northup, Combs, and Lomax ensued. The paper on Trade Terms by Mr. Arthur Mochel, as well as the discussion which Mr. Grandgent was prepared to lead, were regrettably omitted.

PERCY W. LONG, *Secretary.*

AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY.

Report of Treasurer for year ending Dec. 31, 1916.

GENERAL FUND

1916			
Jan.	1.	To Balance from 1915	$ 71.59
		To membership fees and sale of D. N.	322.79
			$394.38

The permanent fund has been on interest at the Bangor Savings Bank and amounts to $254.49 plus two years' interest at 3½%.

Nothing has been paid toward the expense of publishing the two numbers of *Dialect Notes* for 1916.

PAID.

1916			
Feb.	4.	Postage	$ .02
"	29.	Postals and Printing	4.09
March	6.	Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Co.	175.00
Apr.	3.	" " " "	75.00
"	8.	Postage Stamps	1.00
July	24.	Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Co.	40.23
Dec.	21.	Treasurer's percentage	16.14
			$311.48
Dec.	21.	Cash on hand	82.90
			$394.38

GEORGE D. CHASE, *Treasurer.*

Orono, Maine, Dec. 21, 1916.

DIALECT NOTES.

Volume IV, Part VII, 1917.

PLANS FOR INDEXING THE PRESENT COLLECTANEA.

The material recording dialectical and colloquial peculiarities of American English now in the hands of the Society, apart from those selected terms which have appeared in *Dialect Notes,* now amounts to many thousands of slips, representing perhaps as many usages as the 26,000 entries already printed. While incoming contributions for future issues of *Dialect Notes* will in a short time considerably increase the body of this material, it seems not premature after twenty-seven years of collection to set about a preliminary arrangement of the stock in hand, and to approach general questions regarding the ultimate form of the dictionary in which the Society's work is eventually to be embodied.

Our first desideratum is a complete alphabetical file of the items thus far accumulated. Filing cards or slips of three by five inches size have been used for most of the collectanea and must therefore remain the standard size. With these it is necessary to incorporate other unprinted manuscript articles, notes, and marginalia as well as the entire published entries of *Dialect Notes.* Recent experience in lexicography has shown that the definer cannot work to so good advantage by any other method as by a card index. The preparation of such an index is, therefore, a matter not longer to be deferred.

Work of this nature, in so far as it is merely mechanical, could be accomplished most quickly by the employment of a paid assistant. The cost, however, could be ill borne by the Society, unless with the aid of some special benefaction, diverting as it would funds that should be employed in printing the rapidly accumulating articles which deserve immediate publication. Moreover, in the process of clipping and pasting term after term, a person interested in dialect will certainly think of supplementary and corrective notes such as we should be glad to have as additional

data. If these notes are jotted down, the process of indexing, far from being mechanical, will presumably result in the same type of fruitful comment which has been obtained from circulation of our proof sheets among the local branches.

The work of handling the collectanea stored in the Society headquarters in Warren House must naturally fall on the local branch of Eastern Massachusetts. It seems not an unfair proposal that each local branch undertake a portion of the burden, amounting to the preparation of one part (that is, some sixty or seventy pages). Distribution of each part among ten or a dozen persons should be feasible, and would render the chore of half a dozen pages not unduly burdensome. The following list of parts is presented, therefore, with the hope that local branches, and in some instances private individuals, will select as their portion of the work a part which happens to be rich in local terms for which they feel especial interest or aptitude.

As a basis for assignment of Parts, the following list is submitted for consideration at meetings of the local branches. Most of the tentative assignments are for one reason or another appropriate, but there is no intention to restrict individual choice. In order to ensure prompt execution of this work, the co-operation of individuals is solicited. The Secretary invites correspondence with members who are willing to "do their bit."

Vol.	I,	Part	1.	Northeastern Ohio.
"	"	"	2.	California?
"	"	"	3.	Western New York.
"	"	"	4.	Western New York.
"	"	"	5.	Texas?
"	"	"	6.	Pennsylvania?
"	"	"	7.	Texas?
"	"	"	8.	Tennessee?
"	"	"	9.	New York City?
"	II,	"	1.	R. W. Gordon.
"	"	"	2.	Iowa.
"	"	"	3.	Kentucky?
"	"	"	4.	Illinois?
"	"	"	5.	Missouri?
"	"	"	6.	Eastern Massachusetts.
"	III,	"	1.	Nebraska.

Vol.	III,	Part	2.	North Carolina.
"	"	"	3.	Maine.
"	"	"	4.	Michigan?
"	"	"	5.	Connecticut?
"	"	"	6.	Maryland?
"	"	"	7.	Washington?
"	"	"	8.	Eastern Massachusetts.
"	IV,	"	1.	Minnesota?
"	"	"	2.	Kansas?
"	"	"	3.	Virginia?
"	"	"	4.	New Jersey?
"	"	"	5.	Eastern New York.
"	"	"	6.	Louisiana?
"	"	"	7.	Eastern Massachusetts.

District Secretaries are requested to take up this matter with the branch societies at the ensuing local meeting. If they will send to the Secretary a list of names and addresses of persons willing to undertake this work, he will supply selected pages for the purpose. Or, if the District Secretary prefers, it would be still better to keep local control of a single part, with the advantage of more effective oversight. An article or word-list should rarely be assigned to several persons. The parts when sent from Warren House will be so marked as to prevent confusion of the front and back of leaves. And, in any case, a list of the workers, and the pages assigned to them, should be transmitted to the Secretary.

In the course of such work new usages, and unexpected instances of recorded usages, are certain to be met with. They may with some members lead to the creation of extended and publishable lists, especially it would seem likely among graduate students and recently appointed instructors. For their use we have on hand a considerable number of cards in the following form. This form will be hereafter the standard form for our collectanea. We shall term it Card A.

The task of indexing material already printed will present a number of petty problems, some of which it seems best to forestall. For the convenience of future definers working at the Dictionary we shall need to have supplied on each card certain data: (1) the volume and page from which the entry was clipped; (2) the district in which the usage was noted; (3) the author and date of

Word	Phrase
Part of speech	
Pronunciation ( )	In *Eng. Dial. Dict ?*
Meaning { 1. 2.	In *Webster ?*
	In
Use of the word in a sentence (*heard?*)	
Class of users	
District Date Signed	

the article in which it is found; (4) the initials of the worker responsible for the transmission of these data from *Dialect Notes* to the card on which the entry is pasted. Accordingly, a second standard card (which we shall call Card B) is indispensable; and we shall request that it be in close approximation to the following form. The card should be sufficiently thick not to bend greatly from the pasting.

Volume and page	
Pasted entry from *Dialect Notes*	
Author Date District Initials	

These entries, which in the course of publication have already received considerable attention, will presumably form in most cases the most convenient basis for the final definitions. Card B, therefore, will have space reserved for the definer and should not be used for addenda made by the persons coöperating in our indexing.

Apart from the obvious cases of clipping and indexing single entries, there are special conditions which infrequently require further directions. Where two terms or usages are recorded in a single entry, the card should be used for the first usage (alphabetically) and a cross reference card be written out and placed alphabetically to represent the second term or usage. Where several occur, a card should be made for each. In the case of phrases, as to which *Dialect Notes* has shown variable practice, a norm must be adopted; and the present norm is proposed. Certain articles in the publications have not been printed in dictionary form, but in paragraphs of reading matter. No system of clipping and pasting will take care of these; they will require the services of exceptionally accurate persons of clear judgment and legible handwriting. The temptation to omit will frequently be present and must in no wise be yielded to, since a highly important consideration is the definers' ability to rely with confidence on his cards as representing the complete data available in the publications. Many of the difficulties of the editing of the Oxford English Directory have proved insurmountable because the workers in the Scriptorium had no adequate means of checking up the variable and very incomplete reading of a great number of voluntary readers, inexpert in lexicography, who omitted to note very relevant items the significance of which they failed to see.

When this work has been accomplished the active workers of the Society will be in an excellent position to estimate both the value—increasing with the years—of this endeavor to catch our language before the melting pot has created one we yet can hardly discern; and the direction which further collections and preparation should assume.

PERCY W. LONG.

NORM FOR RECORDING PHRASES.

1. Noun phrases, adjective phrases, and prepositional phrases:
   The first adjective or noun.
2. Verb phrases:
   The first verb, noun, adjective, or adverb,—disregarding auxiliaries, the sign of the infinitive, *have,* and *be.*
3. Adverbial phrases:
   The first adverb.
4. In all cases not clearly falling under these rules:
   The first word of the phrases as usually heard.

LOCAL BRANCHES.

District secretaries are requested to report early in each academic year the status of the local branches and such work as is being undertaken. It is desired also that material so collected be forwarded to the Secretary not later than May 15th, as well as individual plans for seeking collections during the summer vacations.

The Secretary solicits correspondence with philologically trained scholars who are interested in forming additional local branches.

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Adams, Prof. Arthur, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.
Adams, Prof. W. A., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Adams, W. P., Silver Hill Pond, S. Lincoln, Mass.
Alexander, C. C., 540 W. 122d St., New York City.
Alexander, Dr. L. H., 660 Riverside Drive, New York City.
Allen, W. H., with F. C. Stechert Co., 29-35 West 32d St., New York City.
Anderson, Mrs. Walter, 553 Broadway, New Orleans, La.
Angell, Sydney L., 102 W. 123d St., New York City.
Araki, Shigeru, 102 W. 123d St., New York City.
Ayres, Prof. Harry M., Columbia University, New York City.
Baker, A. G., 6 Cornell St., Springfield, Mass.
Baker, Prof. Franklin T., Columbia University, New York City.
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Billings, Dr. T. H., University of Chattanooga, Tenn.
Bird, A. F., Publ., 22 Bedford St., Strand, London, England, care of E. G. Allen & Sons, 12 Grape St., Shaftesbury Ave., London, W. C.
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Bowen, Prof. B. L., Ohio State University, Columbus, O.
Bradsher, Dr. E. L., 2505 White's Ave., Univ. of Texas, Austin, Tex.
Brandt, Prof. H. C. G., Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.
Brennan, J. J., P. O. Box 215, Haileybury, Ontario, Canada.
Brewster, Prof. W. T., Columbia University, New York City.

Bright, Prof. J. W., Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
Bristol, E. N., 34 W. 33d St., New York City.
Brodeur, Dr. A. G., University of California, Berkeley, Cal.
Brooke, Prof. C. F. Tucker, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
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Brown, Prof. R. W., Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.
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Byerly, Prof. W. E., Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Camera, Dr. A. W. N., College of the City of New York.
Capp, Seth Bunker, P. O. Box 2054, Philadelphia, Pa.
Carhart, Paul W., care G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield, Mass.
Chase, Miss E., Aspinwall Hill, Brookline, Mass.
Chase, Prof. George D., Orono, Me.
Chaussé, Alcède, Box 304, Montreal, Canada.
Cheydleur, Dr. F. D., Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.
Child, Prof. C. G., University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
Childs, F. L., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Clark, Prof. E. F., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
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Compton, Prof. A. D., College of the City of New York.
Conant, Prof. C. E., 207 Lindsay St., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Cooper, Prof. Lane, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
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Cox, Prof. J. H., University of West Virginia, Morgantown, W. Va.
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Cutter, Frances W., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Cutting, Prof. Star W., University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Dana, Dr. Henry W. L., Columbia University, New York City.
Darnall, Prof. H. J., University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.
Davis, A. McF., 10 Appleton St., Cambridge, Mass.
Davis, Prof. Henry C., University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. Car.
Davis, Horace, 1800 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.
Davis, John B., Lock Box 257, Chelsea, Okla.
Denham, Edward, 128 School St., New Bedford, Mass.
Denney, Prof. J. V., Ohio State University, Columbus, O.
Dingus, L. R., Richmond College, Va.
Dodge, Jane Gay, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Dow, Prof. L. H., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Doyle, H. G., 29 Berkeley St., Somerville, Mass.

Dunn, E. R., Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
Durel, Prof. Lionel, Boys' High School, New Orleans, La.
Emerson, Prof. O. F., Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.
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Fansler, Prof. Dean S., Columbia University, New York City.
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Fiske, Prof. C. F., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Fitch, Prof. Edward, Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.
Fitz-Hugh, Prof. Thomas, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.
Flom, Prof. G. T., 611 West Green St., Urbana, Ill.
Fosnocht, Eddy B., New Haven High School, New Haven, Conn.
Fox, Miss Hannah A., 158 Riverdale St., West Springfield, Mass.
Fries, Prof. C. C., Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.
Garrett, R. M., 4718 15th Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.
Gaston, Prof. C. R., 215 Abingdon Road, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Geddes, Prof. J., Jr., Boston University, Boston, Mass.
Gerould, Prof. G. H., 341 Nassau St., Princeton, N. J.
Glenk, Robert, Curator of the Louisiana State Museum, The Cabildo, New Orleans, La.
Gordon, R. W., 3 Warren House, Cambridge, Mass.
Gott, Charles, 6 Warren House, Cambridge, Mass.
Grandgent, Prof. C. H., Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Graves, Prof. Thornton S., Trinity College, Durham, N. C.
Green, E. R., 3 Occom Ridge, Hanover, N. H.
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Hale, Prof. E. E., Jr., Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.
Hamilton, Dr. Alexander, 72 Howard Park Ave., Toronto, Canada.
Haney, Prof. J. L., Central High School, Philadelphia, Pa.
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Hart, Prof. A. B., 19 Craigie St., Cambridge, Mass.
Hart, The Rev. C. E., 33 Livingston Ave., New Brunswick, N. J.
Hart, Prof. W. M., University of California, Berkeley, Cal.
Hart, W. O., 134 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La.
Hartmann, Prof. J. W., College of the City of New York.
Hawes, C. H., College St., Hanover, N. H.
Henry, Miss Marcia, 5419 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
Hempl, Prof. G., Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford Univ., Cal.
Hersey, F. W. C., A.M., 61 Oxford St., Cambridge, Mass.
Hervey, Prof. W. A., Columbia University, New York City.
Hills, Prof. E. C., 12 College Place, Colorado Springs, Col.
Holbrook, Dr. Richard T., Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Holm, Aila B., 2305 Bancroft Way, Berkeley, Cal.
Hood, T. L., Warren House, Cambridge, Mass.
Hosic, Prof. J. F., Editor of *The English Journal*, Chicago, Ill.
Howard, Prof. W. G., Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Howe, Prof. W. D., Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.
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Jackson, Prof. A. V. W., Columbia University, New York City.
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Jordan, Prof. Mary A., Hatfield House, Northampton, Mass.
Joslyn, F. D., Winona, Kans.
Kelly, Paul H., 20 Cheapside, London, E. C., England.
Kenyon, Prof. John S., Hiram College, Ohio.
Kern, Prof. A. A., Carnegie-Millsaps Library, Jackson, Miss.
Kidder, C. G., 27 William St., New York City.
King, Dr. E. P., 55 Vernon St., Providence, R. I.
Kittredge, Prof. G. L., Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Klaeber, Prof. F., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
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Krapp, Prof. G. P., Columbia University, New York City.
Labar, A. C., 1015 East 9th St., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Lane, W. C., Librarian, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Lanman, Prof. C. R., Harvard University, 9 Farrar St., Cambridge, Mass.
Laughlin, Prof. Hugh C., 530 W. 123d St., New York City.
Lawrence, Prof. W. W., Columbia University, New York City.
Lee, Prof. David R., 1717 Yale Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.
Leonard, Prof. A. N., Bates College, Lewiston, Me.
Libby, C. T., Portland, Me.
Licklider, Prof. A. H., Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.
Lieder, Dr. Paul, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
Lomax, Dean John A., University of Texas, Austin, Tex.
Long, Prof. Oric W., Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.
Long, Dr. Percy W., Warren House, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Loring, Miss K. P., Pride's Crossing, Mass.
Loveman, Leonora, 12 Concord Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
Lowes, Prof. John L., Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.
Lyon, Prof. D. G., Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
MacCracken, Pres. H. N., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
MacKay, Dr. A. H., Education Office, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
MacLean, ex-Pres. G. E., University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.
Mack, Prof. Jesse F., Hillsdale College, Mich.
Macy, Wm. F., 1151 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Macurdy, Prof. G. H., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Man, A. P., Jr., Yancy, Va.
Manly, Prof. J. M., University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Marvin, Prof. Robert B., Commercial High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mason, John E., Jr., 251 South 44th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Matthews, Albert, 483 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Matthews, Prof. Brander, Columbia University, New York City.
McCabe, John F., 906 Newkirk Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
McCrea, Prof. N. G., Columbia University, New York City.
McLaughlin, Prof. W. A., 644 S. Ingalls St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Mead, Souther, Technology Chambers, Irvington St., Boston, Mass.
Mead, Prof. W. E., Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.
Merritt, E. P., 343 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.
Moore, Prof. C. A., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
Moore, Prof. J. B., Columbia University, New York City.
Moore, Prof. Samuel, 1503 Cambridge Road, Ann Harbor, Mich.
Mott, Prof. L. F., College of the City of New York, New York City.
Neef, Prof. F. J. A., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Neilson, Pres. W. A., Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
Nelson, E. S., 69 Perkins St., Cambridge, Mass.
Northup, Prof. Clark S., Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Owen, F. S., 4 Warren House, Cambridge, Mass.
Padelford, Prof. F. M., University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
Page, Prof. C. H., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Palmer, Rev. F. L., Stillwater, Minn.
Pancoast, Henry S., Spring Lane, Chestnut Hill, Pa.
Parrott, Prof. T. M., 104 Mercer St., Princeton, N. J.
Parry, Ward H., 474 E. Market St., Akron, Ohio.
Patch, Dr. H. R., 839 Summit Grove Ave., Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Payne, Prof. L. W., University of Texas, Austin, Tex.
Payne, Prof. L. W., Jr., University of Texas, Austin, Tex.
Peebles, Prof. Rose J., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Penniman, Vice-Provost J. H., University of Pennnsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
Perrin, Prof. M. L., Boston University, Boston, Mass.
Perry, T. S., 312 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.
Phelps, Mrs. von R., 70 West 49th St., New York City.
Phelps, Prof. W. L., Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
Potter, Prof. A. K., Brown University, Providence, R. I.
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Quick, Herbert, Editor of *Farm and Fireside*, Springfield, O.
Raggio, Prof. Andrew Paul, University of Maine, Orono, Me.
Read, Prof. W. A., 338 Lafayette St., Baton Rouge, La.
Rees, Prof. B. J., Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.
Rich, Dr. Harry, 2836 Dayton St., St. Louis, Mo.
Richards, Prof. Alfred E., New Hampshire College, Durham, N. H.

Riedel, Prof. Ernest, Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.
Riggs, Eleanor E., 4535 Prytania St., New Orleans, La.
Robinson, Prof. F. N., Longfellow Park, Cambridge, Mass.
Routh, Prof. James, Tulane Uniyersity, New Orleans, La.
Rudolph, Miss Adelaide, 2024 East 115th St., Cleveland, O.
Ruppenthal, Judge J. C., Russell, Kans.
Russell, Miss A. E., 2518 Dana St., Berkeley, Cal.
Sandison, Helen E., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Savage, Dr. H. J., Yarrow West, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Schlutter, Dr. O. B., 45 Barbour St., Hartford, Conn.
Schneider, Louis, Clinton, Mo.
Scott, Dr. C. P. G., No. 1 Madison Ave., New York City.
Scott, Roderick, Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.
Searson, Prof. J. W., Manhattan, Kans.
Shapleigh (Mrs. F. E.), E. Z., Williamsville, N. Y.
Shearin, Prof. H. G., Occidental College, Los Angeles, Cal.
Sheldon, Dr. C. C., 49 N. Common St., Lynn, Mass.
Sheldon, Prof. E. S., Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Shellman, M. B., 206 E. Main St., Westminster, Md.
Shepard, Prof. W. P., Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.
Sim, Prof. J. R., College of the City of New York, New York City.
Skidmore, Prof. Mark, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.
Slosson, Mrs. A. T., 83 Irving Place, New York City.
Smith, Prof. C. Alphonso, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Smith, Fayette A., 203 W. Kirwin Ave., Salina, Kans.
Smith, H. W., Warren House, Cambridge, Mass.
Smith, Roy L., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Snow, C. A., 50 Ames Building, Boston, Mass.
Snyder, A. D., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Spanhoofd, Prof. E., St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.
Spanton, Prof. A. D., Municipal University, Akron, O.
Starck, Dr. A. L. T., 32 Paradise Road, Northampton, Mass.
Stayner, Miss E. H., 2333 Channing Way, Berkeley, Cal.
Stayner, Miss M. S., 2333 Channing Way, Berkeley, Cal.
Steadman, Dr. J. M., Jr., University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. Car.
Stempel, Prof. G. H., Bloomington, Ind.
Stoddard, Dean F. H., New York University, 22 W. 68th St., New York City.
Stradal, Carrie A., Wakeenay, Kans.
Stratton, Charles E., 70 State St., Boston, Mass.
Stroebe, Prof. L. L., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Tatlock, Prof. John S. P., Stanford University, Cal.
Taylor, Dr. Rupert, Livingstone Hall, Columbia University, New York City.
Telleen, Prof. J. M., Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, O.
Thayer, M. R., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Thomas, Prof. Calvin, Columbia University, New York City.
Thomas, Prof. J. M., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
Thompson, E. E., American Book Co., 100 Washington Sq., New York City.
Thorndike, Prof. Ashley H., Columbia University, New York City.
Thornton, Mr. Richard H., 8, Mornington Crescent, London, N. W., England.
Thurber, C. H., 29 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
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Van Name, Prof. A., 121 High St., New Haven, Conn.
Viles, Prof. G. B., 855 Bridge St., Lowell, Mass.
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Wagner, Prof. C. P., 900 Lincoln Avenue (University of Michigan), Ann Arbor, Mich.
Warnock, Elsie, Wayne, Neb.
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Wheeler, Prof. J. R., Columbia University, New York City.
White, Dr. A. C., Cornell University, 424 Dryden Road, Ithaca, N. Y.
White, F. B., St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.
White, Prof. Florence D., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Whiteside, Donald, College of the City of New York.
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Wilkins, Prof. F. H., Hispania Hall, 601 W. 156th St., New York City.
Wilson, Prof. Charles Bundy, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.
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1892	175	1896	257	1903	316
1893	182	1900	324	1904	310

1905	300	1909	293	1913	240
1906	298	1910	227	1914	261
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Bibliography: Writers containing marked dialect, classified according to locality, with critical remarks as to accuracy.

California: The Forty-niners.

Creole survivals.

Diffusion: the effects of the theatre, vagrants, commerce, the newspaper.

Districts: Rhode Island, New Jersey (Joseph Lincoln), Western Maryland, West Virginia, Mississippi.

French settlements: Northern New York, Kaskaskia, Illinois, St. Genevieve, in Southeastern Missouri.

German influence: Iowa, Minnesota, Texas, the Dunkards in Virginia, Wisconsin.

Indian influence: Oklahoma, Western inland states.

Irish and Scottish influence.

Migration: New England in the West; Pennsylvanian settlements in the West.

Negro developments: Southern plantations; the Chesapeake Bay.

Newspapers: Examination of early files; current columns in dialect.

Occupations: Coal mines, lumber terms in northern Michigan, transportation on the canals, on the Mississippi.

Territorial peculiarities: Alaska, Hawaii, Panama, Porto Rico, the Philippines.

Vermont: Robinson's *Uncle Lisha's Shop.*

Yiddish influence.

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